

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, before Congress adjourns I wish to call to the attention of the Senate and the American people, the prisoners of war and those missing in action as the result of our involvement in Vietnam. At this Christmas season, when most of us hope to be home with our families, a large group of Americans are being held captive in a foreign land and others are missing in action as the result of being sent to a foreign land to fight a war on behalf of the American people.

I think it is very important, Mr. President, that we who are fortunate enough to be here at home not forget the plight of our prisoners of war and our missing in action at this Christmas season, and that we have them especially in our thoughts.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NELSON). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1971

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, in accordance with the previous order, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate Calendar No. 412, S. 2515, and that it be made the pending business.

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

The legislative clerk read the bill by title, as follows:

A bill (S. 2515) to further promote equal employment opportunities for American workers.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported with an amendment.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, with best wishes for a pleasant and reflective holiday season to my distinguished counterpart, Senator GRIFFIN, my namesake from Virginia (Mr. BYRD), the Presiding Officer, Senator NELSON, the Senator from Vermont (Mr. AIKEN), and all Senators, pages, and the ever

watchful eye of the fourth estate, I move, in accordance with the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 498, that the Senate stand in adjournment sine die.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1:32 p.m.) the Senate adjourned sine die.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT—ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Under authority of Senate Resolution 220, the Secretary of the Senate, on December 17, 1971, received the following message from the House of Representatives:

That the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled joint resolutions:

S.J. Res. 186. Joint resolution to provide for the beginning of the second session of the Ninety-second Congress; and

H.J. Res. 1005. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes.

Under authority of Senate Resolution 220, the Vice President, on December 17, 1971, signed the enrolled joint resolutions.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on December 17, 1971, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S.J. Res. 186) to provide for the beginning of the second session of the 92d Congress.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The President of the United States, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the first session of the 92d Congress, notified the Secretary of the Senate that he had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolutions:

On December 15, 1971:

S. 952. An act to declare that certain public lands are held in trust by the United States for the Summit Lake Paiute Tribe, and for other purposes;

S. 1116. An act to require the protection,

management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros on public lands;

S. 1866. An act for the relief of Clayton Bion Craig, Arthur P. Wuth, Mrs. Lenore D. Hanks, David E. Sleeper, and DeWitt John;

S. 2248. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in certain feasibility investigations; and

S.J. Res. 149. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to proclaim the year 1972 as "International Book Year."

On December 17, 1971:

S. 1938. An act to amend certain provisions of subtitle II of title 28, District of Columbia Code, relating to interest and usury.

On December 18, 1971:

S. 29. An act to establish the Capitol Reef National Park in the State of Utah;

S. 113. An act for the relief of certain individuals and organizations;

S. 248. An act for the relief of William D. Pender;

S. 1237. An act to provide Federal financial assistance for the reconstruction or repair of private nonprofit medical care facilities which are damaged or destroyed by a major disaster; and

S. 2042. An act to provide for the apportionment of funds in payment of a judgment in favor of the Shoshone Tribe in consolidated dockets numbered 326-D, 326-E, 326-F, 326-G, 326-H, 366, and 367 before the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes.

On December 22, 1971:

S. 2429. An act to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act in order to conform to Federal law, and for other purposes;

S. 2891. An act to extend and amend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, as amended, and for other purposes;

S.J. Res. 176. Joint resolution to extend the authority of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development with respect to interest rates on insured mortgages, to extend and modify certain provisions of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, and for other purposes;

S.J. Res. 184. Joint resolution extending the dates for transmission of the Economic Report and the report of the Joint Economic Committee; and

S.J. Res. 186. Joint resolution to provide for the beginning of the second session of the Ninety-second Congress.

On December 23, 1971:

S. 1828. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to strengthen the National Cancer Institute and the National Institutes of Health in order more effectively to carry out the national effort against cancer;

S. 2878. An act to amend the District of Columbia Election Act, and for other purposes; and

S. 2887. An act authorizing additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control, navigation, and for other purposes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, December 17, 1971

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We have seen His star in the east and have come to worship Him.—Matthew 2: 2.

O Lord, our God, like the wise men of old we turn our faces toward the star of Bethlehem and with reverent hearts begin our pilgrimage once again to Him who came to bring light and life to men.

As we respond to the spirit of Christmas may we realize that in truth we are responding to Thee and that here alone

is the promise of peace on earth and good will among men. Grant that we may so commit ourselves to Thee and to our country that we may hasten the dawning of a new day of justice, peace, and good will on our planet.

Now may the love of God, which is broader than the measure of man's mind, the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, which is sufficient for every need and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit which strengthens us for every noble endeavor, lead us all into the love of life and the life of love. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of

the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2819) entitled "An act to provide foreign military and related assistance authorizations for fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 186. Joint resolution to provide for the beginning of the second session of the 92d Congress.

AUTHORITY FOR THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS AT ANY TIME TODAY

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time today for the Speaker to declare a recess.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 2819, FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATION, 1972

Mr. MORGAN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 2819) to provide foreign military and related assistance authorizations for fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes: CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 92-761)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2819) to provide foreign military and related assistance authorizations for fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

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

That this Act may be cited as the "Foreign Assistance Act of 1971".

Sec. 2. It is the sense of the Congress that funds to administer the food-for-peace program should not be reduced as the result of any reduction in the authorizations provided to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

PART I—ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

Sec. 101. Title I of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to the Development Loan Fund, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 202(a), relating to authorization—

(1) strike out "and \$350,000,000 for the fiscal year 1971" and insert in lieu thereof "\$350,000,000 for the fiscal year 1971, \$250,000,000 for the fiscal year 1972, and \$250,000,000 for the fiscal year 1973"; and

(2) strike out "and June 30, 1971" and insert in lieu thereof "June 30, 1971, June 30, 1972, and June 30, 1973".

(b) In section 203, relating to fiscal provisions, strike out "and for the fiscal year 1971" and insert in lieu thereof "for the fiscal year 1971, for the fiscal year 1972, and for the fiscal year 1973".

(c) In section 209, relating to multilateral and regional programs—

(1) strike out subsection (a) and insert in lieu thereof the following: "(a) The Congress recognizes that the planning and administration of development assistance by, or under the sponsorship of the United Nations, multilateral lending institutions, and other multilateral organizations may contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of that assistance through participation of other donors in the development effort, improved coordination of policies and programs, pooling of knowledge, avoidance of duplication of facilities and manpower, and greater encouragement of self-help performance."

(2) Insert at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President should reduce the amounts and numbers of loans made by the United States directly to individual foreign countries with the objective of reducing the total amount of bilateral loans made under this Act so that, by not later than June 30, 1975, such total amount shall not exceed \$100,000,000—

"(d) In furtherance of the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, any funds appropriated under this part I may be transferred by the President to the International Development Association, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the Asian Development Bank or other multilateral lending institutions and multilateral organizations in which the United States participates for the purpose of providing funds to enable any such institution or organization to make loans to foreign countries"; and

(3) strike out of subsection (b) "REGIONAL PROGRAMS.—"

(d) Section 205, relating to transfers to international financial institutions, is repealed.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Sec. 102. Title II of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to technical cooperation and development grants, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 212, relating to authorization, strike out "\$183,500,000 for the fiscal year 1970, and \$183,500,000 for the fiscal year 1971" and insert in lieu thereof "\$175,000,000 for the fiscal year 1972, and \$175,000,000 for the fiscal year 1973".

(b) In section 214(c), relating to authorization for American schools and hospitals abroad, strike out "for the fiscal year 1970, \$25,900,000, and for the fiscal year 1971, \$12,900,000" and insert in lieu thereof "for the fiscal year 1972, \$30,000,000, and for the fiscal year 1973, \$30,000,000".

(c) At the end of such title II, add the following new section:

"SEC. 220A. SUEZ CANAL.—The President is authorized to furnish financial assistance, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, for assisting in the reopening of the Suez Canal after agreement has been reached by the parties involved, which agreement provides for the use of the Canal by the ships of all nations, including Israel, on a nondiscriminatory basis. For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$10,000,000 in Egyptian pounds now owned by the United States and determined by the President to be in excess of the normal requirements of departments and agencies of the United States. Amounts appropriated under this section are authorized to remain available until expended."

HOUSING GUARANTIES

Sec. 103. Title III of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to housing guaranties, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 221, strike out "\$130,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$205,000,000".

(b) In section 223(1), strike out "June 30, 1972" and insert in lieu thereof "June 30, 1974".

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Sec. 104. Title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, is amended as follows:

(a) In the first proviso of section 238(c), relating to definitions, strike out "required by law to be".

(b) At the end of section 239, relating to general provisions and powers, add the following new subsection:

"(g) Except for the provisions of this title, no other provision of this or any other law shall be construed to prohibit the operation in Yugoslavia or Romania of the programs authorized by this title, if the President determines that the operation of such program in such country is important to the national interest."

(c) Section 240(h), relating to agricultural credit and self-help community development projects, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1972" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1973".

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

Sec. 105. Section 252(a) of title VI of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to authorization for the Alliance for Progress, is amended—

(1) by striking out "for the fiscal year 1970, \$428,250,000, and for the fiscal year 1971, \$428,250,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "for the fiscal year 1972, \$295,000,000, and for the fiscal year 1973, \$295,000,000"; and

(2) by striking out "\$90,750,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "88,500,000".

PROGRAMS RELATING TO POPULATION GROWTH

Sec. 106. Section 292 of title X of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to authorization, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 292. AUTHORIZATION.—Of the funds provided to carry out the provisions of this part I for each of the fiscal years 1972 and 1973, \$125,000,000 shall be available in each such fiscal year only to carry out the purposes of this title, and, notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, funds used for such purposes may be used on a loan or grant basis."

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

Sec. 107. Section 302 of chapter 3 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to authorization, is amended as follows:

(a) In subsection (a), strike out "for the fiscal year 1970, \$122,620,000, and for the fiscal year 1971, \$122,620,000" and insert in lieu thereof "for the fiscal year 1972, \$138,000,000, and for the fiscal year 1973, \$138,000,000".

(b) In subsection (b) (2)—

(1) strike out "for use in the fiscal year 1970, \$7,530,000, and for use in the fiscal year 1971, \$7,530,000" and insert in lieu thereof "for use in the fiscal year 1972, \$15,000,000, and for use in the fiscal year 1973, \$15,000,000"; and adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The President shall not exercise any special authority granted to him under section 610(a) or 614(a) of this Act to transfer any amount appropriated under this paragraph to, and to consolidate such amount with, any funds made available under any other provision of this Act."

(c) In subsection (e), strike out "\$1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1970 and \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1971" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1972 and \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1973".

(d) At the end of such section 302, add the following new subsection:

"(f) There are authorized to be appropriated to the President, in addition to other

amounts available for such purposes, \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1972 and \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1973, in Egyptian pounds owned by the United States and determined by the President to be excess to the requirements of departments and agencies of the United States, for the purpose of providing technical and vocational training and other assistance to Arab refugees. Amounts appropriated under this subsection are authorized to remain available until expended."

CONTINGENCY FUND

SEC. 108. Section 451(a) of chapter 5 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to the contingency fund, is amended by striking out "for the fiscal year 1970 not to exceed \$15,000,000, and for the fiscal year 1971 not to exceed \$30,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "for the fiscal year 1972 not to exceed \$30,000,000, and for the fiscal year 1973 not to exceed \$30,000,000".

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND REFUGEE RELIEF ASSISTANCE

SEC. 109. Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new chapters:

"CHAPTER 8—INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

"SEC. 481. INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL.—It is the sense of the Congress that effective international cooperation is necessary to put an end to the illicit production, trafficking in, and abuse of dangerous drugs. In order to promote such cooperation, the President is authorized to conclude agreements with other countries to facilitate control of the production, processing, transportation, and distribution of narcotic analgesics, including opium and its derivatives, other narcotic drugs and psychotropics and other controlled substances as defined in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513). Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President is authorized to furnish assistance to any country or international organization, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, for the control of the production of, processing of, and traffic in, narcotic and psychotropic drugs. In furnishing such assistance the President may use any of the funds made available to carry out the provisions of this Act. The President shall suspend economic and military assistance furnished under this or any other Act, and shall suspend sales under the Foreign Military Sales Act and under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, with respect to any country when the President determines that the government of such country has failed to take adequate steps to prevent narcotic drugs and other controlled substances (as defined by the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970) produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country, or transported through such country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to United States Government personnel or their dependents, or from entering the United States unlawfully. Such suspension shall continue until the President determines that the government of such country has taken adequate steps to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

"CHAPTER 9—REFUGEE RELIEF ASSISTANCE

"SEC. 491. REFUGEE RELIEF ASSISTANCE.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal year 1972, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, not to exceed \$250,000,000, to remain available until expended, for use by the President in providing assistance for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan and for humanitarian relief in East Pakistan. Such assistance shall be distributed, to the maximum extent practicable,

under the auspices of and by international institutions and relief agencies or United States voluntary agencies."

PART II—MILITARY ASSISTANCE

SEC. 201. Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to military assistance, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 504(a), relating to authorization, strike out "\$350,000,000 for the fiscal year 1970, and \$350,000,000 for the fiscal year 1971" and insert in lieu thereof "\$500,000,000 for the fiscal year 1972".

(b) In section 505(b)(2), relating to conditions of eligibility, strike out "and" and insert in lieu thereof "or".

(c) Section 505(e), relating to conditions of eligibility, is repealed.

(d) In section 506(a), relating to special authority—

(1) strike out "1970 and the fiscal year 1971" and insert in lieu thereof "1972", and

(2) strike out "each of the fiscal years 1970 and 1971" and insert in lieu thereof "the fiscal year 1972".

(e) Section 507(a), relating to restrictions on military aid to Latin America, is amended to read as follows: "(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the value of defense articles furnished by the United States Government under this Act to Latin American countries shall not exceed \$10,000,000. Not to exceed \$25,000,000 in value of defense articles may be furnished under this part on a cost-sharing basis to an inter-American military force under the control of the Organization of American States."

(f) At the end of chapter 2 of such part II, add the following new sections:

"SEC. 511. CONSIDERATIONS IN FURNISHING MILITARY ASSISTANCE.—Decisions to furnish military assistance made under this part shall take into account whether such assistance will—

"(1) contribute to an arms race;

"(2) increase the possibility of outbreak or escalation of conflict; or

"(3) prejudice the development of bilateral or multilateral arms control arrangements.

"SEC. 512. MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUPS AND MISSIONS.—(a) It is the sense of Congress that the need for large United States military assistance advisory groups and military aid missions in foreign countries has diminished substantially during the last few years. In the words of the Peterson Task Force Report on International Development, "The United States now can reduce its supervision and advice to a minimum, thus encouraging progress toward self-reliance. United States military missions and advisory groups should be consolidated with other elements in our overseas missions as soon as possible."

"(b) In accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the total number of United States military personnel assigned and detailed, as of September 30, 1971, to United States military assistance advisory groups, military missions, and other organizations of the United States performing activities similar to such groups and missions, shall be reduced by at least 15 per centum by September 30, 1972, but every effort should be made to effect an aggregate reduction of 25 per centum by September 30, 1972.

"SEC. 513. MILITARY ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THAILAND.—After June 30, 1972, no military assistance shall be furnished by the United States to Thailand directly or through any other foreign country unless that assistance is authorized under this Act or the Foreign Military Sales Act.

"SEC. 514. SPECIAL FOREIGN COUNTRY ACCOUNTS.—(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, no defense article may be given, and no grant of military assistance may be made, under this Act to a foreign country unless the country agrees—

"(1) to deposit in a special account es-

tablished by the United States Government the following amounts of currency of that country:

"(A) in the case of any excess defense article to be given to that country, an amount equal to 10 per centum of the fair value of the article, as determined by the Secretary of State, at the time the agreement to give the article to the country is made; and

"(B) in the case of a grant of military assistance to be made to that country, an amount equal to 10 per centum of each such grant; and

"(2) to allow the United States Government to use such amounts from that special account as may be determined, from time to time, by the President to be necessary to pay all official costs of the United States Government payable in the currency of that country, including all costs relating to the financing of international educational and cultural exchange activities in which that country participates under the programs authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.

"(b) The President may waive any amount of currency of a foreign country required to be deposited under subsection (a)(1) of this section if he determines that the United States Government will be able to pay all of its official costs payable in the currency of that country enumerated under subsection (a)(2) of this section without the deposit of such amount and without having to expend United States dollars to purchase currency of that country to pay such costs.

"(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply in any case in which an excess defense article is given, or a grant of military assistance is made—

"(1) to a foreign country under an agreement with that country which allows the United States Government to operate a military or other similar base in that country in exchange for that article or grant; and

"(2) to South Vietnam, Cambodia, or Laos.

"(d) In no event shall any foreign country be required under this section, to make deposits in a special account aggregating more than \$20,000,000 in any one year."

SEC. 202. (a) At the end of such part II, add the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 4—SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

"SEC. 531. GENERAL AUTHORITY.—The President is authorized to furnish assistance to friendly countries, organizations, and bodies eligible to receive assistance under this Act on such terms and conditions as he may determine, in order to support or promote economic or political stability. The authority of this chapter shall not be used to furnish assistance to more than twelve countries in any fiscal year.

"SEC. 532. AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out the purposes of this chapter for the fiscal year 1972 not to exceed \$618,000,000, of which not less than \$50,000,000 shall be available solely for Israel: *Provided*, That where commodities are furnished on a grant basis under this chapter under arrangements which will result in the accrual of proceeds to the Government of Vietnam from the sale thereof, arrangements should be made to assure that such proceeds will not be budgeted by the Government of Vietnam for economic assistance projects or programs unless the President or his representative has given prior written approval. Amounts appropriated under this section are authorized to remain available until expended. None of the funds authorized by this section shall be made available to the Government of Vietnam unless, beginning in January 1971, and quarterly thereafter, the President of the United States shall determine that the accommodation rate of exchange, and the rate of exchange for United States Government pur-

chases of plasters for goods and services, between said Government and the United States is fair to both countries.

SEC. 533. UNITED STATES REFUND CLAIMS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the President should seek the agreement of the Government of Vietnam to the establishment and maintenance of a separate special account of United States dollars, which account shall be available solely for withdrawals by the United States, at such times and in such amounts as the President may determine, in satisfaction of the United States dollar refund claims against the Government of Vietnam arising out of operations conducted under this Act. Such account should be established in an amount not less than \$10,000,000 and maintained thereafter at a level sufficient to cover United States refund claims as they arise.

(b) Chapter 4 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is hereby repealed. References to such chapter or any sections thereof shall hereafter be deemed to be references to chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by subsection (a) of this section, or to appropriate sections thereof. All references to part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall hereafter be deemed to be references also to chapter 4 of part II, and all references to part II of such Act shall be deemed not to include chapter 4 of such part II.

PART III—GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Section 620 of chapter 1 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to prohibitions against furnishing assistance, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

“(v) No assistance shall be furnished under this Act, and no sales shall be made under the Foreign Military Sales Act, to Greece. This restriction may be waived when the President finds that overriding requirements of the national security of the United States justify such a waiver and promptly reports such finding to the Congress in writing, together with his reasons for such finding. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, in no event shall the aggregate amount of (1) assistance furnished to Greece under this Act, and (2) sales made to Greece under the Foreign Military Sales Act, in any fiscal year, exceed the aggregate amount expended for such assistance and such sales for the fiscal year 1971.

“(w) (1) All military, economic, or other assistance, all sales of defense articles and services (whether for cash or by credit, guaranty, or any other means), all sales of agricultural commodities (whether for cash, credit, or by other means), and all licenses with respect to the transportation of arms, ammunitions, and implements of war (including technical data relating thereto) to the Government of Pakistan under this or any other law shall be suspended on the date of enactment of this subsection.

“(2) The provisions of this subsection shall cease to apply when the President reports to the Congress that the Government of Pakistan is cooperating fully in allowing the situation in East Pakistan to return to reasonable stability and that refugees from East Pakistan in India have been allowed, to the extent feasible, to return to their homes and to reclaim their lands and properties.

“(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to the provision of food and other humanitarian assistance which is coordinated, distributed, or monitored under international auspices.”

SEC. 302. Section 624 of chapter 2 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to statutory officers, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(e) In addition to the officers otherwise provided for in this section, the President

shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one officer for the purpose of coordinating security assistance programs.”

SEC. 303. Section 637(a) of chapter 2 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to authorization for administrative expenses of the agency administering part I, is amended by striking out “for the fiscal year 1970, \$51,125,000, and for the fiscal year 1971, \$51,125,000” and inserting in lieu thereof “for the fiscal year 1972, \$50,000,000, and for the fiscal year 1973, \$50,000,000”.

SEC. 304. (a) (1) Section 652 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to miscellaneous provisions, is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 652. LIMITATION UPON EXERCISE OF SPECIAL AUTHORITIES.—The President shall not exercise any special authority granted to him under section 506(a), 610(a), or 614(a) of this Act unless the President, prior to the date he intends to exercise any such authority, notifies the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate in writing of each such intended exercise, the section of this Act under which such authority is to be exercised, and the justification for, and the extent of, the exercise of such authority.”

(2) The last sentence of section 506(a) of such Act, relating to special authority, is repealed.

(3) The last sentence of section 634(d) of such Act, relating to reports and information, is amended by striking out “610, 614 (a),” and inserting in lieu thereof “610(b),”.

(b) Chapter 3 of part III of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sections:

“SEC. 653. CHANGE IN ALLOCATION OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—(a) Not later than thirty days after the enactment of any law appropriating funds to carry out any provision of this Act (other than section 451 or 637), the President shall notify the Congress of each foreign country and international organization to which the United States Government intends to provide any portion of the funds under such law and of the amount of funds under that law, by category of assistance, that the United States Government intends to provide to each. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States Government shall not provide to any foreign country or international organization any funds under that law which exceeds by 10 per centum the amount of military grant assistance or security supporting assistance, as the case may be, which the President notified the Congress that the United States Government intended to provide that country or organization under that law, unless the President (1) determines that it is in the security interests of the United States that such country or organization receive funds in excess of the amount included in such notification for that country or organization, and (2) reports to Congress, at least ten days prior to the date on which such excess funds are to be provided to that country or organization, each such determination, including the name of the country or organization to receive funds in excess of such per centum, the amount of funds in excess of that per centum which are to be provided, and the justification for providing the additional assistance.

“(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply in the case of any law making continuing appropriations and may not be waived under the provisions of section 614 (a) of this Act.

“SEC. 654. PRESIDENTIAL FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS.—(a) In any case in which the President is required to make a report to the Congress, or to any committee or officer of either House of Congress, concerning any finding or determination under any provision of this Act, the Foreign Military Sales

Act, or the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act for each fiscal year, that finding or determination shall be reduced to writing and signed by the President.

“(b) No action shall be taken pursuant to any such finding or determination prior to the date on which that finding or determination has been reduced to writing and signed by the President.

“(c) Each such finding or determination shall be published in the Federal Register as soon as practicable after it has been reduced to writing and signed by the President. In any case in which the President concludes that such publication would be harmful to the national security of the United States, only a statement that a determination or finding has been made by the President, including the name and section of the Act under which it was made, shall be published.

“(d) No committee or officer of either House of Congress shall be denied any requested information relating to any finding or determination which the President is required to report to the Congress, or to any committee or officer of either House of Congress, under any provision of this Act, the Foreign Military Sales Act, or the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act for each fiscal year, even though such report has not yet been transmitted to the appropriate committee or officer of either House of Congress.

“SEC. 655. LIMITATIONS UPON ASSISTANCE TO OR FOR CAMBODIA.—(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds authorized to be appropriated by this or any other law may be obligated in any amount in excess of \$341,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out directly or indirectly any economic or military assistance, or any operation, project, or program of any kind, or for providing any goods, supplies, materials, equipment, services, personnel, or advisers in, to, for, or on behalf of Cambodia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

“(b) In computing the \$341,000,000 limitation on obligation authority under subsection (a) of this section in fiscal year 1972, (1) there shall be included in the computation the value of any goods, supplies, materials, or equipment provided to, for, or on behalf of Cambodia in such fiscal year by gift, donation, loan, lease, or otherwise, and (2) there shall not be included in the computation the value of any goods, supplies, materials, or equipment attributable to the operations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam in Cambodia. For the purpose of this subsection, ‘value’ means the fair market value of any goods, supplies, materials, or equipment provided to, for, or on behalf of Cambodia but in no case less than 33½ per centum of the amount the United States paid at the time such goods, supplies, materials, or equipment were acquired by the United States.

“(c) No funds may be obligated for any of the purposes described in subsection (a) of this section in, to, for, or on behalf of Cambodia in any fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1972, unless such funds have been specifically authorized by law enacted after the date of enactment of this section. In no case shall funds in any amount in excess of the amount specifically authorized by law for any fiscal year be obligated for any such purpose during such fiscal year.

“(d) The provisions of subsections (a) and (c) of this section shall not apply with respect to the obligation of funds to carry out combat air operations over Cambodia.

“(e) After the date of enactment of this section, whenever any request is made to the Congress for the appropriation of funds for use in, for, or on behalf of Cambodia for any fiscal year, the President shall furnish a written report to the Congress explaining the

purpose for which such funds are to be used in such fiscal year.

"(f) The President shall submit to the Congress within thirty days after the end of each quarter of each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year which begins July 1, 1971, a written report showing the total amount of funds obligated in, for, or on behalf of Cambodia during the preceding quarter by the United States Government, and shall include in such report a general breakdown of the total amount obligated, describing the different purposes for which such funds were obligated and the total amount obligated for such purpose, except that in the case of the first two quarters of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971, a single report may be submitted for both such quarters and such report may be computed on the basis of the most accurate estimates the President is able to make taking into consideration all information available to him.

"(g) Enactment of this section shall not be construed as a commitment by the United States to Cambodia for its defense.

"Sec. 656. LIMITATIONS ON UNITED STATES PERSONNEL AND PERSONNEL ASSISTED BY UNITED STATES IN CAMBODIA.—The total number of civilian officers and employees of executive agencies of the United States Government who are citizens of the United States and of members of the Armed Forces of the United States (excluding such members while actually engaged in air operations in or over Cambodia which originate outside Cambodia) present in Cambodia at any one time shall not exceed two hundred. The United States shall not, at any time, pay in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, the compensation or allowances of more than eighty-five individuals in Cambodia who are citizens of countries other than Cambodia or the United States. For purposes of this section, 'executive agency of the United States Government' means any agency, department, board, wholly or partly owned corporation, instrumentality, commission, or establishment within the executive branch of the United States Government.

"Sec. 657. ANNUAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REPORT.—(a) In order that the Congress and the American people may be better and more currently informed regarding the volume and cost of assistance extended by the United States Government to foreign countries and international organizations, and in order that the Congress and the American people may be better informed regarding the sale of arms to foreign countries and international organizations by private industry of the United States, not later than December 31 of each year the President shall transmit to the Congress an annual report, for the fiscal year ending prior to the fiscal year in which the report is transmitted, showing—

"(1) the aggregate dollar value of all foreign assistance provided by the United States Government by any means to all foreign countries and international organizations, and the aggregate dollar value of such assistance by category provided by the United States Government to each such country and organization, during that fiscal year;

"(2) the total amounts of foreign currency paid by each foreign country or international organization to the United States Government in such fiscal year, what each payment was made for, whether any portion of such payment was returned by the United States Government to the country or organization from which the payment was obtained or whether any such portion was transferred by the United States Government to another foreign country or international organization, and, if so returned or transferred, the kind of assistance obtained by that country or organization with those foreign currencies and the dollar value of such kind of assistance;

"(3) the aggregate dollar value of all arms, ammunitions, and other implements of war,

and the aggregate dollar value of each category of such arms, ammunitions, and implements of war, exported under any export license, to all foreign countries and international organizations, and to each such country and organization, during that fiscal year; and

"(4) such other matters relating to foreign assistance provided by the United States Government as the President considers appropriate, including explanations of the information required under clauses (1)–(3) of this subsection.

"(b) All information contained in any report transmitted under this section shall be public information. However, in the case of any item of information to be included in any such report that the President, on an extraordinary basis, determines is clearly detrimental to the security of the United States, he shall explain in a supplemental report why publication of each specific item would be detrimental to the security of the United States. A supplement to any report shall be transmitted to the Congress at the same time that the report is transmitted.

"(c) If the Congress is not in session at the time a report or supplement is transmitted to the Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall accept that report or supplement on behalf of their respective Houses of Congress and present the report or supplement to the two Houses immediately upon their convening.

"(d) For purposes of this section—

"(1) 'foreign assistance' means any tangible or intangible item provided by the United States Government under this or any other law to a foreign country or international organization, including, but not limited to, any training, service, or technical advice, any item of real, personal, or mixed property, any agricultural commodity, United States dollars, and any currencies owned by the United States Government of any foreign country;

"(2) 'provided by the United States Government' includes, but is not limited to, foreign assistance provided by means of gift, loan, sale, credit sale, or guaranty; and

"(3) 'value' means value at the time of transfer except that in no case shall any commodity or article of equipment or material be considered to have a value less than one-third of the amount the United States Government paid at the time the commodity or article was acquired by the United States Government.

"Sec. 658. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, none of the funds appropriated to carry out the provisions of this Act or the Foreign Military Sales Act shall be obligated or expended until the Comptroller General of the United States certifies to the Congress that all funds previously appropriated and thereafter impounded during the fiscal year 1971 for programs and activities administered by or under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare have been released for obligation and expenditure.

"(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply—

"(1) to funds being withheld in accordance with specific requirements of law; and

"(2) to appropriations obligated or expended prior to April 30, 1972."

(c) (1) Section 644(m) of such Act, relating to definitions, is amended by striking out—

"(m) 'Value' means—"

and inserting in lieu thereof—

"(m) 'Value' means, other than in section 657 of this Act—"

(2) Subsection (a) of section 634 of such Act, relating to reports and information, is repealed.

(3) The provisions of this subsection and section 657 of such Act, as added by subsection (b) of this Act, shall apply with respect to each fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 1971.

PART IV—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. The Foreign Military Sales Act is amended as follows:

(a) In section 31(a) of chapter 3, relating to authorization, strike out "\$250,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1970 and 1971" and insert in lieu thereof "\$400,000,000 for the fiscal year 1972".

(b) In section 31(b) of chapter 3, relating to aggregate ceiling on foreign military sales credits, strike out "\$340,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1970 and 1971" and insert in lieu thereof "\$550,000,000 for fiscal year 1972, of which amount not less than \$300,000,000 shall be made available to Israel only".

(c) In section 33(a) of chapter 3, relating to regional ceilings on foreign military sales, strike out "\$75,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$100,000,000".

(d) Subsection (c) of section 33 of chapter 3, relating to regional ceilings on foreign military sales, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The limitations of this section may not be waived pursuant to any authority contained in this or any other Act unless the President finds that overriding requirements of the national security of the United States justify such a waiver and promptly reports such finding to the Congress in writing, together with his reasons for such finding. In any case in which the limitations of this section are waived under the preceding sentence, the report required under such sentence shall set forth, in detail, the expenditures proposed to be made in excess of the geographical limitation applicable under this section. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subsection, in no event shall the aggregate of the total amount of military assistance pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, of cash sales pursuant to sections 21 and 22, of credits, or participations in credits, financed pursuant to section 23 (excluding credits covered by guaranties issued pursuant to section 24(b)), of the face amount of contracts of guaranty issued pursuant to sections 24 (a) and (b), and of loans and sales in accordance with section 7307 of title 10, United States Code, exceed any geographical ceiling applicable under this section by more than an amount equal to 50 per centum of such ceiling."

(e) In section 42(a) of chapter 4, relating to general provisions—

(1) strike out "and" immediately before "(2)"; and

(2) immediately before the period at the end thereof insert the following: ", and (3) the extent to which such sale might contribute to an arms race, or increase the possibility of outbreak or escalation of conflict, or prejudice the development of bilateral or multilateral arms control arrangements."

(f) Section 42 of chapter 4, relating to general provisions, is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (a), strike out "but consideration shall also be given" and insert in lieu thereof "but, subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, consideration shall also be given".

(2) Redesignate subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively, and, immediately after subsection (a), insert the following new subsection:

"(b) No credit sale shall be extended under section 23, and no guarantee shall be issued under subsection 24, in any case involving coproduction or license, production outside the United States of any defense article of United States origin unless the Secretary of State shall, in advance of any such transaction, advise the appropriate committees of the Congress and furnish the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President

of the Senate with full information regarding the proposed transaction, including, but not limited to, a description of the particular defense article or articles which would be produced under a license or coproduced outside the United States, the estimated value of such production or coproduction, and the probable impact of the proposed transaction on employment and production within the United States."

Sec. 402. Section 8 of the Act of January 12, 1971, entitled "An Act to amend the Foreign Military Sales Act, and for other purposes" (84 Stat. 2053), is amended—

(1) by striking out the first and second sentences of subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Subject to the provisions of subsection (b), the value of any excess defense article granted to a foreign country or international organization by any department, agency, or independent establishment of the United States Government (other than the Agency for International Development) shall be considered to be an expenditure made from funds appropriated under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for military assistance. Unless such department, agency, or establishment certifies to the Comptroller General of the United States that the excess defense article it is ordering is not to be transferred by any means to a foreign country or international organization, when an order is placed for a defense article whose stock status is excess at the time ordered, a sum equal to the value thereof shall (1) be reserved and transferred to a suspense account, (2) remain in the suspense account until the excess defense article is either delivered to a foreign country or international organization or the order therefor is cancelled, and (3) be transferred from the suspense account to (A) the general fund of the Treasury upon delivery of such article, or (B) to the military assistance appropriation for the current fiscal year upon cancellation of the order.";

(2) by striking out, in subsection (b), "\$100,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$185,000,000"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) Except for excess defense articles granted under part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the provisions of this section shall not apply to any excess defense article granted to South Vietnam prior to July 1, 1972."

Sec. 403. Paragraph (9) of section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, relating to level III of the Executive Schedule, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: "and an Under Secretary of State for Coordinating Security Assistance Programs".

Sec. 404. The first section of the Act of June 28, 1935, entitled "An Act to authorize participation by the United States in the Interparliamentary Union" (22 U.S.C. 276), is amended as follows:

(1) Strike out "\$53,550" and insert in lieu thereof "\$102,000".

(2) Strike out "\$26,650" and insert in lieu thereof "\$57,000".

(3) Strike out "\$26,900" and insert in lieu thereof "\$45,000".

Sec. 405. Section 2 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization", approved July 11, 1956 (22 U.S.C. 1928b), is amended as follows:

(1) Strike out "\$30,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$50,000".

(2) Strike out "\$15,000" each place it appears and insert in lieu thereof in each such place "\$25,000".

Sec. 406. Part IV of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 is amended as follows:

(1) Strike out the title of such part and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"PART IV—THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION ACT"

(2) The caption of section 401 and subsection (a) of such section of that part are amended to read as follows: "INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION.—(a) There is created as an agency of the United States of America a body corporate to be known as the Inter-American Foundation (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Foundation')."

(3) Section 401 of such part is amended by striking out "Institute" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "Foundation".

(4) Section 401(e)(4) of such part is amended to read as follows:

"(4) shall determine and prescribe the manner in which its obligations shall be incurred and its expenses, including expenses for representation (not to exceed \$10,000 in any fiscal year), allowed and paid."

(5) Section 401(1) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) (1) The chief executive officer of the Foundation shall be a President who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors on such terms as the Board may determine. The President shall receive compensation at the rate provided for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

"(2) Experts and consultants, or organizations thereof, may be employed as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code."

Sec. 407. (a) It is the purpose of this section to enable the Congress generally, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives in particular, to carry out the purposes and intent of the Legislative Reorganization Acts of 1946 and 1970, with respect to—

(1) the analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of the application, administration, and execution of the laws relating to the Department of State and the United States Information Agency and of matters relating to the foreign relations of the United States; and

(2) providing periodic authorizations of appropriations for that Department and Agency.

(b) Section 15 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide certain basic authority for the Department of State", approved August 1, 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 15. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no appropriation shall be made to the Department of State under any law for any fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 1972, unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress.

"(b) The Department of State shall keep the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives fully and currently informed with respect to all activities and responsibilities within the jurisdiction of these committees. Any Federal department, agency, or independent establishment shall furnish any information requested by either such committee relating to any such activity or responsibility."

(c) The last sentence of section 13 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2684) is repealed.

(d) Section 701 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1476) is amended to read as follows:

"PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS BY CONGRESS"

"Sec. 701. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no appropriation shall be made to the Secretary of State, or to any Government agency authorized to administer the provisions of this Act, under any law for any fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 1972, unless previously authorized by legislation enacted by the Congress after the

date of enactment of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1971."

Sec. 408. Section 7(a) of the Special Foreign Assistance Act of 1971 (84 Stat. 1943) is amended by striking out "Cambodian military forces" and inserting in lieu thereof "military, paramilitary, police, or other security or intelligence forces".

Sec. 409. Section 401(a) of Public Law 89-367, approved March 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 37), as amended, is amended—

(1) by inserting in the second sentence of paragraph (1), after "to or for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States", the following: "or of any department, agency, or independent establishment of the United States"; and

(2) by inserting in the introductory matter preceding clause (A) of paragraph (2) of such section, after "Armed Forces of the United States", the following: "or of any department, agency, or independent establishment of the United States".

Sec. 410. The Congress strongly urges the President to undertake such negotiations as may be necessary to implement that portion of the recommendations of the Report of the President's Commission for the Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations (known as the "Lodge Commission") which proposes that the portion of the regular assessed costs to be paid by the United States to the United Nations be reduced so that the United States is assessed in each year not more than 25 per centum of such costs assessed all members of the United Nations for that year.

And the House agree to the same. That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

THOMAS E. MORGAN,
CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,
WAYNE L. HAYS,
DANTE B. FASCELL,
WM. MAILLIARD,
PETER H. B. FREELINGHUYSEN,
WM. S. BROOMFIELD,
Managers on the Part of the House.

J. W. FULBRIGHT,
FRANK CHURCH,
G. D. AIKEN,
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,
CLIFFORD P. CASE,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2819) to provide foreign military and related assistance authorizations for fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendments struck out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text and provided a new title for the Senate bill, and the Senate disagreed to the House amendments.

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

The differences between the text of the House bill and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, and minor drafting and clarifying changes.

The Senate passed two foreign aid author-

ization bills. S. 2819 authorized \$1,503,000,000 for grant military assistance, supporting assistance, and foreign military credit sales for fiscal year 1972. S. 2820 authorized \$1,144,000,000 plus \$11,000,000 in Egyptian pounds for economic and humanitarian assistance for fiscal year 1972. The total of the two Senate bills for fiscal year 1972 was \$2,647,000,000 plus \$11,000,000 in Egyptian pounds.

The House amendment to both bills contained authorizations for economic, humanitarian, and military assistance for fiscal years 1972 and 1973. For fiscal year 1972 the economic part authorized \$1,428,350,000 plus \$1,000,000 in Egyptian pounds and the mili-

tary part authorized \$2,015,000,000 for a total of \$3,443,350,000 plus \$1,000,000 in Egyptian pounds. The total for fiscal year 1973 was \$3,493,350,000 plus \$1,000,000 in Egyptian pounds.

The committee of conference agreed to a single bill that contains authorizations for economic and humanitarian assistance for fiscal years 1972 and 1973 and for military assistance only for fiscal year 1972. The total authorization for fiscal year 1972 is \$2,752,000,000 plus \$11,000,000 in Egyptian pounds. This is a reduction from the House figure of \$691,350,000 and an increase over the Senate figure of \$105,000,000.

Of the total authorization for fiscal year 1972, \$1,518,000,000 is for military assistance and \$1,234,000,000 is for economic and humanitarian assistance. For fiscal year 1973 the authorization for economic and humanitarian assistance is \$984,000,000. The reduction of \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 1973 reflects the fact that the authorization for Pakistan relief is limited to fiscal year 1972.

Except for clarifying, clerical, and necessary conforming changes, the differences between the two Houses and the adjustments made in the committee of conference are noted below:

AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATIONS

Program	Senate, fiscal year 1972	House		Conference agreement	
		Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1972	Fiscal year 1973
Economic:					
Development loans.....	\$250,000,000	\$400,000,000	\$450,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$250,000,000
Technical cooperation.....	175,000,000	183,500,000	183,500,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
Alliance for Progress.....	225,000,000	378,250,000	428,250,000	295,000,000	295,000,000
Loans.....	(150,000,000)	(287,500,000)	(337,500,000)	(206,500,000)	(206,500,000)
Grants.....	(75,000,000)	(90,750,000)	(90,750,000)	(88,500,000)	(88,500,000)
International organizations.....	138,000,000	143,000,000	143,000,000	138,000,000	138,000,000
Arab refugees (UNRWA).....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Egyptian pounds.....	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Indus Basin.....	15,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
American schools.....	15,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Contingency fund.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	50,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Pakistan refugees.....	250,000,000	100,000,000	.....	250,000,000	.....
Population.....	(¹)	¹ 100,000,000	¹ 125,000,000	(¹)	(¹)
Administrative expenses.....	45,000,000	² 57,600,000	² 57,600,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Suez Canal.....	³ (10,000,000)	(³)	.....	³ (10,000,000)	³ (10,000,000)
Total, economic.....	1,144,000,000	1,428,350,000	1,478,350,000	1,234,000,000	984,000,000
Military:					
Grant military assistance.....	452,000,000	705,000,000	705,000,000	500,000,000	.....
Supporting assistance.....	566,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	618,000,000	.....
Israel.....	85,000,000	(⁴)	.....	⁴ (50,000,000)	.....
Military credit sales.....	⁵ 400,000,000	510,000,000	510,000,000	450,000,000	.....
Total, military.....	1,503,000,000	2,015,000,000	2,015,000,000	1,518,000,000	.....
Grand total.....	\$2,647,000,000	\$3,443,350,000	\$3,493,350,000	\$2,752,000,000	\$984,000,000

¹ Repeals authority to request appropriations against sums previously authorized but unappropriated in fiscal years 1972 and 1973.

² Sums previously authorized but unappropriated are available for appropriations.

³ The Senate authorization for international organizations in S. 2820 was \$139,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 was for Arab refugees.

⁴ Earmarks \$125,000,000 of funds appropriated for pt. I for this program.

⁵ Also authorizes the use of additional pt. I funds for this program.

⁶ Plus the use of \$2,775,000 of pt. I funds.

⁷ In Egyptian pounds.

⁸ Open-ended authorization of an appropriation for use of Egyptian pounds owned by the United States.

⁹ The Committee on Foreign Affairs recommended (H. Rept. 92-380) that Israel be considered eligible to receive assistance under this program.

¹⁰ Earmarked from supporting assistance funds.

¹¹ Credit ceiling set at \$550,000,000, of which \$300,000,000 is earmarked for Israel.

¹² Plus \$11,000,000 in Egyptian pounds.

¹³ Plus \$1,000,000 in Egyptian pounds.

PUBLIC LAW 480 ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

The Senate bill contained a provision which expressed the sense of Congress that administrative expenses of operating the P.L. 480 Food-for-Peace program not be reduced in any general reduction of foreign assistance.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House receded.

USE OF RECEIPTS FROM DOLLAR LOANS

The Senate bill placed a \$200 million limitation on the use, in fiscal year 1972, of dollar receipts from loans made under the Mutual Security Act of 1954 and under Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

The House amendment authorized the use, in fiscal years 1972 and 1973, of dollar receipts from loans made under Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under the Mutual Security Act of 1954 and under predecessor foreign assistance legislation.

The Senate receded with an amendment striking that portion of the House language which would have authorized the use of dollar receipts from loans made under pre-1954 foreign assistance legislation.

Concessional interest rates

The Senate bill required A.I.D. development loans (other than Alliance loans) to carry a rate of interest no less than the current interest rate paid by the United States on its outstanding obligations of comparable maturity.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

INTEREST RATE ON PUBLIC LAW 480 LOANS

The Senate bill exempted loans made pursuant to Section 106(a) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 from an increase in interest rates proposed elsewhere in the Senate bill for bilateral loans funded under the Foreign Assistance Act.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

Repeal of carryover of unappropriated authorizations for development loans

The Senate bill amended Section 202(a) of the Act by striking the proviso which authorizes appropriation of amounts authorized for development loans for prior fiscal years during a specified period, but which remain unappropriated.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

Prohibition against development loans for South Korean fishing industry

The Senate bill introduced an amendment to the development loan authority which would prohibit any loan to South Korea in connection with construction and operation of commercial fishing vessels, fish processing or the marketing of fish products.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

Phase-out of bilateral lending programs

The Senate bill required phase-out of the bilateral loan program not later than June

30, 1975 and removed the 10% limitation on the transfer of economic assistance funds to multilateral organizations.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House receded with an amendment which changed the language of the Senate bill so as to request the President to reduce the number and amounts of bilateral loans with the objective of reducing such loans to the level of \$100 million by June 30, 1975. The amendment also deleted the Senate language which applied bilateral loan criteria to economic development funds transferred to multilateral organizations.

INDUS BASIN GRANTS AUTHORIZATION

The House amendment authorized appropriation of \$5 million for FY 1972 and \$10 million for FY 1973.

The Senate bill authorized appropriation of \$15 million for FY 1972 only.

The House receded with an amendment authorizing \$15 million for each of the fiscal years 1972 and 1973.

American schools and hospitals

The Senate bill provided an authorization of \$15,000,000 for this program for fiscal year 1972.

The House amendment authorized \$30,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1972 and 1973.

The Senate receded.

EXCESS EGYPTIAN POUNDS FOR SUEZ CANAL REOPENING

The House amendment provided an authorization for the appropriation of such amounts of excess Egyptian pounds as are

now owned by the United States for assistance in reopening the Suez Canal.

The Senate bill was the same except that the appropriation of excess Egyptian pounds authorized is limited to the equivalent of \$10,000,000.

The House receded.

HOUSING GUARANTY AUTHORITY

The House amendment increases present worldwide housing guaranty issuing authority from the present ceiling of \$130,000,000 to a new ceiling of \$230,000,000, an increase of \$100,000,000.

The Senate bill increased the ceiling to \$180,000,000, an increase of \$50,000,000.

The committee of conference agreed to increase the ceiling to \$2,500,000, an increase of \$75,000,000.

Exemption for OPIC programs

The Senate bill added a provision which would except OPIC programs from prohibitions against assistance contained in the Foreign Assistance Act or any other law applying to any country whenever the President determines that the operation of the OPIC program in such country is important to the national interest.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The committee of Conference agreed that the new authority provided in the proposed bill will be limited to authorize OPIC operations in Yugoslavia and Rumania.

Change in definition of eligible investor for OPIC programs

The Senate bill changed the definition of "eligible investor" to delete the provision that the allowable less-than-5% foreign ownership of a U.S.-owned foreign corporation must be required by law in order for such corporation to be eligible for OPIC programs.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House receded.

Separate authorization for population programs

The Senate bill earmarked a total of \$125 million from any of the economic assistance funds contained in Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act for FY 1972.

The House amendment authorized as a separate line item appropriation of \$100 million in FY 1972 and \$125 million in FY 1973.

The House receded with an amendment which makes the earmarking authority apply to each of the fiscal years 1972 and 1973.

International narcotics control

The Senate bill authorized the President to furnish assistance to any foreign country in order to encourage and enable that country to control or eliminate the production, processing or distribution of drugs within or across its boundaries; earmarked for drug control assistance \$25,000,000 annually from funds provided under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; required an annual Presidential determination before furnishing any assistance to any country of whether that country has taken appropriate measures to control the illicit drug trade; provided for the cessation of all assistance to any country determined not to have taken appropriate measures and the seeking of international economic sanctions against such country; and provided Presidential waiver authority based on a finding of overriding national interest with a requirement for full reporting to the Congress on determinations and waivers.

The House amendment authorized the President to conclude drug control agreements with other countries and to furnish assistance to any country or international organization for drug control purposes; provided for the use of any of the funds made available under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, for drug control assistance; and required the President to sus-

pend assistance whenever he determines that a country has failed to take appropriate steps to prevent the illicit drug trade.

The Senate receded.

REQUIREMENT FOR PUBLIC LAW 480 SECTION 104(C) AGREEMENTS

The Senate bill eliminated the requirement currently contained in section 505(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, that military assistance recipients enter into agreements permitting the use for security assistance purposes of foreign currencies accruing to the U.S. from PL 480 sales.

The House amendment contained no comparable provision.

The House receded.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATION

The Senate bill authorized military assistance of \$452 million for fiscal year 1972.

The House amendment provided an authorization of \$705 million for each of the fiscal years 1972 and 1973.

The Committee of Conference agreed to a \$500 million authorization for fiscal year 1972 only.

MAP TRAINING RESTRICTION

The House amendment repealed Section 510 of the Foreign Assistance Act, which limits the number of foreign military students to be trained in the United States in any fiscal year to the number of foreign students brought to the United States under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 in the immediately preceding fiscal year.

The Senate bill contained no comparable provision.

The House receded. The Committee of Conference agreed that the possibility of changing this limitation to some basis such as a man-month ratio rather than the present man-for-man basis should be studied.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

The Senate bill amends section 507(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, by establishing a ceiling of \$10 million for the furnishing of defense articles on a bilateral basis to Latin American countries, and \$25 million for defense articles furnished on a cost-sharing basis to an inter-American military force under the control of the Organization of American States.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House receded.

Twenty-five percent reduction in personnel assigned to military assistance advisory groups and missions

The Senate bill contained a provision which would require at least a 25% reduction in the personnel to United States military assistance advisory groups, military missions and other U.S. organizations performing similar activities by September 30, 1972.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House accepted the Senate provision with an amendment reducing the mandatory reductions to 15 percent and urging that every effort be made to meet the 25 percent goal.

CONSIDERATIONS IN FURNISHING MILITARY ASSISTANCE

The House amendment contained a provision requiring that decisions to furnish military assistance take into account whether such assistance will: (1) contribute to an arms race, (2) increase the possibility of outbreak or escalation of conflict or (3) prejudice the development of bilateral or multilateral arms control arrangements.

The Senate bill contained no comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

Limitations on availability of funds for military operations

The Senate bill contained a provision which prohibited the provision of funds for the purpose of financing any military operations by foreign forces in Laos, North Vietnam, or Thailand unless Congress has specifically authorized or specifically authorizes the making of funds available for such purpose and designates the area where military operations financed by such funds may be undertaken.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision. The Senate receded.

Military assistance authorization for Thailand

The Senate bill contained a provision which would require the transfer of authorizations for military assistance programs for Thailand from the Department of Defense to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House accepted the Senate provisions with the understanding that assistance programmed for Thailand prior to the date specified in Section 513 and which is in the "pipeline" at that time may be provided regardless of when the Defense articles are actually delivered or the Defense services actually rendered.

New section 514 on "special foreign country accounts"

The Senate bill contained a provision which required the establishment of special foreign country accounts, in which any government receiving grant military assistance would deposit an amount equal to 25% of the value of such assistance and allow the United States Government to use such amounts to pay all official costs of the United States Government payable in the currency of that country, including all costs relating to the financing of international and educational cultural exchange programs authorized by existing legislation. This provision would not apply if the President determined that the U.S. was able to pay all such costs without the deposit of such currency and without having to expend U.S. dollars to purchase such currency. It would also not apply in any case in which military assistance is given to a foreign country under an agreement which allows the United States Government to operate a military or other similar base in that country in exchange for such assistance. The funds deposited in such special accounts would be available for expenditure without additional appropriations.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House accepted the Senate provision with an amendment which reduced the percentage amount required to be deposited to 10 percent and specifically excluded from the requirement military assistance provided to South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos; and required deposits by South Korea to be made only for military assistance provided under the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

TRANSFER OF SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE TO PART II OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT

The House amendment contained a provision which transferred supporting assistance from Part I, economic assistance, to Part II, military assistance, and renamed the chapter "Security Supporting Assistance."

The Senate bill contained no comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATION

The House amendment authorized the appropriation of \$800 million for Security Supporting Assistance for each of the fiscal years 1972 and 1973.

The Senate bill authorized the appropriation of \$566 million for Supporting Assistance, and provides an additional separate

authorization of \$85 million for Israel, for FY 1972.

The Committee of Conference agreed to an authorization of \$618 million, \$50 million of which was earmarked to be available for Israel only.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO SECTION 620(e)

The Senate bill required suspension of assistance to a country which seizes property in a manner heretofore prescribed by the Hick-enlooper amendment immediately upon such seizure and would permit resumption of assistance only when the President is satisfied that such country has "discharged its obligations under international law . . . including speedy compensation."

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

Prohibition on aid to countries failing to support prisoner of war convention

The Senate bill added a new subsection (v) to section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act prohibiting assistance to any country which the President determines has failed to support actively the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision. The Senate receded.

Prohibition on assistance to Greece

The House amendment added a new subsection (v) to Section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act directing that no assistance be furnished under the Foreign Assistance Act, and no sales be made under the Foreign Military Sales Act, to Greece until the President finds that overriding requirements of the national security of the United States justify a waiver of this prohibition and promptly reports such finding to the Congress in writing with reasons for such finding. The House amendment further provided that in no event shall the aggregate amount of assistance and sales made to Greece in any fiscal year exceed the aggregate amount expended for such assistance and sales for the fiscal year 1971.

The Senate bill did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

Suspension of assistance to Pakistan

The Senate bill included a provision suspending all assistance to Pakistan relating to military services, all licenses with respect to the transportation of arms, ammunitions, and implements of war, as well as to economic assistance, other military assistance, and sales of agricultural commodities. The provision of humanitarian assistance and related services was not affected.

The House amendment applied a ban similar to that of the Senate bill, except for sales of defense services and military-related licenses.

The House receded.

Coordinator for security assistance

The House amendment provides for a Security Assistance Coordinator at Executive Level III in the Department of State.

The Senate bill contains no comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

USE OF PART I FUNDS FOR STATE DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION COSTS RELATED TO FOREIGN AID

The House amendment adds to the Foreign Assistance Act a new subsection 637(c), which authorizes the use of up to \$2,755,000 in program funds for Administrative Expenses—including \$155,000 for State Department expenses—for each of the fiscal years 1972 and 1973, to cover the cost of the January 1971 Federal pay raise during those fiscal years.

The Senate bill contained no comparable provision.

The House receded.

CARRYOVER OF UNAPPROPRIATED FISCAL YEAR 1972 AUTHORIZATION

The House amendment provided that amounts authorized but not appropriated for FY 1972 may be carried over and appropriated in FY 1973.

The Senate bill did not contain a comparable provision.

The House receded.

Limitations upon exercise of special authorities

The Senate bill contained a provision which would prevent the President from exercising the special authorities granted him under section 506(a), 610(a) or 614(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended unless he gives the Congress ten days notice prior to the date he intends to exercise these authorities.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House receded with an amendment which struck out the ten days but retained the requirement for advance notice. It was the understanding of the Committee of Conference that, while not specifying the number of days, the advance notice should not just be immediately contemporaneous with the use of these authorities.

Country-by-country allocations

The Senate bill contained a provision which would require the President within thirty days after foreign assistance funds have been appropriated to notify Congress of the amount and category of assistance which will be provided to every foreign country and international organization. Thereafter, the President would be restricted from increasing by more than ten percent the amount of assistance to any country in any category set forth in such notification unless he should find the increase vital to the national security and reported his decision to Congress at least ten days in advance of providing the funds. The provision would also prevent the use of Section 614(a) waiver authority to avoid the requirements of the section.

The House amendment contained no comparable provision.

The House receded with an amendment which made the transfer provision applicable only to military and related security assistance and allowed the requirements to be waived when it was "in the security interests" of the U.S. rather than "vital" to those interests.

New section 654 on "Presidential findings and determinations"

The Senate bill contained a provision which provided that no action could be taken on any Presidential finding or determination until such time as that finding or determination has been reduced to writing and signed by the President.

The House version contained no comparable provision.

The House receded.

LIMITATIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO CAMBODIA

The Senate bill contained a provision which limited expenditure to, in, or for Cambodia to \$341 million for fiscal year 1972 and imposed a ceiling of 200 U.S. personnel and 50 third country nationals that could be present at any one time in Cambodia.

The House amendment contained no comparable provisions.

The House accepted the Senate provisions with amendments which specifically excluded from the computation related to the ceiling for fiscal year 1972 the obligation or expenditure of funds attributable to the operation of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam in Cambodia and raised to 85 the ceiling on third country nationals that are permitted in Cambodia at any one time.

The Committee of Conference was in full agreement that additional congressional con-

trols over U.S.-financed operations in Cambodia should be exercised. Therefore, it is intended that U.S. expenditures in, to, or in behalf of Cambodia in the future will continue to be subjected to limitations and ceilings. It is expected that for fiscal year 1973 and future years the Administration will provide Congress with a full and accurate estimate of the projected expenditures for all U.S.-financed operations in Cambodia, including the U.S.-paid portion of the cost of South Vietnamese military operations so that future authorizations and ceilings may be intelligently imposed.

AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 33(a) RELATING TO LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL CEILINGS

The Senate bill established a \$100 million annual ceiling on military assistance and sales to Latin America. It repealed the President's authority to waive the regional ceilings established by section 33 of the Foreign Military Sales Act. It also eliminates the President's authority to waive regional ceilings.

The House amendment established a ceiling of \$150 million on such sales and assistance and amended the President's waiver authority so that regional ceilings may be exceeded by not more than 50%. The Committee of Conference agreed to accept the Senate ceiling of \$100 million and the House waiver authority allowing an amount up to 50 percent of the approved ceiling when overriding requirements of the national security exist.

FOREIGN MILITARY CREDIT SALES

The Senate bill contained a provision which would authorize \$400 million in new obligatory authority for military credit sales for FY 1972 and would set the ceiling on military credits at \$550 million for FY 1972, of which \$300 million was to be available only for Israel.

The House amendment authorized \$510 million for purposes of the Foreign Military Sales Act in each of the fiscal years 1972 and 1973. It also increased the aggregate ceiling on military credits from \$340 million to \$582 million for each of the fiscal years 1972 and 1973.

The House receded.

EXTENSION OF PERIOD FOR REPAYMENT OF FOREIGN MILITARY CREDIT SALES

The House amendment increased the maximum period of military credits from 10 to 20 years.

The Senate bill contained no comparable provision.

The House receded.

CEILING ON EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES

The Senate bill contained provisions which provided that excess defense articles furnished by any U.S. agency (other than the Agency for International Development) would be considered as having been furnished under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for military assistance; established a ceiling of \$150 million on the value of such excess defense articles; and exempted from the ceiling excess defense articles granted to South Vietnam prior to July 1, 1972, under authority of laws other than Part II, military assistance, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

The House amendment established only a \$220 million ceiling on the value of excess defense articles that could be furnished during fiscal year 1972.

The House accepted the Senate provisions with an amendment which provided for a ceiling of \$185 million.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR FOREIGN MILITARY CREDIT SALES

The House amendment contained a provision requiring that decisions to provide foreign military credit sales take into account whether such assistance will: (1) contribute to an arms race, (2) increase the possibility of outbreak

or escalation of conflict or (3) prejudice the development of bilateral or multilateral arms control arrangements.

The Senate bill contained no comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSED CO-PRODUCTION

The House amendment contained a provision which required the Secretary of State to report in advance to the House and Senate proposed transactions relating to defense articles which would be co-produced or licensed outside the United States.

The Senate bill contained no comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

Amendment to the Executive Schedule

The House amendment amends Section 5314 of Title 5, USC (Executive Schedule) to provide for an Under Secretary of State for Coordinating Security Assistance Programs at level III.

The Senate bill has no comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

AUTHORIZATION FOR U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

The House amendment increased the authorization for annual appropriations from \$53,550 to \$83,000—\$38,000 for the U.S. contribution to the Interparliamentary Union and \$45,000 to cover expenses of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union.

The Senate bill authorized appropriation of \$102,000—\$57,000 as a contribution to the Union and \$45,000 for the expenses of the American group.

The House receded.

AUTHORIZATION FOR U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCES OF NATO

The House amendment increased the authorization for annual appropriations for U.S. participation in parliamentary conferences of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from \$30,000 to \$50,000, thereby increasing the amount available for the House and Senate from \$15,000 to \$25,000 each.

The Senate bill did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

The Senate bill amended Section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, effective March 1, 1972, by increasing U.S.-owned excess foreign currency normally made available to members of Congressional committees for foreign currency expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the committee. It would eliminate the requirement for a full, itemized report to the House Administration and Senate Appropriation Committee of expenses thus incurred and for the publication of such reports.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

Annual foreign assistance report

The Senate bill added a new Section 653 to the Foreign Assistance Act requiring an annual report to the Congress within six months of the end of each fiscal year, showing (1) the value of all foreign assistance provided during the fiscal year, in total and by category to each country or international organization; (2) the amount and reason for each payment of foreign currency to the United States during the fiscal year by each country and international organization, whether any portion was returned by the United States and, if so, how much and used for what purpose; (3) the value of all military equipment exported under license, in total and to each country or international organization; and (4) other matters pertaining to U.S. foreign aid programs. All the information is to be unclassified except on an

extraordinary finding of clear detriment to U.S. security.

Foreign assistance is defined as anything provided by the U.S. Government by gift, loan, sale, credit sale, or guaranty to a foreign country or international organization, including any training, service, advice, property, agricultural commodity, dollars or foreign currencies. Value is to be determined as of the time of transfer, but may not be less than one-third of acquisition cost.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House receded.

Limitation on use of funds—impounded funds

The Senate bill included a provision which would prohibit the obligation or expenditure of funds made available under the FAA and the Foreign Military Sales Act until the Comptroller General certifies to the Congress that previously appropriated FY 1971 funds for various domestic development activities have been released for obligation and expenditure. The provision would not apply to funds withheld in accordance with legal requirements or to funds obligated or expended prior to January 1, 1972.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House receded with an amendment which limits the release of funds requirement to programs administered by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The amendment also changes the release deadline from January 1, 1972 to April 30, 1972.

Annual authorizations for State Department and USIA

The Senate bill contained a provision requiring authorization for any subsequent appropriation of funds for the Department of State and the United States Information Agency, and repealed the authorization for the Department of State working capital fund, with the objective of putting these authorizations on an annual basis. The provision also required the State Department to keep the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee "fully and currently informed with respect to all activities and responsibilities within the jurisdiction of these committees of all departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the United States Government conducted outside the United States or its territories or possessions." It also required that any such department, agency or independent establishment furnish any information requested by either committee within its jurisdiction.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House receded with an amendment which substituted "periodic" for "annual" authorizations, deleted the reference to the activities of "all departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the United States Government conducted outside the United States or its territories or possessions" but retained the language of the Senate bill requiring the Department of State to keep the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Foreign Affairs fully and currently informed "with respect to all activities and responsibilities within the jurisdiction of these committees."

TERMINATION OF U.S. MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDOCHINA

The Senate bill contained a provision which would declare it to be the policy of the United States to terminate military operations in Indochina and withdraw all U.S. military forces no later than six months after the date of enactment, subject to the release of American POWs held by the Government of North Vietnam and its allies. The provision would also urge and request the President to implement this policy by establish-

ing a final date for withdrawal, contingent upon POW release, but not later than six months after enactment. The President would also be requested to negotiate an immediate all Indochina cease-fire, and to negotiate an agreement with North Vietnam for phased withdrawal of U.S. forces in exchange for phased releases of POWs.

The House amendment contained no comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

LIMITATIONS ON U.S. ACTIVITIES IN CAMBODIA

The Senate bill amended section 7(a) of the Special Foreign Assistance Act of 1971 to prohibit the provision of U.S. advisors to or for Cambodian military, paramilitary, police or other security or intelligence forces in Cambodia.

The House amendment contained no comparable provision.

The House receded.

RESTRICTION RELATING TO FOREIGN TROOPS AND DEFENSE ARTICLES

The Senate bill contained provisions which (1) expanded current prohibitions against the payment of allowance to free world forces in Vietnam greater than amounts paid Americans to include any U.S. agency, not just the Defense Department, and (2) expanded the requirement for agreements concerning the use and disposition of U.S. furnished defense articles to cover items furnished by all U.S. agencies.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable amendment.

The House receded.

Reduction in U.S. assessment rate paid to U.N.

The Senate bill urged the President to implement that portion of the recommendations in the Lodge Commission Report which proposes that the U.S. assessed contribution to the regular budget of the United Nations be reduced to no more than 25 percent of the cost assessed to all members of the organization for any single budget year.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House receded.

Annual authorizations for all contributions to the United Nations

The Senate bill terminated the continuing authority provided in the UN Participation Act of 1945 for the appropriation of funds for U.S. assessed contributions to the UN. It also provided that no appropriation shall be made for the payment of any amount to any activity of the United Nations, "unless such payment has been previously authorized by legislation hereinafter enacted by the Congress."

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

THOMAS E. MORGAN,
CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,
WAYNE L. HAYS,
DANTE B. FASCELL,
WM. MAILLIARD,
PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN,
WM. S. BROOMFIELD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

J. W. FULBRIGHT,
FRANK CHURCH,
G. D. AIKEN,
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,
CLIFFORD P. CASE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. JOHN DOWDY, ET AL.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
December 16, 1971.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: On this date, I have been served with a subpoena duces tecum that was issued by the United States District Court for the District of Maryland. This subpoena is in connection with the case of the United States of America v. John Dowdy, et al.

The subpoena commands the Clerk of the House to appear in the said United States District Court for the District of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland on the 20th day of December, 1971 at 9:30 o'clock A.M., and requests certain House records that are outlined in the subpoena itself, which is attached hereto.

The rules and practices of the House of Representatives indicate that no official of the House may, either voluntarily or in obedience to a subpoena duces tecum, produce such papers without the consent of the House being first obtained. It is further indicated that he may not supply copies of certain of the documents and papers requested without such consent.

The subpoena in question is herewith attached, and the matter is presented for such action as the House in its wisdom may see fit to take.

Sincerely,

W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the subpoena.

The Clerk read as follows:

U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, No. 70-0123-T (Criminal Docket)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA V. JOHN DOWDY,
ET AL.

To Clerk, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

SERVE ON: Paul Wohl, Esq., Counsel to the Clerk or any other representative of Mr. Wohl's office.

You are hereby commanded to appear in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, at room 325, U.S. Post Office Building, Calvert and Fayette Streets in the city of Baltimore on the 20th day of December, 1971 at 9:30 o'clock A.M. to testify in the case of United States v. John Dowdy, et al. and bring with you any expense vouchers pertaining to any travels of John Dowdy for the months of August, and September, 1970.

This subpoena is issued upon application of the United States, December 16, 1971.

John G. Sakellaris, Asst. U.S. Attorney, Stephen H. Sachs, Special Asst. U.S. Attorney, 325 U.S. Post Office Bldg., Baltimore, Md. 21202.

PAUL R. SCHLITZ,
Clerk.
CHARLOTTE WILLIAMS,
Deputy Clerk.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 755) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 755

Whereas in the case of the United States of America against John Dowdy, et al. (criminal action numbered 70-0123), pending in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, a subpoena duces tecum was issued by the said Court and addressed to W. Pat Jennings, Clerk of the House of Representatives, directing him to appear as a witness before the said court at 9:30 antemeridian on the 20th day of December, 1971, and to bring with him certain documents in the possession and under the control of the House of Representatives: Therefore be it

Resolved, That by the privileges of this House no evidence of a documentary character under the control and in the possession of the House of Representatives can, by the mandate of process of the ordinary courts of justice, be taken from such control or possession but by its permission; be it further

Resolved, That when it appears by the order of the court or of the judge thereof, or any legal officer charged with the administration of the orders of such court or judge, that documentary evidence in the possession and under the control of the House is needful for use in any court of justice or before any judge or such legal officer, for the promotion of justice, this House will take such action thereon as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges and rights of this House; be it further

Resolved, That W. Pat Jennings, Clerk of the House, or any officer or employee in his office whom he may designate, be authorized to appear at the place and before the court in the subpoena duces tecum before-mentioned, but shall not take with him any papers or documents on file in his office or under his control or in possession of the House of Representatives; be it further

Resolved, That when the said court determines upon the materiality and the relevancy of the papers and documents called for in the subpoena duces tecum, then the said court, through any of its officers or agents, be authorized to attend with all proper parties to the proceeding and then always at any place under the orders and control of this House, and take copies of those requested papers and documents which are in possession or control of the said Clerk; and the Clerk is authorized to supply certified copies of such documents or papers in his possession or control that the court has found to be material and relevant and which the court or other proper officer thereof shall desire, so as, however, the possession of said documents and papers by the said Clerk shall not be disturbed, or the same shall not be removed from their place of file or custody under the said Clerk; and be it further

Resolved, That as a respectful answer to the subpoena duces tecum a copy of these resolutions be submitted to the said court.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIXING THE TIME OF ASSEMBLY OF THE SECOND SESSION, 92D CONGRESS

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 186) to provide for the beginning of the second session of the 92d Congress.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I do not intend to object—I was at the point of asking the gentleman earlier the legislative program for next week, but if this is adopted I assume that it indicates the end of the first session of the 92d Congress?

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, in reply to the gentleman from Iowa I might inform the gentleman that the other body has already adopted the sine die adjournment resolution, and we hope to do so soon, so there will be no further business next week, nor until January 18.

Mr. GROSS. It awaits only the action of the House to adjourn, is that correct?

Mr. BOGGS. It awaits the final action of the other body on the continuing appropriations resolution, and whatever variations there may be in that resolution.

Mr. GROSS. So we are again awaiting the pleasure of the other body, sometimes known as the House of Lords, on that piece of business, is that correct?

Mr. BOGGS. That is substantially correct. However, I would not necessarily agree with the designation given by the gentleman to the other body.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 186

Joint resolution to provide for the beginning of the second session of the Ninety-second Congress

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second regular session of the Ninety-second Congress shall begin at noon on Tuesday, January 18, 1972.

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

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 756) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 756

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed their business of the session and are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members on the part of the House of the committee to notify the President, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Boggs) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Gerald R. Ford).

DEVALUATION OF THE DOLLAR

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

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, the narcoticlike tranquility of Government-guaranteed existence has provided an atmosphere of wide acceptability for a

devalued dollar. Of course, the official label is not tabbed Government-guaranteed existence; it is being called inflation which is, indeed, the last word of "cause and effect."

What concerns me most is not the present point of this Nation's journey but rather our ultimate destination if we continue to follow the road we are on. Devaluation will become as common as the raising of the national debt ceiling has become.

THE LATE JOHN L. DODSON

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

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, speaking for Chairman HOLFIELD of the Committee on Government Operations, I have the sad duty to inform the House of the untimely passing this morning of John L. Dodson, who has been a faithful member of the staff of the committee.

He previously served in the Clerk's office. He has worked for the House for more than 17 years. John was one of the friendliest people I have ever known and he has been extremely helpful to all Members and members of the staff.

Mr. Speaker, I feel a great personal loss at his passing and extend my deepest sympathy to his family.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE INDIA-PAKISTAN WAR

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, words are inadequate to describe the war which continues between two of the world's largest nations despite the surrender of Pakistan forces in the East. Every effort must be made to halt the fighting between India and Pakistan as soon as possible.

Where is the United States in all of this? I agree totally that we must avoid getting involved in the fighting. But while we cannot decisively affect the course of events we do retain great influence. To date that influence has not been used as it should have been used. From the beginning of the present crisis a year ago the United States has turned a totally deaf ear to the pleas of the people of East Pakistan who, having gone to the polls in a free election, saw the results of that election overturned and a regime of terror and oppression instituted.

President Khan has been a faithful ally. For that we are grateful. And I am sure we will continue to honor our commitments to Pakistan when they can be fulfilled but not in the context of the war.

While it may be wrong that Indians resorted to arms to halt the flow of refugees and perhaps to right old wrongs under a cloak of humanitarianism, we in the United States must ask ourselves what did this Nation do to give India hope of a peaceful alternative? What did we really do to prevent this war?

As in other areas of the world it appears that the United States had no real

overall policy forged to meet the realities of 1971 on the subcontinent. It seems we have reacted to a new set of circumstances based on worn-out old premises. Hence our almost total support for Pakistan.

It seems to me that our policy has been wrong not just on the merits of the case but on the basis of our own self-interest. But now is not the time to debate the rights or wrongs of that policy. The situation is rapidly deteriorating in East Pakistan. It is time for the United States to act to prevent needless bloodshed in the wake of an apparent Indian victory. From the movements of U.S. naval vessels reported in the press this morning and from the apparent warning issued yesterday to Moscow at an anonymous White House briefing yesterday, it would appear that the President is contemplating some kind of action on the subcontinent. If he is, I hope he will take the Congress into his confidence and not await our adjournment to take any action with such possible profound implications.

Mr. Speaker, while I would not necessarily be opposed to the use of U.S. helicopters to prevent slaughter of the survivors and to save U.S. citizens from danger, such a serious step should be taken only if—

First, it is essential for humanitarian purposes;

Second, Congress is as fully consulted as possible; and

Third, every attempt is made to gain the concurrence of the Indian Government in any humanitarian efforts we may make.

I remain totally and unequivocally opposed to the use of any U.S. military forces for other than totally defensive or humanitarian purposes until and unless Congress has been consulted.

If any action is contemplated, I hope the President will avail himself of this opportunity to carry out his often expressed desire to keep the Congress fully advised on major world developments.

Mr. Speaker, this morning the Miami Herald published an editorial pertaining to the most recent event in this tragic war which I am sure will be of interest to my colleagues:

ANOTHER DIPLOMATIC FUMBLE LOSES UNITED STATES GROUND IN INDIA

Why shouldn't U.S.S. Enterprise and its flotilla from the 7th fleet be allowed to proceed to the Bay of Bengal and pick up Americans who may be endangered by the India-Pakistan war?

New Delhi is having cat fits over the carrier's movement, which it suggests is a naval maneuver all of a piece with Washington's hostility.

It is nothing more, of course, than a protective measure which responsible governments take in wartime. Yet unfortunately it reflects a series of diplomatic fumbles which always seem to wind up with the United States latched to a loser.

President Nixon made no secret of his distaste of the Indian move into Pakistan after Washington entreaties to stay put. What was said and what was agreed to or disagreed to just as unfortunately remains something of a secret. At any rate India, which is a functioning democracy governed by the comparatively middle-of-the-road Congress party and which long enjoyed close friendship with the

United States, now seems wholly alienated from it.

The hint that Mr. Nixon may not go to Moscow unless Russia calls off its Indian friends only adds more confusion to the back-and-fill U.S. war policy and misses the main point.

That point, as we see it, is the herding of India into the Soviet camp just as the mis-cues of 1956 thrust Egypt into Russian arms. As the Economist of London has put it, "India is now undisputedly the dominant power south of the Himalayas. If the Indians come to regard the Soviet Union as their principal friend and supporter, and if Mr. Brezhnev were able to make India the counterpiece of his 'mutual security zone' in Asia, the west would be without a policy for the whole stretch of the world between Iran and Thailand."

All that, plus the present dilemma of the Soviet Union's new bases in Egypt and Algeria which have outflanked NATO on the south and threaten to open up the Indian Ocean to Soviet hegemony.

There are times when a great power must choose up sides for reasons of national interest and international morality.

There are other times when it is wise to exercise the "cold neutrality of an impartial judge" in regional quarrels.

The now apparent mess of our Indian policy, which can get even messier if cool and calculating heads are not retained, shows judgment which is as poor as it is puzzling.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE PETER W. RODINO

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

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, the House recently paid tribute to our colleague, the Honorable PETER W. RODINO, Jr., who was at the 34th session of the Council of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration held in Geneva, Switzerland from November 29 to December 2. We felt honored that PETER RODINO was elected chairman of this world gathering which marked the 20th anniversary of ICEM.

There are millions of people who are not in their home countries today because of wars and other reasons. Many refugees living in my district escaped to America during the various revolutions, and many more would love to come to our free country. I would like to point out that in the past 9 years that I have known him, PETER RODINO has been a champion for these people. ICEM has helped to resettle over 1,800,000 people. They have men like PETE to thank for making this possible. He was well qualified to be chairman at this 20th anniversary meeting. He is looked upon as a leading authority on refugee problems because of his work with the House Judiciary Committee where he is now serving as chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugees.

PETER W. RODINO has his own style, and you must be with him to learn about this. We all know that PETE does his homework and runs a tight office. We are proud to call him dean of the New Jersey delegation, and I want to thank him for the good advice he has given us on many a vote. PETE works hard for the people of his district whether it concerns housing, pollution, welfare, Federal aid, help

for our older citizens, educational assistance, scholarships for the underprivileged, aid to the armed services, benefits for veterans, and many other programs that many of us feel the Federal Government should support. With all this, PETE has a tremendous sense of financial responsibility.

I would not be honest if I did not mention how proud PETE is of his own background. Because of him, I often wish I could be Italian for 6 months every year. He is often depressed, because he feels that in stories, movies, and so forth, the Italians are discriminated against and maligned. I know that if you go over to his home, a good opera is turned on very quickly. Of course PETE always emphasizes the positive and good side of the Italians of which he is always proud.

I consider it an honor to serve with PETE ROBINO in the House, and I like to think that our voting records are similar. He is a man of great character, intelligence, and industry which he is constantly applying to so many worthwhile causes.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, due to the critical illness of my father, I was absent on December 14, 15, and 16, and was unable to be present during several rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner:

"Aye" on roll No. 465, adoption of conference report on H.R. 10367, Alaska native claims settlement;

"No" on roll No. 466, adoption of conference report on H.R. 11731, Department of Defense Appropriations, 1972;

"Aye" on roll No. 467, adoption of conference report on H.R. 11932, District of Columbia appropriations, 1972;

"Aye" on roll No. 469, adoption of conference report on H.R. 6065, unemployment compensation;

"No" on roll No. 470, further continuing appropriations, 1972, House Joint Resolution 1005;

"No" on roll No. 472, to table a motion to instruct House conferees to agree to Mansfield amendment on S. 2819, foreign military and related assistance authorizations.

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE OF NEW VOTERS

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

Mr. BIESTER. Mr. Speaker, any characterization of the Emergency Conference of New Voters held earlier this month as a nonpartisan event so far as next year's presidential elections are concerned taxes one's credulity to the breaking point. I mean no criticism of the individual speakers at the conference, but it is foolish to consider them nonpartisan with respect to President Nixon.

Certainly, Mr. Speaker, all of us should be engaged in activating and informing

and listening to the millions of new young voters. But these new young voters are entitled to a reasonably balanced presentation of points of view before being asked to resolve on a course of action. Not only are they entitled to a balanced presentation, they will in the long run insist on it, and they will not look kindly on those who in a guise of non-partisanship, by selective presentation of opinion, seek to enlist them in a partisan cause.

MORE GOOD ECONOMIC NEWS

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

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, the economic indicators continue to improve, and we could not have better news for Christmas. Following a big jump in industrial production and indications that there has been a turnaround in our declining business inventories, Secretary Romney yesterday announced that the seasonally adjusted annual rate of housing starts in November was 2,316,000 units. We have not had such good news in housing since 1950. We are on target at last in the long sought congressional goal of 2.6 million housing starts a year, since this figure does not include the roughly 400,000 mobile home sales expected this year. Housing has become the most bullish element in the economy, a harbinger of resurgence in many related fields.

Mr. Speaker, I would not claim this good news stems entirely from Government policy, but the administration must be doing something right. If we did not have such statistics to encourage us, you can be sure the President's opposition would be trying to claim his failures were the sole cause of our disappointment. I hope we can have a moratorium over the next few months on the politics of economics, so that the constructive forces at work in our economy will not be subject to continual battering by those who want to poor-mouth the President's economic policies.

BIRTH OF NUCLEAR POWER

(Mr. HANSEN of Idaho asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, just recently, on December 13, I was honored to participate in the commemoration of an event that will be recorded in history as a major turning point in human progress. That event, which will become so meaningful to future generations throughout the world, was the birth of nuclear power. Twenty years ago on the desert, 65 miles west of Idaho Falls, Idaho, at the Experimental Breeder Reactor I, a scientist closed a switch and demonstrated for the first time, that the awesome power of the atomic bomb could be tamed and could be peaceably and productively used for the benefit of all mankind.

The message passed on that historic afternoon was not lost. Within a matter of a few years, scientists and engineers throughout the world, encouraged by the success of EBR I, demonstrated the versatility of the atom and showed that useful power could be generated from systems quite different from EBR I. What was lost to most of the world, however, was the fact that although EBR I, was the first nuclear reactor to produce usable amounts of electric power, it was also two decades ahead of its time; for on that day, 20 years ago, the concept of "fuel-breeding" was also born. This concept is so important, that its significance cannot be overemphasized. Accordingly I would like to elaborate on a few facts that should place the "breeding" principle in the perspective that it truly deserves.

To appreciate the impact of the breeding principle it is instructive to return to the early 1950's. In 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower cited as a national goal the development of nuclear reactors that could produce electric power economically and in an abundance commensurate with the projected national needs. Of five primary concepts apparent at that time three eventually emerged as those that appeared the most capable of fulfilling those specific goals. One was the pressurized-water concept developed under Naval contract by Westinghouse. This concept, as you all know, led to the birth of the nuclear Navy, and a large number of civilian power reactors throughout the world. The boiling water concept was developed under an AEC contract by Argonne National Laboratory. Both water-based concepts have been successful in all respects. The third successful concept was, of course, the liquid metal fast breeder system as exemplified by EBR. I know you will understand the pride I take in the fact that all three concepts were developed, implemented, and tested in my own congressional district of Idaho at the National Reactor Testing Station.

Testimony to the success and economic incentives offered by the pressurized- and boiling-water systems is well established by the accelerating increase in the number of water-based nuclear plants. At the present time, approximately 20 nuclear powerplants of both types are in operation supplying some 8 million kilowatts of electricity. Nearly 100 other plants, capable of supplying approximately 80 million kilowatts are either on order or under active construction. Clearly such numbers demonstrate convincingly the faith the utilities, both private and public, place in nuclear systems. By 1980 nuclear plants are expected to supply nearly one-fourth of the Nation's electrical needs.

However, if our future power needs must be satisfied by the water reactors alone, the long-range picture becomes cloudy. Both types of reactors are fueled with the relatively scarce U^{235} isotope of uranium. Nature has been unkind: only 0.7 percent of natural uranium consists of this important isotope. The remaining 99.3 percent is U^{238} , an isotope

of uranium that is essentially worthless as a fuel in the so-called thermal systems exemplified by the pressurized and boiling water systems. Because the world supply of uranium is limited the amount of power that ultimately can be generated through uranium fission in the thermal systems will essentially be constrained by approximately 1 percent of our uranium supply. Clearly, if all of our uranium supply could be productively utilized, the potential of nuclear powered systems would be remarkably amplified.

Fortunately the fast breeder concept as seen in EBR I has the promise of utilizing all of our uranium supply, rather than 1 percent. The principle upon which this remarkable concept is based is quite simple. Extra neutrons liberated in the fission of a fuel atom are captured in a blanket of worthless U^{238} that surrounds the core. The eventual result are atoms of Pu^{239} that are equally as good as U^{235} as nuclear fuel. Because of the difference in the neutron-energy between the fast breeder and thermal-water systems, more neutrons are productively captured in the fast breeding cycle. Well-established is the fact that in the fast breeder reactor more fuel is produced in the blanket than is consumed in the core. Thus, over a period of time the plutonium generated in the blanket of a fast breeder reactor will equal the amount of the original fuel charge. In a thermal system the generated plutonium can never equal the initial fuel charge. In a real and practical sense the fast breeder generates power and produces more fuel than it consumes. Conversely, in a thermal system power is generated but more fuel is consumed than produced. Hence, a power economy based on thermal systems must accept the fact that uranium reserves are limited severely. On the other hand an economy based on the fast breeder principle begins with the premise that the entire uranium supply can productively be used. Translated into other units, what may appear to be a 10-year supply of nuclear fuel, if used in thermal systems, could be extended to a thousand years if used in a fast breeder system. The incentive for the full development of the fast breeder is evident.

The significance, then, of EBR I at Argonne-West in the 12 years of its production becomes apparent. It has several contributions: Not only was it the first reactor built and in operation at the National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho, but it was the first breeder reactor of all and demonstrated that the principle of breeding was a valid concept. Further, EBR I developed the use of liquid sodium as a coolant, and was the first to utilize a plutonium core. EBR I thus was indeed worthy of remembrance, December 1971.

You can understand then, my pride in participating in the observance in Idaho that commemorated the 20th birthday of this remarkable event.

The communities of eastern Idaho felt it a fitting occasion to show their support of and pride in the contribution of EBR I and its successor, EBR II, to the

national power picture. Since the establishment of the National Reactor Testing Station in the late 1940's, these same communities have absorbed the families of over 5,000 NRTS employees, and seen nearly 50 reactors built in their "backyard." Theirs is a story to be told, that the ordinary citizen can live serenely in the nuclear power world, as they have done for some 20 years. It is to their credit that they attempt to inform the Nation that they welcome, as few other communities do, the siting of more nuclear reactors nearby.

In their observation of the first nuclear power generation on December 20, 1951, they were joined by representatives of utilities and scientific organizations from both coasts. The guests were headlined by AEC Commissioner William O. Douglas and by Dr. Walter Zinn, first director of Argonne National Laboratory.

Dr. Zinn actually had been placed in responsibility for designing and developing not only the experimental breeder reactor No. 1, but the Nautilus reactor or the submarine thermal reactor, and the first test reactor, the materials testing reactor.

It really was only because the breeder reactor was farther along in its design than the others that it actually became the first reactor at the Idaho site.

I would like to include the remarks of both Dr. Zinn and Commissioner Douglas: REMARKS BY DR. WALTER ZINN, FIRST DIRECTOR OF ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY

The story about the startup of the EBR 1 was also interesting, said Dr. Zinn:

"I remember that I asked for 50 kilograms of enriched uranium fuel. The AEC said, No, that was too much at first. The thought of so much fuel was a bit shocking, I guess. In terms of today, of course, it is amazing one would deal with quantities so small. Anyhow, they decided on something between 40 and 45 kilograms, I think. I put in 48 kilograms. Then on that June day we were supposed to start up the EBR 1, that first fuel loading of 48 kilograms proved insufficient. And if you've ever come to an anti-climax like that, all your work tied up in that loading . . . and then nothing happens. That's quite an experience. Well, anyhow, we stuffed more fuel into the existing pins and put some more on top and it was September before it went critical and, of course, December 20, before we went into a sustained situation. And that is why we are celebrating this occasion on a cold, December day, instead of a sunny, June one".

EARLY DAYS

Dr. Zinn related that back in the early days of reactor development "things were more direct".

"We had an AEC safety committee then, not a full licensing board framework. You could get things done. You know, the EBR 1, was originally scheduled for construction in Chicago, but the committee put so many new limitations on me, that I decided to move it to Idaho.

"I remember, too, that we had consulted the Highway Department and were going to put the EBR 1, in a strategic spot, right near a new highway route which was being planned then. So we did. And then the Highway Department changed the route, and there we were hanging out there away from everybody. And for some reason I can't fully recall, our cafeteria, the one here at Central Facilities, was 10 miles away.

"I also remember calling Mike Novick, our man in Idaho for Argonne Laboratory, and asking him about those reports I was getting that the very clean equipment going into the reactor was not so clean. I remember Mike saying—"You know, Dr. Zinn, we're located out in the desert and there's dust and sand in a desert, and I'm afraid some of it is going to get into the reactor—not much but a little.

FUTURE

Speaking on the future of the breeder reactor in the power field, the Argonne Laboratory pioneer, said:

"It is gratifying today to see the breeder reactor which we developed 20 years ago, coming into its own. It was always a good idea, we were just 20 years too early. I am sure that it will not only become a viable commercial power industry of itself, it will have its complete roster of suppliers, too, as we have in the water reactor field. You know, we are unique, this country, in this way. The foreign countries have not been blessed with the parallel development of a supply industry."

"It is certainly not too soon to go ahead with the breeder reactor demonstration plans and I am sure they will be forwarded with success".

REMARKS BY WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS, COMMISSIONER, U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, AT THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY FOR THE EXPERIMENTAL BREEDER REACTOR NO. 1, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO, DECEMBER 13, 1971

THE BREEDER—BEFORE AND AFTER

There are many people to whom I am grateful for the opportunity to be with you this evening, as well as for my visit today to the Experimental Breeder Reactor—I (EBR-I, its successor, EBR-II, and all the other important facilities at the National Reactor Testing Station (NRTS). I particularly want to thank Orval Hansen for arranging my participation at this occasion.

I know I do not have to tell this gathering what an outstanding representative of Idaho Congressman Hansen is and how well he serves his country and state as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. He is active, articulate and effective, as a member of the Joint Committee. Congressman Hansen's views and counsel are sought by the Commission and nuclear industry as each group strives to meet its respective responsibilities.

This trip to Idaho—the first of many, I trust—is significant for me on several accounts. In participating in the celebration of the anniversary of EBR-I's first generation of electricity I have the chance, as it were, to "see where it all began."

From the outset of my appointment as a new Commissioner, I have been involved in the AEC's breeder program, so participating in this EBR-I anniversary and meeting those people such as Dr. Walter H. Zinn, who pioneered the breeder, have a special meaning to me. I believe there is something almost prophetic in the fact that it was EBR-I, the first breeder reactor, that produced the first usable electricity. For today—20 years later—the breeder is recognized as this Nation's major energy developmental effort, through fission power, to assure that we will meet our needs for the clean generation of electricity in the decades ahead.

Although I have titled my remarks for this evening "The Breeder—Before and After" I am not going to take an historical approach. Others who were associated with the early development of the breeder concept have done that only too well. I want to focus more on the meaning of the breeder, particularly the Liquid Metal-Cooled Fast Breeder Reactor (LMFBR), which is the mainstay of

our breeder program, I want to discuss why we are emphasizing the breeder, what advantages it holds and what demands its successful development will make upon us.

Among the first things that struck me on becoming involved in the AEC's breeder program, aside from the necessity of being able to understand the breeder technology, was the necessity of being able to explain it—and explain it to people essentially with no technical background. Now I happen to come from a section of Western Maryland which is a coal mining region and, therefore, it may have been natural for me to think first of the breeder technology in terms of coal. When I think of describing breeding in this way the results were interesting, if not revealing. Imagine inventing a special kind of furnace in which you burned only a few tons of coal per year to power a one million kilowatt electric generating station. Imagine that you could burn such coal without the support of any oxygen or the release of any combustion products.

Imagine further that in that furnace you could surround your few tons of burning coal with a few additional tons of an unburnable coal debris you had mined with the coal—a mixture less than one percent coal—and that as the furnace worked and produced steam to generate electricity most of the unburnable debris became pure coal which could then be put back into the same furnace or used to fuel another one.

If you were ingenious enough you might even design your furnace so that in a certain number of years it could produce enough "new coal" to match the growth rate of your electricity demand. Why, with a system like that you would eventually arrive at a point where you hardly needed to mine any more "pure" coal! You would actually be "breeding" new coal from your mine debris. And since such "coal debris" was a relatively abundant resource you had extended your potential energy supply for thousands of years.

Now of course there would be many technical difficulties and environmental problems associated with developing such a miraculous furnace. And there would be those who would emphasize these—and who would be justified in demanding that your furnace be developed to operate in a way as safe and environmentally acceptable as possible. But surely the remarkable advantages—both economic and environmental—that would accrue from such a "breeder" furnace would merit a substantial effort to assure that it was built to the highest safety and environmental standards. It might even merit a national commitment by the President and the support of Congress.

I admit this analogy is far from perfect but I think you get the point. Now I'll allow the coal industry to focus on the "coal breeder" I've just described, as I want to turn my attention to the nuclear breeder which we already recognize as a pretty good possibility (and, as Dr. Zinn will tell you, was a concept which he and Enrico Fermi believed promising almost from the advent of the first nuclear reactor). Our breeder program to date has convinced increasing numbers of people of this. It is particularly gratifying that both the privately and publicly owned electric utilities are supporting the program both financially and with their accumulated management and technical expertise. And as you know, the President restated and extended his support of the LMFBR in his statement at the Hanford site in September.

Specifically, what is there about the breeder that merits such enthusiastic support? First of all, we must recognize its vast saving of natural resources and the resulting reduction of environmental impact. If the commercial breeder can be introduced in the mid-1980s,

as we hope it will, by the end of this century we will see its wide-scale use replacing the additional hundreds of millions of tons of coal that would have to be burned annually. Even though the Nation is counting on vast improvements by then in the way that coal is mined, transported and burned for the many plants that will still need to burn coal, the reduction in environmental impact resulting from the replacement of those amounts of coal by the breeder should be highly significant. It is worth considering this in some detail for a moment. For example, some of the environmental gains the breeder could effect by the year 2000 are: the elimination of the movement of approximately three million railroad carloads of coal per year (not to mention the air pollution from the burning of that coal), the reduction of land area for power plant use of some 200 to 300 square miles, and additional thousands of acres of storage area for ash.

Looking at the situation in a more positive way, the future use of a combination of nuclear breeders, fossil plants burning gas produced by coal gasification via nuclear heat, industrial processing using electricity (electric furnaces, electrolysis, etc.) and a predominance of electric powered transport could substantially reduce and perhaps virtually eliminate air pollution from non-mobile energy sources across the country. This is not merely wishful thinking but a possibility if we are willing to pursue technologies, many of which are already clearly feasible and some of which could soon be perfected. The breeder, of course, should have a high priority among these because only through it will we be able to provide the large part of the electricity essential to the success of all of it.

Why is this true? The breeder, as I pointed out, is for the predictable future the key to advanced nuclear power because it extends the use of our natural uranium supply from decades to perhaps thousands of years. As it does so it will offer many more immediate fuel advantages. It will create a market for the depleted uranium produced by today's enrichment plants. Eventually, it will all but eliminate the necessity for uranium enrichment with its own huge electrical energy demands. It will also make use of the plutonium that will be produced in present and future light water reactors. It has been estimated that about 50 percent of all plutonium to be produced in the next 30 years will come from light water reactors. This may well amount to thousands of tons of plutonium. Some of this plutonium will be recycled into the LWR's but most of it will fuel future breeders.

Of considerable interest to you, I am sure, are the advantages of the particular breeder into which the Commission plans to put its major effort—the Liquid Metal-Cooled Fast Breeder Reactor. An advantage that is quite impressive is an economic one projected in the latest cost-benefit study of this breeder system. The study projected that if the LMFBR could be introduced commercially in the mid-1980s, over the period of the following three and one half decades it could effect a savings in the Nation's energy bill of some \$21.5 billion. This could also be stated in terms of a saving of 1.4 million tons of uranium (U_3O_8), which is the energy equivalent of 400 thousand million tons of coal.

Even to a layman, such as myself, many of the technical advantages of the LMFBR have not been difficult to understand. Another of these advantages is its high breeding ratio, which means it produces a large amount of new fissionable fuel—plutonium—per unit of fuel burned as it generates power.

Many of the LMFBR's advantages, as well as certain problem areas, are the result of its

use of liquid sodium as a coolant. On the plus side, sodium has excellent heat transfer characteristics, allowing for a high specific power in the reactor fuel—that is, delivery of more energy per unit of fuel burned. This is one factor in lowering the cost of the fuel cycle. The fact that sodium has a high boiling point allows the LMFBR to operate at a high temperature at low pressure, giving it a thermal efficiency as good as the best fossil fuel plants. The significance of this, aside from the fact that you get more electricity from the heat you produce, is that it produces comparatively less waste heat rejected to the environment and other waste products that have to be processed.

The use of sodium in the LMFBR offers many other advantages. It is an inherent safety feature of the plant in the event of certain abnormal conditions and accidents because of its large heat capacity. Also, liquid sodium requires low pumping power and can be relatively less corrosive than other reactor coolants. Because of the lower pressure at which its sodium is used, the primary heat transfer system of the LMFBR can be essentially sealed, thus reducing measurably any release of radioactive effluents from the plant. Another factor to consider is that the sodium in the primary system can be purified of most fission products which may escape from the fuel into the sodium. Those that it retains it holds in the system, therefore reducing the chance of their being released to the environment in case of an accident.

Now, admittedly I have focused on the advantages of the LMFBR and there are those who will be quick to point out that it presents some problems—problems such as potential dangers in managing large volumes of plutonium and certain undesirable chemical characteristics of sodium. But those associated with the AEC's breeder program, and most particularly those of you here at Idaho that have worked with the EBR-I and EBR-II, can vigorously prove that these are not matters being in any way overlooked or minimized in breeder R&D. And this brings me to the next subject I want to discuss for a moment, the cost of developing a fully acceptable LMFBR.

I think most of us will agree that we should expect substantial costs to be involved in developing any energy related technology as potentially rewarding as the commercialized breeder reactor. We recognize more and more these days that if we wish to factor in—as we must—the costs of preserving environmental quality in the development and operation of a major technology those costs are going to be significant. And they are going to be represented in various ways—financially, in terms of greater knowledge being researched and applied, in an insistence on better quality assurance through design and manufacturing, in the education and employment of better trained and more highly skilled personnel, and, equally importantly, in management, to insure that all of these resources are tied together so as to achieve the objective in a timely manner. The total cost of the LMFBR necessarily has to include all of these—and that developmental cost will be high. We would be deluding ourselves to think otherwise.

Few people, outside of those who have worked in the breeder program, realize or can appreciate the number of facilities and the amount of work that has gone into advancing the breeder concept. When I first looked into the program I was amazed to learn that about 150 facilities are now involved in, or committed to, our LMFBR program, in addition to many special ones devoted principally to the safety aspects of the breeder. Many

of these facilities are here at our National Reactor Testing Station—including EBR-II—and when the final history of the breeder is written much credit will go to NRTS and the men and women who have worked here. Theirs will have been a significant contribution to the alleviation of the national energy shortage by their participation in the development of a viable energy alternative.

With an authorization by the Congress of a direct Federal contribution of up to \$100 million toward an LMFBR demonstration plant and a pledge of a total of about \$250 million by the privately and publicly owned utilities we are, for the first time, on firm financial ground to begin construction of such a plant. In addition, Congressman Hosmer's amendment to our FY 1972 appropriation bill allows for a large share of the continuing research and development on the breeder, along with many of the attendant costs, to be borne by the government.

Administratively we are well into what is called the "Program Definition Phase" of the demonstration plant program in which we have been working out the technical aspects, organizational plans and procedures to begin the first plant. We also have the close cooperation of two groups composed of top management representatives from the utilities, a Senior Utility Steering Committee and a Senior Utility Technical Advisory Panel. We hope that our consultations with these groups will soon lead to the Definitive Cooperative Arrangement for building that first plant and moving ahead on plans for the second one.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the need for public understanding and support of the breeder demonstration program. Actually, one will have to follow the other. That is, if we continue to present to the public completely, openly and forthrightly all the facts about the breeder—neither minimizing the necessity to deal with its potential problems, nor exaggerating its claims as an energy panacea—I feel that people will support its timely development. Perhaps more than that, they will insist on it.

If we think ahead realistically to the economic and environmental conditions that face us in the decades ahead, the breeder takes on a new significance. It becomes far more than a technology designed to provide incremental improvements in our social and economic system. In a world of natural resources being rapidly depleted and degraded, of an environment perhaps being irreversibly stressed and of societies committed to raise the equality of life of their peoples, such an energy system could perhaps be a key to ultimate survival. Regardless of any success achievable in population control and in the more efficient use of matter and energy, large amounts of energy will be needed and will have to be produced with the minimum of environmental impact. The breeder while perhaps not the ultimate solution to the supply of such energy, at least should provide the time and the best conditions during which we may reach that solution. I know that all of you here who have been associated with the breeder, the National Reactor Testing Station and nuclear energy long before my involvement with it, are rightfully enthusiastic about your work. I am proud to be associated with it. I applaud you for it and urge you to continue to meet the challenge that had its beginning here with EBR-I twenty years ago.

Dr. Zinn, a scientist of global reputation for his development of nuclear reactors, received the coveted Enrico Fermi award for his reactor pioneering.

He also developed one of the Nation's largest reactor development companies, Combustion Engineering Co.

During Monday's ceremonies, those Argonne pioneers who were there at the original bulb lighting when the EBR-I first produced electricity, were presented with a special desk weight made of Idaho travertine with the inscription of the EBR-I log on the day that electricity was first produced from the atom on that historic occasion.

Those present accepting awards were E. N. Pettit, Bernard Cerutti, L. E. Loftin, G. R. Gibson, Kirby Whitham, M. L. King, F. T. McGinnis, W. E. Molen, O. E. Marcum, Meyer Novick, Milton Wikie, and Earl J. Barrow, and Harold Lichtenberger, the Idaho technical manager of the project at the time.

Others present at the original bulb lighting, but who were not at the anniversary ceremonies were R. Cameron, L. J. Koch, G. H. Stonehocker, and K. Johnson.

A delegation of students from Arco, Idaho, was transported especially to the EBR-I to participate in the anniversary celebration. The group included Eric Babcock, Rick Barnes, Richelle Beal, Barbara Bleak, Glenda Boyack, Paul Cammack, Mary Ann Clay, Debbie Daniels, Mike Duke, David Fullmer, Bobb Goodson, Carrie Harper, Debbie Hopla, Kim Jardine, Layne Jardine, and Carl Jones.

Other Arco students were LeAnn Klingler, Debbie Osborne, Scot Parkensen, Linda Phelps, Marvin Quist, Pam Reynolds, Bob Salwaechter, Delwin Schwager, Susie Serman, Theresa Smith, Peggy Spraker, Earl Stauber, Judy Storer, Jim Terry, Joy Tibbits, Paul Traugher, Mary Walter, Lee Watson, and Fred Woodbridge.

In closing, I would like to pay tribute to Argonne National Laboratory, headquartered in Argonne, Ill., with Argonne-West their division at the Idaho NRTS. Argonne has long been a pioneer in nuclear power development. Among their many accomplishments, in addition to EBR-I are the following: the pressurized water concept as exemplified by the STR—the original *Nautilus* nuclear submarine engine; the BORAX series which led to the development of the boiling water reactor; and EBR-II, the successor of EBR-I and the pacemaker for the fast-breeder program. Argonne has already fulfilled its role in the history of nuclear power and I am confident that its role in the future development of our energy resources will be equally significant.

WE SHOULD BE CAREFUL OF WHAT WE SAY ABOUT OUR FELLOW MEMBERS—WE MIGHT BE HANGING AN INNOCENT MAN

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

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, quite often in the waning days of a session and in the heat of debate, Members are sometimes accused wrongfully.

Yesterday, I heard a distinguished Member castigated, although he was not

at fault. It was like hanging an innocent man.

Before the people of the Fifth Congressional District sent me to Congress, I was a country doctor. I had a jeep which took me over muddy roads, snow and ice, through the gloom of darkness. When my constituents sent me here, I had to sell the jeep, and it was like selling an old friend.

I had two patients, John and Mary. John informed me that Mary, as we often say in the mountains of Kentucky, was in a delicate condition. Since she was a weakly woman, I said "John, I will take care of Mary if you will assure me it won't happen again."

John said, "Doctor, if this happens again, I will hang myself."

Soon, John and Mary's fourth child was born. But within a year, one cold, dark, rainy night, John came to my door and said, "Doctor, Mary is in trouble. Will you help us out?"

I said, "Yes, John." Got my grip, got in to the jeep and went to his home with fear and trembling. But a benevolent providence must have been hovering over their home—for within an hour a bouncing baby boy came into the world, crying lustily. And Mary, fortunately, got along famously.

As I left, I said, "John, you told me if this happened again, you'd hang yourself."

John said, "Yes, doctor, I got a rope. I put a loop in it, I put it around my neck, I got in a chair, threw the rope over the rafter and tied it and started to kick the chair out. But I got to thinking, and I thought if I kicked the chair out I might be hanging an innocent man!"

So, we should be careful of what we say about our fellow members. We might be hanging an innocent man.

VOTING RECORD OF CONGRESSMAN CHAMBERLAIN

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

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, in reviewing my voting record for this year I find that I am not recorded on certain votes and would like to state my position on these issues for the RECORD.

On rollcall 102, I would have voted "yea."

On rollcall 147, I would have voted "yea."

On rollcall 148, I would have voted "yea."

On recorded teller vote 42, I would have voted "nay."

On rollcall 173, I would have voted "yea."

IRS REGULATION DISCOURAGES CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

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

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, during phase I and the first month of phase II of the President's stabilization program, my office has received a number of inquiries from citizens inquiring about alleged price and rent violations. In some cases, these citizens submitted data directly to the Internal Revenue Service. In other cases, I forwarded data from my office. In all cases, however, the citizens were concerned about the outcome of their inquiry and in the success of the effort to halt inflation.

The Internal Revenue Service, however, refuses to let the citizen know what they find.

In response to an inquiry by my office for one of my constituents concerning an extraordinary rent increase, the Internal Revenue Service provided the following reply in accord with current policy which has no basis in law:

An investigation was made on October 15, 1971 by one of our investigators. However, concerning your request that we contact Miss —, at the present time and under current policy we are unable to make any disclosures to the public on the outcome of our investigations.

Thank you very much for your continued interest in the Economic Stabilization Program.

In conducting its price stabilization function, the IRS is apparently treating complaining citizens as informers—taking information, conducting investigations in secret with secret results.

There is no justification for secrecy with respect to the results of a citizen's inquiry or complaint. The public-spirited citizen who questions unjustified price increases acts for the community rather than himself. The community is entitled to know the result of an investigation if the price control system is to maintain any degree of public confidence and creditability.

ALL AGRICULTURE NEEDS THE BENEFITS AND PROTECTION OF INCREASED GRAIN PRICES

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

Mr. MELCHER. Mr. Speaker, as the Congress adjourns today, not to return until January 18, there is a vital piece of unfinished legislation that remains stranded in the Senate. I am referring to H.R. 1163 which will increase by 25 percent the loan rates on wheat, corn, and feed grains for the 1971 and 1972 crops and set up a strategic grain reserve.

During the past few years the Senate has been noted for passing stronger farm legislation than the House. But on Wednesday night last week the House passed H.R. 1163 handing to the Senate an opportunity to move promptly on the only significant legislation of this year to improve farm income. It is apparent now as we draw close to the sine die adjournment of this session, that the Senate will not act until late January or February of next year to pass this bill.

Delay of the bill can only mean a continuation of stifled and stunted markets

for grain producers. It is estimated that more than two-thirds of the 1971 grain crops have not been sold as of this date which means that the bill, if it had been enacted by now, could have added \$1½ billion additional income to American grain farmers because of stronger prices for their products.

The entire agricultural economy is greatly affected by the positive action that this bill takes to assure added income to American farmers. Not only will the grain farmers be benefited, but all of rural America will have the stimulating effect from the added income brought about with stronger grain prices. Of particular concern are livestock producers who are almost invariably hurt by cheap feed grain prices. The pork market is just recovering from a devastating bout with overproduction, while the beef market has enjoyed 3 years of comparatively satisfactory levels. Neither the pork nor the beef industry can afford the prospects of cheap corn and cheap feed grains. However enticing the short term benefits are in purchasing the grain necessary for the production of beef or pork at low prices, the experienced veteran feeder of either pigs or cattle knows that cheap corn and cheap feed grains have always led to a cycle of excruciatingly cheap slaughter animals.

The same is true of other commodities whose production depends upon feed grains. So the fight we are waging to increase the price on wheat and feed grains is a broad battleground involving all of agriculture. The fact that the Department of Agriculture opposes this bill does not dismay me, because they have had trouble during the past 17 years recognizing the true causes of disaster in the agricultural markets. Their policy of attempting to keep grain prices low fits in with the retreat they have accepted as inevitable of continuing loss of farm families off the land, trekking to the cities.

There is only one way to stop the tragic movement of rural families to urban areas, and that is by increasing farm income. That is exactly what will happen when the loan rates are raised on feed grains and wheat by 25 percent: Farm income will be improved for grain producers which will in turn protect the market for livestock producers—particularly pigs and cattle—and also poultry, milk, and lambs.

I do commend Senator B. EVERETT JORDAN as chairman of his subcommittee for moving promptly on our bill and recommending unanimously without any amendments that the bill be passed. We now await the action of the full Senate Agriculture Committee which will not act on the bill until after we convene again on January 18, 1972. Meanwhile those of us who have fought hard during the past few weeks to move the bill through the House to the Senate should carry our fight to the agriculture people of this country in our own States to let them know that the House of Representatives has acted with decisiveness and vigor to improve agricultural income.

We have come more than half way in passing the bill and the hardest part should be behind us. While every day that elapses between now and late January may mean a loss of income for grain producers who must sell part or all of their 1971 crops, it is still my hope that the Senate will pass the bill as we passed it from the House bolstering the prices of grains for both the 1971 and 1972 crop years. It is only by doing this that agriculture in its broadest sense including livestock, dairy, and poultry producers can receive the full benefits and the full protection of this act.

THE IRS AND MUHAMMAD ALI

(Mr. KOCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, Muhammad Ali has an argument with the Internal Revenue Service, not so much over how much he should pay in taxes, but when he should pay it. Normally, a taxpayer is required to pay estimated taxes on or before April 15, June 15, September 15, and January 15 of each year. But, in the case of Muhammad Ali, certificates of deposit in the amount of his prospective taxes have been demanded by the IRS since 1964 the day after each fight. Effectively, this has meant that Muhammad Ali has been required to pay his taxes the day after the fight, since this action deprives him of the use of his money.

When this issue was raised last summer, I was most concerned about it because of the suggestion that Muhammad Ali was being treated unfairly due to his profession and because he is black. Therefore, on August 2 I wrote to Harold T. Swartz, Acting Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, requesting his comments on this case. I asked him for information on the number of persons and types of professions for which arrangements like that required of Mr. Ali are made. I asked if, for instance writers who receive a large advance or stockholders who make a "killing on the market" are pursued in the same manner by the Internal Revenue Service.

Despite all the data the Internal Revenue Service maintains on taxpayers, Acting Director of the Collection Division John Weber was not able to provide any statistics in his response to my letter on the number of taxpayers from whom arrangements similar to Mr. Ali's were sought in 1970 or in the current year to date.

Mr. Weber indicated that the IRS has "experienced serious tax administration problems in connection with promotional ventures where gross receipts from live gates and ancillary rights are expected to be extremely high—sometimes in the millions of dollars". Therefore, arrangements are sought to assure that provision is made so that taxes can be paid when due.

It is in the interest of all Americans that taxes are collected. But, it is equally important that taxpayers are treated equitably and fairly. Depriving a man

of the use of his money before it is actually due is a very serious step and should not be exercised lightly or unnecessarily.

I sent a copy of the Internal Revenue Service's letter to Muhammad Ali's lawyer, Chauncey Eskridge. Mr. Eskridge indicated that the occasion of the suit brought against the IRS in July 1971 was Mr. Ali's decision not to meet the Internal Revenue Service's demands for early payment. He wished to use his money for an oil exploration program—a legally deductible expenditure and a venture which has proved financially successful, both to Mr. Ali and the Government, in the past. According to Mr. Eskridge, Mr. Ali had requested that an arrangement, similar to one made in 1967, be accepted by the IRS whereby Mr. Ali would be permitted to set aside at least \$100,000 of his estimated income tax to be used for an oil exploration program.

I am writing to the Internal Revenue Service again requesting their responses to the charges made by Mr. Eskridge. I would like to insert for printing in the RECORD the entire correspondence and when I have received a response from Treasury, I will place it in the RECORD:

AUGUST 2, 1971.

HAROLD T. SWARTZ,
Acting Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service,
Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SWARTZ: I have read with great interest the Washington Post article in which Muhammad Ali alleges that he is being unfairly treated by the Internal Revenue Service. The heart of the charge is that he is subjected to an immediate payment of taxes instead of the normal situation where the taxpayer is permitted to invest monies earned until the tax becomes due.

I would appreciate knowing what the circumstances are in this particular matter which caused you to place a prior lien on Mr. Ali's income.

Because his charges of racial discrimination are so disturbing, I would like you to furnish me with the number of taxpayers similarly treated in the calendar year 1970 and the current calendar year 1971 to date. While I understand that you would not provide me with the names of the individuals would it not be possible for you to provide me with a description of their business as well as the considerations which went into your making your decision to place the prior lien.

What is particularly poignant and deserving of the greatest of considerations is his statement, "They (the federal government) holler about civil rights and the integration mess, but they won't let us use my money . . . one little black boy whose earning is not going to last long, and then I will have to scuffle." With Mr. Ali's history of forthrightness and absolute candor in his public statements as well as his use of the court processes resulting as you know in his ultimate victory before the Supreme Court in obtaining conscientious objector status as a Muslim minister I believe he should be treated in the same way that you would treat a taxpayer who has a history of paying his taxes. I would be interested to know, for instance, whether the Internal Revenue Service placed a similar claim on the large advance received by President Dwight D. Eisenhower for his book and, in general, to know what your policy is regarding the immediate collection of taxes from writers receiving large advances and

stockholders making what is sometimes referred to as a killing in the market.

Say what you will about Muhammad Ali and much has been said. He is an individual who is highly regarded by the American public particularly in so far as his integrity is concerned—and I think he should be treated as a person of integrity by the Internal Revenue Service.

The Congress is recessing August 6th. I would like to make a statement in the House on this issue before Friday, and so I should appreciate having a response from you by Thursday, noon, August 5th.

Sincerely,

EDWARD I. KOCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., August 10, 1971.

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KOCH: Your letter of August 2, 1971, addressed to Mr. Harold T. Swartz, concerning Muhammad Ali, has been referred to this office since it involves a matter coming within my jurisdiction.

The Service has, for some years, experienced serious tax administration problems where gross receipts from live gates and ancillary rights are expected to be extremely high—sometimes in the millions of dollars. As a result, procedures have been developed whereby agreements are sought, with the promoters or the participants, to assure that provision is made for the taxes which are expected to accrue from the venture. While this is a program national in scope, it is not centrally administered, but, rather, is in the jurisdiction of the respective District Directors. Thus, we have no statistics with which to respond to your inquiry concerning the number of taxpayers from whom agreements similar to Ali's were sought in 1970 or in the current calendar year 1971 to date. Although the District offices are constantly alert to the potential problem of special promotions being held in their jurisdictions, as a general rule it is only when the individual involved fails to reach agreement at the local level or else exposes his tax matters to publicity that the National Office becomes aware of specific circumstances.

While we cannot, of course, discuss the specific details of the cases involved, we can assure you that the same procedures have been applied, without regard to race or other irrelevant criteria, to others in the sports world as well the field of entertainment. Whether or not they have been applied specifically to "writers receiving large advances or to stockholders making what is sometimes referred to as a killing in the market" would not be known to us if amicable and mutually satisfactory pre-arrangements were made. However, in any case, no matter how well-known the individual, where the Secretary or his delegate "finds that a taxpayer designs . . . to do any other act tending to prejudice or to render wholly or partly ineffectual proceedings to collect the income tax for the current or the preceding taxable year . . .", he may invoke the authority granted by Section 6851 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, terminate the individual's taxable year, and make demand for immediate payment of the tax for the taxable period so terminated.

In Muhammad Ali's case, he and his opponents had made suitable arrangements prior to some of his earlier fights, but refused to make similar arrangements prior to his most recent fight. Based on prior experience with championship fights, particularly those in the heavyweight class, the Service found that the income tax was in jeopardy and moved to terminate Ali's taxable year.

This in no way was intended to be discriminatory against Ali as an individual, much less than as a black man, since it was the same procedure exercised in earlier fights, in some of which Ali was a participant, but concerning which he did not bring the same charges he brings now.

The morning after the fight, at the request of Mr. Chauncey Eskridge, Muhammad Ali's attorney, a further meeting was held with Service officials at which time a satisfactory agreement was reached and the Service released its levy against Ali's share of the purse.

We trust that these comments will be helpful to you. Please let us know if we may be of any further assistance to you in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN WEBER,
Acting Director, Collection Division.

MCCOY, MING & BLACK,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,
Chicago, Ill., November 16, 1971.

Congressman EDWARD I. KOCH,
Longworth Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Re: Muhammad Ali ads I.R.S.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Your letter, dated October 26, 1971, addressed to Muhammad Ali, has been forwarded to me, as his attorney; we appreciate your interest. Now we wish to advise you of the true facts—not those contained in a letter to you from the Acting Director, Collection Division, Washington, D.C.

I am enclosing a copy of a complaint filed in the U.S. District Court, Houston, Texas, immediately before the Ali-Ellis bout, held on July 26, 1971; it should give you the background surrounding the controversy, and the subject matter of the news article you read in the Washington Post.

As you know, a taxpayer is required to pay his estimated tax on or before April 15th, June 15th, September 15th, and January 15th of each year, but with Muhammad Ali, the law, as applied by the Commissioner, is unconstitutionally applied.

Since 1964, it has been demanded by the Commissioner that Ali pay his estimated tax the day after each bout (in the whole amount—not quarterly) under a threat to impose an immediate jeopardy assessment and seizure. (This means that Ali would then suffer having his entire purse taken away from him at the gate, so that he would be denied the use of his money the next day, at a time when he is then required to pay many accrued obligations.) In said letter, from the Acting Director, it is truthfully stated that the taxpayer had agreed to this procedure since 1964, but I can assure you that he did not do so voluntarily.

On the occasion of the suit brought in July, 1971, Ali refused to accede to the illegal and oppressive procedure because he wished to use his funds for a legally deductible expenditure, i.e., an oil exploration program. He was refused this right and on the night of the fight, a jeopardy assessment and levy was filed against the gate. He could not withstand this financial burden, thus he had to concede and dismiss his lawsuit, in order that he would have some money available to pay his obligations the next day.

We say it is discriminatory to force this procedure against Muhammad Ali (we say it is because he is Black), because neither Gary Player, the South African golfer, nor Frank Sinatra, the concert vocalist, nor the fight promoter, nor other persons who make large sums of money are subject to this procedure—I call it the "Muhammad Ali Unconscientious Rule".

I have represented Muhammad Ali since June, 1964, and know for a fact that he has paid all of his taxes regularly and on time,

but we insist that he be treated the same as other taxpayers—that is, he does not wish to pay an estimated tax before it is due. We will continue our fight with the Commissioner.

Respectfully yours,

CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., December 11, 1971.

HON. HAROLD SNYDER,
Director, Collection Division, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SNYDER: I am writing further in reference to the case of Muhammad Ali. Upon receipt of Acting Director Weber's letter of August 10th I forwarded it to Mr. Ali. I have received a response from Mr. Ali's lawyer, Mr. Chauncey Eskridge, which I am sending you.

Mr. Eskridge raises several points which I think should be answered. He indicated that arrangements similar to those required of Mr. Ali were not made with Gary Player, the South African golfer, nor Frank Sinatra, nor the fight promoter. Can you comment on this.

Furthermore, Mr. Eskridge indicates that Mr. Ali has paid all his taxes "regularly and on time." You indicated that action taken against Mr. Ali was based on the Service's experience in having difficulty in collecting taxes on large promotional ventures. What is difficult to understand is why the Internal Revenue Service could not have made the same arrangement it did in 1967 to permit Mr. Ali to set aside at least \$100,000 (of the money computed to be estimated income tax) to be used for an oil exploration program. This had been requested by Mr. Ali and according to Mr. Eskridge this "set aside" would be properly arranged so that Defendant (Mr. Ali) would not be *quia timet*. Through this same arrangement in 1967, Mr. Ali struck a well in Texas, on which he pays taxes.

Why, if Mr. Ali is current in his taxes and has a record of timely payment of taxes, should such an arrangement not be possible in 1971 when it was possible in 1967? Is not your action in these matters tempered by the taxpayer's record and not wholly dictated by what profession he is in?

I am sure that you would agree that depriving a man of the use of his money—which essentially is depriving him of his property—is very serious business. It is a practice that should be carried out with great care with every precaution being taken that your authority under Section 6851 is administered equitably. Frankly, I question how this can be done if your central office is rarely involved in these cases and it is a practice effected by the different District Directors. Employment of this Section occurs only when large sums of money are involved, and so the District Director's discretion and decisions in these cases can make an appreciable difference to the taxpayer in terms of how much money he finally earns in the taxable year and how much tax he pays.

While oil exploration may be a high risk venture, this should not be relevant in your determination on the case. As long as it is a deductible venture, Mr. Ali should have equal rights and opportunities to benefit from this part of the Tax Code.

Sincerely,

EDWARD I. KOCH.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR BALANCE OF THIS YEAR AND NEXT YEAR

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority leader the program for the rest of the week and the year and the schedule for next year when we reconvene.

Mr. BOGGS. Will the distinguished minority leader yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. BOGGS. In response to the question of the distinguished minority leader, the business of this session has been completed, except for the necessary details of adjourning and whatever further action may have to be taken in the House on the continuing resolution. As far as I know, that will conclude our business for this session.

We plan, as you know, and we have adopted a resolution the date for returning on January 18. That is a Tuesday.

The program for the balance of that week follows: The Private Calendar will be called on Tuesday to be followed by H.R. 8787, the Guam and Virgin Islands delegates bill, with two hours of debate. The rule on that bill has already been adopted. The conference report on S. 382, the Federal election reform bill, and the conference report on S. 2819, the foreign assistance authorization. That is subject to a rule being granted.

On Thursday the President will deliver his state of the Union address. That is Thursday, January 20. That will be followed by the official photograph of the House of Representatives. I might inform the gentleman and the Members of the House that we have not had an official photograph in 4 or 5 years.

There was an official photograph made of the Senate earlier this year and we hope to have an official photograph made of the House.

Mr. Speaker, any other program will be announced later.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its Clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 1005. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair will receive a report.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed to join a committee of the Senate to inform the President that the Congress is ready to adjourn, and to ask him if he has any further communications to make to the Congress, has performed that duty. The President has directed us to say that he has no further communication to make to the Congress.

PROVISION FOR SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 498) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution as follows:

H. CON. RES. 498

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall adjourn on Friday, December 17, 1971, and that when they adjourn on said day, they stand adjourned sine die.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING CLERK TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM SENATE AND SPEAKER TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS NOTWITHSTANDING SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the House, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINT COMMISSIONS, BOARDS, AND COMMITTEES NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the first session of the 92d Congress, the Speaker be authorized to accept resignations, and to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

REPORTS FILED WITH THE CLERK FOLLOWING SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT BY COMMITTEES MAY BE PRINTED BY THE CLERK AS REPORTS OF THE 92D CONGRESS

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that reports filed with the clerk following the sine die adjournment by committees authorized by the House to conduct investigations may be printed by the clerk as reports of the 92d Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR ALL MEMBERS TO INSERT REMARKS IN "EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS" SECTION OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House shall have the privilege, until the last edition authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing is published, to extend and revise their own remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on more than one subject, if they so desire, and may also include therein such short quotations as may be necessary to explain or complete such extensions of remarks; but this order shall not apply to any subject matter which may have occurred, or to any speech delivered subsequent to the adjournment of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR CHAIRMEN AND RANKING MINORITY MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES TO EXTEND REMARKS AND INCLUDE SUMMARIES

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the chairman and ranking minority member of each standing committee and each subcommittee thereof be permitted to extend their remarks in the RECORD, up to and including the last publication thereof, and to include therewith a summary of the work of that committee or subcommittee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

PRINTING OF COMMITTEE ACTIVITY REPORTS

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, with reference to the printing of committee activity reports for the session, I wish to remind the chairmen of all committees that the Joint Committee on Printing has very properly ruled that the printing of such reports both as committee prints and in the RECORD is duplication, the cost of which cannot be justified.

It is requested that committee chairmen decide whether they wish these reports printed as committee prints or in the RECORD since the Government Printing Office will be directed not to print them both ways.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—92D CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, in the first session of the 92d Congress just ending, the House Committee on the District of Columbia has again demonstrated its dedication to carrying out the constitutional provisions to provide effective government, and the wherewithal for the government, of the District of Columbia.

A total of 191 bills and resolutions has been referred to the District Committee

during this session, 61 of which have been the subject of hearings by the subcommittees or by the full committee, with 75 days having been devoted to hearings. Thirty-seven bills have been reported to the House, of which 32 have been passed by the House and of these, 16 bills have been signed by the President or are awaiting his signature.

Following is a summary of the committee's actions on major legislation:

REVENUE ACT OF 1971 (H.R. 11341)

Prolonged deliberations and discussions within the subcommittee and full committee were held prior to drafting and reporting this legislation. Over 13 hearings during a 2-month period, in the nature of an exhaustive investigation into various activities of agencies of the District of Columbia were held, followed by an equal number of executive sessions of the subcommittee and the full committee in an endeavor to arrive at a sound fiscal program for the District, followed by action of both the House and the Senate and several conferences to arrive at the final legislation.

The authorized Federal contribution or payment to the District was increased \$47 million—namely, from present authorization of \$126 million to \$173 million—for fiscal year 1972, with an additional \$6 million authorized to the extent that it may be necessary to pay officers and employees of the District of Columbia Government—other than teachers, policemen, and firemen—if such employees receive a pay increase during the year.

For the fiscal years thereafter, 1972, the authorized Federal payment will be \$178 million—plus \$12 million for the entire fiscal year to cover any such pay increases. Both the House and Senate District Committees agreed that there would be no Federal payment authorization during the rest of the 92d Congress, so that in the next session convening January 18, 1972, the District of Columbia government will have to produce other sources of revenue to make up any deficiencies in its spending programs, or curtail the same and keep same within revenue availability. It is hoped that this will prove be an auspicious beginning—in light of the attempts of the Congress and of the committee thereof concerned to assist the District—in curtailing the city's ever-increasing expenditures at the expense of the Federal taxpayer.

The revenue bill also provides for increases in the inheritance tax to produce \$2.8 million; increase in the corporation income tax from 6 to 7 percent to produce \$3 million annually, starting with fiscal year 1973, and then increasing the tax from 7 to 8 percent starting with January 1, 1974, to provide thereafter \$6 million additional annual revenue; phaseout of the personal property tax on business inventories over a 3-year period, which tax has had a deleterious effect upon businesses in the District as it is applicable whether or not the businesses make a profit; and an increase in the motor vehicle fuel tax from 7 to 8 cents per gallon to product \$1.5 mil-

lion per year. There have been provided large increases in the District of Columbia special fund borrowing authorities; namely, an increase of \$34 million—from \$72 to \$106 million—in the sanitary sewage works fund, and an increase of \$10.5 million—from \$25 to \$35.5 million—to the metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund which operates and maintains a sanitary sewer to connect the Dulles International Airport with the District of Columbia system.

The committee again expressed its disapproval of the establishment of so-called Neighborhood Service Center—little city halls—in Washington, believing that the proposal of the local government to establish five major centers and two satellites in an area of such small size as the District of Columbia is completely untenable, and that as such funds are available to the city should be more wisely spent in other areas of need.

The committee once more expressed its disappointment over the failure of the District of Columbia government to carry its share of the tax burden required for operating the District of Columbia, as well as its failure to reduce its expenditures to enable it to live within its actual budget needs. In particular, the committee is concerned over the failure of the City Council to increase the real property tax, as recommended by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, from \$3.10 to \$3.40 per \$100 of assessed evaluation. The Council increased the tax only by 10 cents per \$100, or from \$3.10 to \$3.20 per \$100. Hence, instead of providing the District with a total of \$11.7 million from a real estate tax increase, as the Commissioner had recommended, the Council provided only an estimated \$3.8 million from the 10-cent increase. Neither the Council nor the Commissioner proposed any other tax to make up the deficit.

Further, the District Committee again expressed its dissatisfaction over the continued prevalent practice of the District government to submit unbalanced budgets to the Congress, and not providing the wherewithal with which to meet the same, and putting upon Congress the sole burden to raise a majority of the deficiencies through Federal payment authorization, which means transferring more of the obligations of the District of Columbia residents to the taxpayers of the entire Nation.

In line with its established policy to attempt to hold the line on District of Columbia government expenses, the committee adopted and the Congress approved the withholding of rental allotments payable to tenants when said tenants fail to make their regular rental payments within 10 days. The District of Columbia has experienced a wave of rent strikes by tenants of both public and private housing facilities. At one time more than 2,000 tenants in public housing units of the National Capital Housing Authority were withholding rent payments, and diverting the same to their own use, for as long as 19 months. So much so that the Capital Area Authority, already bankrupt except for public support, was required to

grant additional funds to continue its operation. At the present time, there are more than 34,000 public assistance cases in the District of Columbia, the great majority which involve the use of rental dwelling units and the allocation of funds toward housing. Provisions are included in this part of the bill to permit the tenant to retain possession of the rented premises until entitlement to the rent payments is established, and ample notice and other requirements of due process are provided, as for hearings, opportunity to move to other shelter if the landlord has failed to maintain the premises according to applicable District housing regulations, and so forth.

Also, identification cards have been required for welfare recipients, as is required in some of the States, to provide a more satisfactory assurance of eligibility for public assistance recipients in the District of Columbia, and there has been an appropriation provided by the Appropriations Committees to renew the investigations into eligibility of those presently on public assistance. The identification cards will carry a photograph of the recipient, such identifying information as a social security number, category case number, date of birth, authorized signature, and an expiration date. It is the belief of your committee that this identification system will effectively insure the delivery of assistance only to those entitled, and that the reduction in losses and the reduction of ineligible recipients will release funds which will more than compensate for the costs of the system.

Further in an endeavor to assist the District government in staying within its revenue availability, the District Committee approved and the Congress adopted a provision to limit the number of employees in the District of Columbia government by freezing the level of employment at 39,619 jobs. At the present time the authorized District of Columbia personnel is in excess of 41,500, not including personnel employed under several hundred million dollars of Federal grant funds which increases the total number of personnel to in excess of 55,000, which places the District at or near the top of the list of cities throughout the country in total number of employees compared to population. Whether compared to other cities of comparable size—500,000 to 1 million population—or compared to the 14 States having population of less than 1 million persons, the total number of District employees outranks the cities' and the States' employees in question on a per capita basis.

Finally, in an attempt to get a clearer fiscal picture of the financial needs and expenditures in the District of Columbia, the District Committee recommended and the Congress approved a provision requiring that the annual budgets transmitted to the Congress by the District should carry not only estimates for regularly appropriated funds but also Federal grant funds for the particular fiscal year in question. This will enable the Appropriation Subcommittees in the House and Senate in reviewing District of Columbia budgets and needs, to determine wherein Federal funds are

being wastefully or improperly spent, if such is the case, and where duplication and inefficiencies may exist or may develop in such spending operations.

PAYMENT OF MEDICAL EXPENSES FOR POLICE AND FIREMEN RETIRED FOR TOTAL DISABILITY (H.R. 8794)

Authorizes the District of Columbia government to pay the necessary costs of medical, surgical hospital, or related health care services for officers and employees of the Metropolitan Police Force and the other police forces referred to above, who are retired subsequent to the date of the legislation, for total disability incurred in line of duty. The authorized payment shall be made only for expenses incident to the injury or disease which is the cause of retirement.

PENALTIES FOR ASSAULT ON FIREMEN (H.R. 5638)

This provides the same criminal penalties—namely a fine of not more than \$5,000, imprisonment for not more than 5 years or both—for assaults on firemen in the District of Columbia, and for interfering with such firemen in the performance of their official duties, as are presently provided by law for assaults on or interference with police officers in the city.

CANINE CORPS EXPANSION (H.R. 2598)

Provision is again included for authorizing the Commissioner in the District to maintain and expand the canine corps of the Metropolitan police force as may be necessary to protect the peace, quiet, and safety in the Nation's Capital.

EXPANSION OF METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT BAND (H.R. 2596)

Provision is made to permit members of the District of Columbia Fire Department, the Executive Protective Service, and the U.S. park police force to be detailed to participate in the activities of this band.

TAX-SHELTERED ANNUITIES FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS (H.R. 9395)

Authorizes the reduction of salaries of teachers and school officers employed in the service of the public schools in the District, by an amount which would be paid into a tax-sheltered annuity program pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the taxability of beneficiaries of annuity plans. This would be a purely voluntary program and those not wishing to participate would not be under any obligation to do so. However, the District is given authority to enter into salary reduction agreements with eligible employees who desire to participate.

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL (H.R. 8407)

Authorizes the District to enter into the Interstate Agreement on Qualification of Education of Personnel, to allow the District to make contracts with other member States which will reduce or eliminate the duplication of administrative effort in checking teacher qualification records which have already been evaluated by competent authorities in the State in connection with teachers and other educational personnel who are licensed in such States and who apply for employment in the District of Columbia

public school system, or vice versa. This should enable more expedited processing of teacher applications, and more rapid identification of qualified applicants, those increasing the available supply of qualified educational personnel.

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON MENTAL HEALTH (H.R. 10344)

Authorizes the District to enter into such an interstate compact already adopted by 42 States, which is designed to guarantee that any person found to be mentally ill or mentally deficient will receive care and treatment regardless of his legal residence; permits the transfer of a mentally ill patient to an institution in another State when such transfer is bound to be in the best interest of the patient; provides for interstate cooperation with regard to aftercare and supervision of patients on convalescent status or condition of release; and finally permits the establishment of supplementary agreements between two or more States for the furnishing of care and treatment of patients on a cooperative basis.

HEALING ARTS PRACTICE ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 8589)

Is designed to amend and update the Healing Arts Practice Act with respect to the composition of the Commission on Licensure in the District, to assure wider participation therein by members of the medical profession; provide for temporary licensure of physicians and osteopaths who are engaged in residency and fellowship training programs in the District; and broadening the use of endorsement as a method of licensure by eliminating the application of reciprocity as a barrier to the admission of competent physicians to practice in the District of Columbia.

HEALTH STANDARDS FOR EMPLOYEES OF FOOD ESTABLISHMENT (H.R. 7096)

This legislation is designed to provide health standards for personnel in food service establishments in the District of Columbia, prohibiting the employment of persons in food establishments, including those on Capitol Hill, unless they present certificates showing physical examination meeting the standards that are set.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES (H.R. 7931)

Present law is amended to increase the jurisdictional amount for the administration of small estates—namely, from \$500 to \$2,500; to increase the family allowance—from \$500 to \$2,500—with increase in the allowance for funeral expenses from \$200 to \$600; provide simplified procedures for the settlement of estates, such as permitting transfers of motor vehicles without the necessity and expense of the formal administration of an estate in cases where automobiles are the only asset of the estate requiring administration; and eliminating provisions which discriminate against women so that no preference would be indicated in the appointment of administrators of an estate of a person dying intestate.

DISTRIBUTION OF A MINOR'S SHARE IN A DECEDENT'S ESTATE (H.R. 2594)

This facilitates the distribution of a minor's share in the personal property of an estate, whenever such share is of the value of \$1,000 or less, the minor is not

otherwise under a legal disability, and does not have a duly appointed and qualified guardian. Distribution under the provisions of the bill would be made directly to the minor if he is 18 years of age or older, or to his custodian if he is under 18 years of age.

WAREHOUSEMEN'S LIEN (H.R. 6968)

Amendments were made to the Uniform Commercial Code provisions of the District of Columbia Code to make—with respect to household goods—a warehousemen's lien for charges and expenses in relation to the same stored with him superior to chattel mortgages and conditional sales contracts. This will afford the warehousemen appropriate security for his storage and care of the goods, which accrues to the benefit of both the merchant and the owner of the goods, without fear of jeopardizing the merchant.

INCORPORATE THE MERCHANT MARINE VETERANS ASSOCIATION (H.R. 6105)

Provides for the incorporation of this association in the District of Columbia where its legal domicile shall be. The Merchant Marine and Maritime Service Veterans Association, numbering over 10,000 members in 50 States, was originally chartered in 1957 in the State of Illinois, and eligibility therein is limited to male wartime veterans of the merchant marine and U.S. maritime service who are eligible for honorable discharge from the U.S. Shipping Board Recruiting Service of World War I, or who hold a certificate of continuous service in World War II, or the equivalent discharge from the Korean conflict or any similar type discharge from previous or subsequent conflicts.

EXTENSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (H.R. 5765)

The life of this Commission was extended for 6 months; namely, to March 22, 1972, to enable the Commission—whose operations were delayed at the start by the lateness of the appointment of the members thereof—to complete its studies of the District of Columbia government and make recommendations to the Congress with respect thereto. Funds not to exceed \$750,000 have been approved by the Congress for the activities and operations and investigations of this Commission. The committee-sponsored legislation also authorized the District of Columbia and its agencies to provide the Commission with staff and other assistance in order to enable it to complete its work, hopefully thereby to provide the Congress with the recommendation that it may adopt to improve the efficiency and reduce the expenditures of the operations of the District of Columbia government.

INCORPORATION OF PROFESSIONS (H.R. 10383)

Authorizes individuals in the District rendering professional services which under existing law, customs, or standards of professional conduct or practice may not be rendered through a corporate structure, to incorporate, and including without limitations, services performed by certified public accountants, attorneys, architects, physicians, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists, and profes-

sional engineers. Such persons are not required to incorporate, but the opportunity for them to do so is provided within the structure which the bill sets forth. It is estimated that the District would receive \$300,000 in corporate fees in the first year following the enactment of this legislation, with increases in revenue to the District from corporate income taxes, and additional insurance premiums would be collected on corporate purchases of employee benefits, and so forth.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS (H.R. 11489)

This legislation allows hundreds of charitable organizations in the District to comply with the provisions of the 1969 Tax Reform Act, without the expense and court congestion which would follow if the governing instrument of such charities had to be presented and filed as separate actions in the courts, to amend their individual charters to include the required provisions of the 1969 act. The legislation helps to assure the carrying out of the intent of the Congress in the Tax Reform Act to insure that the funds of entities granted tax benefits are totally devoted to charitable purposes. Thus, charities such as the Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children are covered under this legislation to enable them, without resort to judicial proceedings, to meet the requirements and benefits of the Tax Reform Act.

EQUALIZE RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR TOTALLY DISABLED POLICE AND FIREMEN (H.R. 2600)

This provides that former members of the Metropolitan Police Force, the U.S. Park Police, the Executive Protective Service—formerly known as the White House Police—the U.S. Secret Service, and the District of Columbia Fire Department, who were retired prior to October 1, 1956, for service-incurred disability which was rated at 100 percent at the time of their retirement, shall have their annuities computed on the same basis as those members who retire for service insured disabilities subsequent to that date.

INCORPORATE THE PARALYZED VETERANS OF AMERICA (H.R. 2394)

This grants a Federal charter to the Paralyzed Veterans of America, which was founded in 1947, and is an organization consisting of some 5,500 active members from every State in the Union, comprising 21 chapters located in various States. It is a nonpolitical and nonsectarian organization with the sole qualification for membership that the individual be a service veteran, and that he have a spinal cord injury or disease. Presently, there are 12,000 to 15,000 veterans suffering from this type of disability.

PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY (H.R. 10738)

This bill repeals present District of Columbia Code provisions and replaces them with a new body of law regulating the practice of dentistry, including the examination, licensure, registration, and regulation of dentists and dental hygienists in the District. It is an updating of the 1892 act of the Congress on this subject; broadens the powers and authority of the District of Columbia Board of Dental Examiners as has already been done in over 35 States; permits the

licensing of dentists and dental hygienists in the District without written examination, who are licensed in other States or territories where the qualification for such licensure are substantially the same as those in the District; and authorizes the establishment of a non-profit corporation for the purpose of underwriting prepaid dental programs in the District.

PRACTICE OF PODIATRY (H.R. 2595)

Amends present 1918 law concerning the practice of podiatry to permit the Examining Board to accept written examinations given by the National Board of Podiatry Examiners, in lieu of the local Board's own such examinations for licensing of podiatrists in the District. This follows the precedent set by the Congress in the 88th Congress, giving similar discretionary authority in the District of Columbia Board of Dental Examiners, enabling them to accept the national board examination in connection with the licensing of dental hygienists in the District of Columbia. The national board program is recognized in over 37 States.

INCORPORATE GOLD STAR WIVES OF AMERICA (H.R. 10677)

This grants a Federal charter to this organization which was originally organized in New Jersey in 1955 and which has membership in all of the States of the Union.

CHANCERIES (H.R. 11490)

Amends the District of Columbia Code to regulate the location of chanceries and other business offices of foreign governments in the District, to provide a more realistic formula under which real property, located in a block where there are already existing two or more chanceries lawfully located, may be used for chancery purposes, or in the case of a small block of five or less lots where there is already lawfully located one chancery. The legislation incorporates the concept of zoning law that land uses which are similar and compatible are properly allowable in the same neighborhoods.

PROPERTY OF SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE SCOTISH RITE OF FREE MASONRY (H.R. 7718)

This exempts from taxation the property of this organization in the District, located at 16th and R Streets NW., and owned by the Supreme Council, which is a charitable organization all of whose revenues are spent for education and charitable purposes.

PROPERTY OF RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (H.R. 456)

This legislation exempts from District of Columbia taxation certain real property of the association located at First Street and Constitution Avenue NE. The association consisting of 55 departments, is located in all 50 States and the District of Columbia, with a membership of approximately 57,000 persons.

INTERSTATE AGREEMENT REGARDING MOTOR VEHICLE FEES (H.R. 9580)

Authorizes the Commissioner of the District to enter into interstate agreements with Maryland and Virginia with respect to the operation of trucks in the respective jurisdictions. In order to enable the adoption of uniform requirements and particularly in view of the

mammoth excavation work presently underway in connection with the construction of the Metro System for the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia.

SCHOOL FARE SUBSIDY (H.R. 6683)

Present law was amended to extend the present subsidy for the transportation of schoolchildren in the District of Columbia, for a period of 3 years, namely, to August 1974. Earlier law permitted the carrying of schoolchildren at reduced fares which were not sufficient to cover the costs of carrying them, and therefore, the regulatory body was compelled to increase the adult fare to such a level as to make it high enough to cover the entire costs of such operations. However, in 1968 the Congress first provided that the cost of carrying schoolchildren in the District be borne by the community as a whole, rather than just by the bus riders themselves. Whereas a total of over 7 million school passenger rides were subsidized during the first year under this system, at a subsidy of \$1.4 million, during the third such year, namely, ending in August 1971, it was estimated that over 10 million school passenger rides would have been certified at a total subsidy cost of \$3 million.

EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS (H.R. 2592)

This legislation extensively revises the existing child labor laws of the District, enacted in 1928, to reflect present demands by youth for jobs, and to eliminate obsolete and restricted provisions which hinder the employment of minors. At the same time, the bill would continue to protect, as does the present law, working youth from exploitation, and prohibit their employment in hazardous or dangerous occupations.

INTEREST, USURY, AND CONSUMER CREDIT (H.R. 12115) (S. 1938)

This legislation first, establishes maximum interest ceiling rates in connection with direct automobile installments loans; second, maximum credit service charge rates for revolving credit accounts, including credit cards, growing out of retail sales in the District; third, provides consumers with safeguards against fraudulent sales, credit, and collection practices; fourth, revises certain elements of the law relating to the garnishment of wages; and fifth, relates the limited application of the "Loan Shark" Act, thus relieving persons engaged in moneylending at lawful interest rates under the terms of the act.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 10237)

Amends present 1935 law, as required by the Employment Security Amendments of 1970, to provide more extended coverage of individuals in the District by the Unemployment Compensation Act; increase the contribution rate for new employees; increases the wage limitations on an individual by employers from \$3,000 to \$4,200; and increases the maximum weekly benefits from 50 percent to 66 2/3 percent of the average weekly wage during the preceding fiscal year and other extended benefits.

ELECTION ACT (H.R. 11992)

Amends the present 1955 District of Columbia Code provisions to update and reform the same, including redefinition of qualified electors; changing the residency requirements and lowering the voting age from 21 to 18; establishing presidential preference primary and procedures for electing delegates to political party conventions; and provides requirements for reporting campaign contributions and expenditures, using the format of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

PUBLIC UTILITIES (H.R. 2591)

Amends present law to standardize procedures for the testing of utility meters in the District; adds a penalty provision in order to enable certification to meet the requirements of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968; and authorizes joint cooperative action by the District of Columbia Public Service Commission with State and Federal regulatory bodies on matters of joint interest, such as with respect to electric service for the Washington metropolitan area, interconnection and interchange of energy and other sources of power, and the like.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1972

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1005) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows.

Page 1, line 4, strike out all after "amended" where it appears the second time over to and including line 15 on page 3 and insert: "(1) by striking out 'December 8, 1971' in clause (c) of section 102 and inserting in lieu thereof 'February 22, 1972'; (2) by amending section 108 to read as follows:

"Sec. 108. Notwithstanding any other provision of this joint resolution, obligations incurred hereunder and under prior year balances for the activities hereinafter specified shall not exceed the annual rates specified herein during the period beginning December 9, 1971, and ending February 22, 1972:

"Item	Annual rate
TITLE I—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT ACTIVITIES	
Economic assistance:	
Worldwide, technical assistance	\$165,272,000
Alliance for Progress, technical assistance	79,105,000
American schools and hospitals abroad	15,000,000
International organizations and programs	41,282,000
Indus Basin Development Fund, grants	5,000,000
Indus Basin Development Fund, loans	6,000,000
Contingency fund	31,300,000
Refugee relief assistance (East Pakistan)	100,000,000
Alliance for Progress, development loans	226,693,000

"Item	Annual rate
Development loans	\$530,779,000
Administrative expenses, Agency for International Development	47,000,000
Administrative expenses, Department of State	4,280,000
Military and supporting assistance:	
Military assistance	522,500,000
Supporting assistance	649,721,000
Other: Overseas Private Investment Corporation, reserves	18,750,000
TITLE II—FOREIGN MILITARY CREDIT SALES	
Foreign military credit sales	400,000,000
TITLE III—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (OTHER)	
Peace Corps, salaries and expenses	72,000,000
Peace Corps, limitation on administrative expenses	24,500,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS	
Ryukyu Islands, Army, administration	4,216,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE	
Assistance to refugees in the United States	139,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	
Migration and refugee assistance	5,706,000
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	
Inter-American Development Bank, paid-in capital	13,240,000
Inter-American Development Bank, callable capital	136,760,000
TITLE IV—EXPORT-IMPORT BANK	
Export-Import Bank, limitation on program activity	7,323,675,000
Export-Import Bank, limitation on administrative expenses	8,072,000

Provided, That of the amount that may be obligated hereunder for security supporting assistance, not less than a sum computed at the annual rate of \$50,000,000 shall be available for obligation for such purpose solely for Israel: *Provided further*, That, of the sums made available for foreign military credit sales herein, \$300,000,000 shall be available for such sales to Israel; and (3) by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 109. Notwithstanding section 102 of this joint resolution, as amended, (a) administrative operations for emergency school assistance activities for which an appropriation was made in the Office of Education Appropriation Act, 1971, (b) activities in support of Radio Free Europe, Incorporated, and Radio Liberty, Incorporated, pursuant to authority contained in the United States Information and Education Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1437), but no other funds made available under this resolution shall be available for these activities, and (c) activities of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, may continue to be conducted at rates for operations not to exceed the fiscal year 1971 rates or the rates provided for in the budget estimates, whichever may be lower, except that notwithstanding section 102 of this joint resolution, as amended, emergency school assistance activities for which an appropriation was made in the Office of Education Appropriation Act, 1971, may continue to be conducted at an annual rate for administrative operations not to exceed the fiscal year 1971 rate."

"Sec. 2. This joint resolution shall take effect December 9, 1971."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

THE PENDING CONTINUING RESOLUTION

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, but would the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations explain the amendment of the Senate?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, this is the final piece of appropriations business for the session. I believe it is also the final measure to be cleared.

Mr. Speaker, we are recommending that the House accept the modifications which the Senate has made to the resolution.

Under the circumstances, I believe they are reasonably acceptable to all concerned.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that we had the opportunity yesterday to confer at some length with various Senators. While we could not of course speak for all Members of the House, we did undertake to advise informally as to the provisions which we thought would be reasonably acceptable without the necessity of going to conference on the resolution.

As I say, I believe the resolution is reasonably acceptable to all concerned. In the first place, the resolution is to be in force for only a relatively short time. The date is February 22—which is only about a month after Congress is scheduled to reconvene on January 18. The House had adopted the date of March 15.

With the adoption of the foreign assistance authorization bill conference report in the Senate today, I believe it is the plan in the other body to take up the regular foreign assistance appropriation bill for the current fiscal year shortly after January 18. As soon as that bill is cleared to the President and signed, this continuing resolution would cease to apply.

Of course, there are three items other than the foreign assistance program for which further temporary funding is provided:

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

Emergency school assistance activities.

In all three instances, the Senate version of the resolution follows the House-passed version.

Mr. Speaker, we would urge the legislative committees to make final disposition of the related authorization questions on these three items before February 22, because we are strongly disinclined to bring in any more continuing resolutions for the current fiscal year.

The pending Senate version of the continuing resolution enumerates a figure for the interim obligation rate for each item under the foreign assistance bill. In many cases, the figure includes estimated obligations not only from newly authorized funds, but also from estimated prior year unobligated balances and from estimated receipts, reimbursements, and recoveries under certain programs, all of which are available for obligation. This is consistent with last year's practice; consistent with the budget; consistent with the continuing resolution in effect since July 1; consistent with the House-passed appropriation bill; and consistent with the House-passed version of the pending continuing resolution.

The Senate version follows the House version on every item under the economic assistance programs with one exception.

The House resolution was for a \$921,255,000 rate.

The Senate resolution is for a \$871,255,000 rate.

The Senate dropped the separate, \$50 million item relating to population growth.

The Senate increased military assistance—grants—by \$48,000,000, to \$500,000,000. The House rate was \$452,000,000. We are advised that the conference authorization agreement is \$500,000,000.

The Senate increased security supporting assistance by \$25 million, to \$600,000,000. The House rate was \$575,000,000. The conference authorization agreement is \$618,000,000, with \$50,000,000 earmarked solely for Israel. The Senate version of the pending resolution also earmarks \$50,000,000 solely for Israel. This is a new departure in respect to supporting assistance. Great caution is required in the further consideration of programs of this type.

For the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Senate version provides \$18,750,000, which is last year's rate. The House rate was \$25,000,000.

The Senate version provides \$400,000,000 for military credit orders, with \$300,000,000 earmarked for Israel. This, in total, is \$275,000,000 less than the House rate, which provided a rate of "not to exceed" \$500,000,000 for Israel and \$175,000,000 for the remainder of the program.

For the Peace Corps, the Senate rate is \$72 million, \$4 million above the House but still \$10.2 million below the budget.

For the Cuban refugee program the Senate rate is \$139 million which is \$39 million above the House rate; \$5.1 million below the budget; and \$26 million, plus, above last year.

For migration and refugee assistance, the Senate rate is \$5,706,000, which is last year's rate. The House rate was \$8,690,000.

For the Inter-American Development Bank, the Senate rate is \$150 million, the same as the House rate.

For the Export-Import Bank, the Senate rate is the same as the House rate, the House appropriation bill, and the budget estimate. This will enable this important agency to move forward in financing an expanded program of export assistance.

The resolution validates expenditures made by the Department of Defense and the District of Columbia and certain other departments and agencies which had not been appropriated for prior to December 8, and for which the regular appropriations have not been signed into law. I do not know, of course, when the President may sign the District of Columbia appropriation bill and the Defense appropriation bill, but this validates the obligations incurred from December 8.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I am not quite clear as to the meaning of the dollar total on the sheet I have just been given by the committee staff and which I appreciate very much. What does the Senate amendment mean in relation to the continuing resolution as passed by the House?

Mr. MAHON. In new obligational authority, the continuing resolution as it passed the House provided a rate of \$2,648,255,000, in respect to the basic foreign assistance program and \$330,906,000 as to the Peace Corps and various other items in title III of the appropriation bill, for a total of \$2,979,161,000.

Mr. GROSS. Does the Senate amendment make available a total rate of \$2,760,927,000 in new authority plus \$452,677,000 estimated for receipts and carryover balances.

Mr. MAHON. It does. The reimbursement of \$452 million is not included in the \$2.7 billion figure, nor is it in the \$2.9 billion figure cited as the House total.

The Senate version is \$218,234,000 below the House version.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend, I include two tables in relation to the pending continuing resolution:

H.J. RES. 1005, AS PASSED BY THE SENATE

	As to titles I and II of H.R. 12067	H.R. 12067 (other)	Total		As to titles I and II of H.R. 12067	H.R. 12067 (other)	Total	
H.J. Res. 1005, as amended by Senate...	\$2,390,005,000	\$370,922,000	\$2,760,927,000	Comparisons of Senate-passed Resolution with—				
H.J. Res. 1005, as passed House.....	2,648,255,000	330,906,000	2,979,161,000		House-passed resolution.....	-\$258,250,000	+\$40,016,000	-\$218,234,000
H.R. 12067, the appropriation bill.....	2,672,555,000	330,906,000	3,003,461,000		Conference report, authorization bill.....	-361,995,000	NA	NA
Conference report, authorization bill.....	2,752,000,000	NA	NA		House-passed appropriation bill.....	-282,550,000	+40,016,000	-242,534,000
Senate authorization.....	2,647,000,000	NA	NA		Budget estimates.....	-1,205,213,000	-376,495,000	-1,581,708,000
House authorization.....	3,443,350,000	NA	NA		1971 appropriations.....	-752,680,000	-298,650,000	-1,051,330,000
Budget estimates.....	3,595,218,000	747,417,000	4,342,635,000					
1971 appropriations.....	3,142,685,000	669,572,000	3,812,257,000					

Notes: In addition, estimated receipts, reimbursements, recoveries and continuation of prior year unobligated balances continue available (approximately \$452,677,000 on annual basis.)

Also, Export-Import Bank operations—use of bank resources—are authorized at the budget and House approved rates.

H.J. RES. 1005—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AVAILABILITIES AS PROVIDED IN SENATE-PASSED VERSION

Item	New (obligational) authority	Receipts, reimbursements, recoveries and unobligated balances	Total available	Item	New (obligational) authority	Receipts, reimbursements, recoveries and unobligated balances	Total available
Title I—Foreign Assistance Act activities:				Title II—Foreign military credit sales:			
Economic assistance:				Foreign military credit sales.....			
Worldwide, technical assistance.....	\$150,000,000	\$15,272,000	\$165,272,000	Military credit sales to Israel.....	\$100,000,000		\$100,000,000
Alliance for Progress, technical assistance.....	75,000,000	4,105,000	79,105,000		300,000,000		300,000,000
International organizations and programs.....	41,000,000	282,000	41,282,000	Total, title II, Foreign military credit sales.....	400,000,000		400,000,000
Programs relating to population growth.....				Total, titles I and II.....	2,390,005,000	\$452,677,000	2,842,682,000
American schools and hospitals abroad.....	15,000,000		15,000,000	Title III—Foreign assistance (other):			
Suez Canal (special foreign currency program).....				Peace Corps.....	72,000,000		72,000,000
Indus Basin Development Fund, grants.....	5,000,000		5,000,000	Limitation on administrative expenses (24,500,000).....	(24,500,000)		(24,500,000)
Indus Basin Development Fund, loans.....	6,000,000		6,000,000	Ryukyu Islands, Army, administration.....	4,216,000		4,216,000
United Nations Relief and Works Agency: (Arab refugees).....				Assistance to refugees in the United States (Cuban program).....	139,000,000		139,000,000
Special foreign currency program.....				Migration and refugee assistance.....	5,706,000		5,706,000
Contingency fund.....	30,000,000	1,300,000	31,300,000	Asian Development Bank (paid-in capital).....			
Refugee relief assistance (East Pakistan).....	100,000,000		100,000,000	Inter-American Development Bank:.....			
Alliance for Progress, development loans.....	150,000,000	76,693,000	226,693,000	Paid-in capital.....	13,240,000		13,240,000
Development loans.....	250,000,000	280,779,000	530,779,000	Callable capital.....	136,760,000		136,760,000
Administrative expenses:.....				Fund for Special Operations.....			
A.I.D.....	45,000,000	2,000,000	47,000,000	Subtotal, IDE.....	150,000,000		150,000,000
State.....	4,255,000	25,000	4,280,000	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:.....			
Subtotal, economic assistance.....	871,255,000	380,456,000	1,251,711,000	Paid-in capital.....			
Military assistance: Military Assistance.....	500,000,000	22,500,000	522,500,000	Callable capital.....			
Security supporting assistance: Security supporting assistance.....	1,600,000,000	49,721,000	1,649,721,000	Subtotal, IBRD.....			
Subtotal.....	1,971,255,000	452,677,000	2,423,932,000	International Development Association.....			
Overseas Private Investment Corporation.....				International Monetary Fund (quota increase).....			
Overseas Private Investment Corporation, reserves.....	18,750,000		18,750,000	Total, title III, foreign assistance (other).....	370,922,000		370,922,000
Inter-American Social Development Institute: Inter-American Social Development Institute (limitation on obligation).....				Title IV—Export-Import Bank of the United States:			
Total, title I, Foreign Assistance Act activities.....	1,990,005,000	452,677,000	2,442,682,000	Limitation on program activity.....	(7,323,675,000)		(7,323,675,000)
				Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(8,072,000)		(8,072,000)
				Total, title IV, Export-Import Bank of the United States.....	(7,331,747,000)		(7,331,747,000)
				Grand total, titles I, II, and III, new budget (obligational) authority.....	2,760,927,000	452,677,000	3,213,604,000

* Includes \$50,000,000 earmarked for Israel.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, the \$50 million in supporting assistance authorized for Israel could not possibly be used for the procurement of military aircraft; am I correct in that?

Mr. MAHON. It would not be available for use for military aircraft. Military aircraft purchases would be chargeable to the \$300 million figure for military sales.

Mr. FINDLEY. That is military credit sales.

Mr. MAHON. Yes; military credit sales.

As I pointed out on the floor recently, the obligations so far this fiscal year for military credit sales for all governments, including Israel—from July 1 through October—amounted to only \$30 million.

Mr. FINDLEY. Very clearly, the \$50 million supporting assistance could not be used to provide without cost to the Government of Israel military aircraft.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman, I believe, is correct.

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

Mr. FINDLEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, is that not a sort of sleight-of-hand operation if they get \$50 million they can use other money they may have for the purchase of aircraft?

Mr. FINDLEY. One might so conclude.

Mr. GROSS. Yes; I would think so. I thank the gentleman.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE APPROPRIATIONS MEASURES OF THE SESSION

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I think it would be appropriate, in briefest summary, to give the House a capsule view of the appropriations business of the session, since the pending resolution is the last appropriation measure to be processed at this session. Under leave to extend, I include explanatory remarks and tables.

With the passage of the pending continuing resolution, the House will have disposed of all the appropriation measures of the session, including the foreign assistance appropriation bill which, however, will not be acted upon by the other

body before adjournment; the pending resolution provides a temporary substitute for that bill.

Counting all bills and resolutions, we have dealt with a total of 27 measures; namely, 14 regular bills for fiscal year 1972; four emergency and supplemental appropriation measures relating to fiscal year 1972; five continuing resolutions; and four bills and supplemental appropriation measures relating to fiscal year 1971.

MEASURES WITH RESPECT TO FISCAL YEAR 1972

Mr. Speaker, with respect to the appropriation bills dealing with budget requests for the current fiscal year 1972, Congress has concluded action on 13 regular annual bills, three special resolutions dealing with emergency public jobs, summer school feeding programs for children, and Federal unemployment benefits, and the usual session-end supplemental bill. Only the foreign assistance appropriation bill remains unfinished.

In brief, in respect to fiscal year 1972, the enacted figures are as follows—with comparisons:

FISCAL YEAR 1972 APPROPRIATION BILLS

	In billions—New budget authority				
	Fiscal year 1971 amounts	1972 budget	1972 enacted	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	
				Fiscal year 1971	Budget 1972
17 measures (not counting Foreign assistance).....	\$141.8	\$154.4	\$153.7	+\$11.9	-\$0.7
Foreign assistance bill.....	3.8	4.3	2.7	-1.1	-1.6
Total, fiscal year 1972.....	145.6	158.7	156.4	+10.8	-2.3

¹ Interim annual rate (of new funds only) for period Dec. 9–Feb. 22 under latest continuing resolution. The exact figure is \$2,760,927,000 (excluding some \$452,000,000 of estimated receipts, recoveries, reimbursements, and carryover unobligated balances).

The net overall decrease, as shown, is \$2.3 billion. This is necessarily tentative insofar as the foreign assistance appropriation bill is concerned, but probably is not too wide of what the final figures will be.

However, taking into account the net decrease of \$600 million from, first, the \$1 billion in the budget as a proposed supplemental for special revenue sharing for one-half year funding in certain housing and urban development programs where we, in the Appropriation Act, made full-year provision for present programs, and second, the \$400 million not included in the education appropriation bill, but requested in the budget—and accounted for as a budget item in the bill—for purchase of student loans from colleges and universities contingent upon legislative authority not yet enacted, the net overall decrease would be \$600 million more, or \$2.9 billion from the overall budget totals. Legislation for the \$1 billion item and for the \$400 million item has not been enacted, but substitute provisions were made in the appropriation bills for on-going programs to which they relate.

These figures refer to new budget obligational authority—appropriations, for all practical purposes—not budget expenditures. The President's original appropriations budget—which has of course been supplemented and amended from time to time—was about a quarter of a trillion dollars. His original spending budget was about \$229 billion, which has been revised upward by the administration to about \$232 billion. The expenditure budget of course, in addition to expenditures from new budget authority, include billions of dollars of expenditures from carryover balances of appropriations made in previous years, and also expenditures from certain so-called permanent appropriations, such as interest on the public debt and a number of trust funds which Congress is not required to act upon at each session.

I should note further in respect to the appropriations budget that while the original total request was about one-fourth of a trillion dollars, about \$80 billion—figured on a net basis—does not require annual action by Congress. These are the so-called permanent appropriations, encompassing most all the social trust funds and such Federal funds items as interest on the public debt.

FISCAL YEAR 1972 BILLS IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker, in the appropriation bills of the House, while we increased some

bills above the budget, we made sharp cuts in others, especially in foreign assistance, and defense. The overall House cut was \$4 billion. Let me cite the totals in respect to the fiscal year 1972 appropriation measures:

	In billions		
	Budget	House	Net reduction
17 measures (not counting foreign aid).....	\$151.7	\$149.0	-\$2.7
Foreign aid.....	4.3	3.0	-1.3
Totals, House, fiscal year 1972.....	156.0	152.0	-4.0

FISCAL YEAR 1972 BILLS IN THE SENATE

The Senate, in addition to considering the same budget requests as the House, also considered later supplements and amendments and certain regular budget items deferred by the House for lack of legislative authorization—notably health manpower programs and the economic opportunity program. But even allowing for this factor, the other body raised the appropriations in a number of significant amounts in relation to the House bills and budget requests. The overall picture as to Senate actions on the fiscal year 1972 bills is as follows:

	In billions		
	Budget	Senate	Net increase
17 measures for fiscal year 1972.....	\$154.4	\$156.5	+\$2.1
Foreign aid.....	4.3	2.7	-1.6
Total, Senate, fiscal year 1972.....	158.7	159.2	+0.5

The Senate approved nine of the appropriation bills at amounts above the budget; seven in amounts below the budget; and two at the budget amounts.

FISCAL YEAR 1971 APPROPRIATION MEASURES AT THIS SESSION

Mr. Speaker, at every session we deal with supplemental appropriations relating principally to 2 fiscal years—in this session, fiscal years 1971 and 1972.

We had four such supplemental measures this session dealing with fiscal year 1971. They involved about \$8.9 billion. Congress reduced them by about \$910 million.

COMPREHENSIVE BUDGET SCOREKEEPING

While most of the spending side of the budget on which Congress annually acts is handled in the appropriation bills,

congressional actions—and inactions—on budget proposals in certain legislative bills significantly affect the budget and fiscal picture—as to obligating authority, as to expenditures, and of course as to revenues. These actions are reported on frequently in the so-called budget scorekeeping reports of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.

It is a bit early to say precisely what the final scorekeeping report for the session will show, but probably in all its actions—

First, Congress will show a substantial net reduction in relation to the Executive recommendations in respect to new budget obligational authority.

Second, Congressional actions in their impact on the spending budgetary recommendations of the Executive may well be about a standoff.

Third, in respect to revenue proposals by the Executive, congressional actions and inactions may vary to some extent, but in the overall, the figures will probably not be too far apart.

HIGHER APPROPRIATIONS, BIGGER SPENDING, RISING DEFICITS

Mr. Speaker, every year the authorization totals exceed the year before. Congress continues to authorize and appropriate beyond the revenues in hand or in sight. Budget deficits and rising debt to meet the shortfalls are the inevitable result. Presidential budgets continue to be submitted on a deficit basis.

In the 18 appropriation measures relating to fiscal year 1972—counting foreign assistance in the tentative form as it passed today—the appropriations exceed the fiscal year 1971 level by nearly \$11 billion.

On a Federal funds basis, the deficit in fiscal 1970 was \$13.1 billion.

The Federal funds budget deficit for fiscal 1971—last year—was \$29.9 billion.

In September, the Federal funds deficit was officially calculated to be about \$33 billion for the current fiscal year 1972. I would estimate it may range between \$35 billion and \$40 billion.

The fiscal year 1973 budget will be submitted early in the next session. I believe it entirely safe to say that for the 4 fiscal years, 1970–73, the Federal funds deficit will probably exceed \$100 billion.

Mr. Speaker, I include two tables on the appropriation measures for fiscal year 1972 showing further details in support of some of the total figures I have cited:

NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY IN THE APPROPRIATION BILLS, 1972, AS OF DEC. 17, 1971
 [Note.—As to fiscal year 1972 amounts only]

Bill	Budget requests considered	Approved	Change (+) or (-)
IN THE HOUSE			
1. Education	\$5,068,343,000	\$4,800,088,000	1 - \$268,255,000
2. Legislative	455,744,595	449,899,605	-5,844,990
3. Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection	12,104,813,850	12,423,896,050	319,082,200
4. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary	4,204,997,000	3,684,183,000	520,814,000
5. Treasury-Postal Service-General Government	4,780,576,000	4,487,676,190	292,899,810
6. Interior	2,164,569,035	2,159,508,035	-5,061,000
7. HUD-Space-Science-Veterans	17,457,017,000	18,115,203,000	658,186,000
8. Transportation	2,833,229,997	2,559,048,997	274,181,000
Advance 1973 appropriation	(174,321,000)	(174,321,000)	
9. Labor-HEW	19,942,996,000	20,361,247,000	418,251,000
10. Public Works-AEC	4,616,082,000	4,576,173,000	39,909,000
11. Military construction	2,129,805,000	2,012,446,000	117,359,000
12. Defense	73,543,829,000	71,048,013,000	2,495,816,000
13. District of Columbia (Federal funds)	289,197,000	268,597,000	20,600,000
14. Foreign assistance	4,342,635,000	2,979,161,000	1,363,474,000
15. Emergency employment assistance (H.J. Res. 833)	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	
16. Summer feeding programs for children (H.J. Res. 744)		17,000,000	+17,000,000
17. Federal unemployment benefits and allowances (H.J. Res. 915)	270,500,000	270,500,000	
18. Supplemental, 1972	769,341,154	786,282,654	+16,941,500
Total, House bills	155,973,675,631	151,998,922,531	3,974,753,100

Bill	Budget requests considered	Approved	Change (+) or (-)
IN THE SENATE			
1. Education	5,153,186,000	5,615,918,000	462,732,000
2. Legislative	535,349,667	532,297,749	-3,051,858
3. Treasury-Postal Service-General Government	4,809,216,000	4,752,789,690	-56,426,310
4. Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection	12,104,813,850	13,621,677,050	1,516,863,200
5. Interior	2,194,594,035	2,226,023,035	+31,429,000
6. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary	4,216,802,000	4,098,083,000	-118,719,000
7. HUD-Space-Science-Veterans	17,457,017,000	18,698,518,000	1,241,501,000
8. Transportation	2,686,006,997	2,784,608,997	+98,602,000
Advance 1973 appropriation	(174,321,000)	(174,321,000)	
9. Labor-HEW	20,123,637,000	21,018,317,000	+894,680,000
10. Public Works-AEC	4,616,082,000	4,716,922,000	+100,840,000

Bill	Budget requests considered	Approved	Change (+) or (-)
11. Military construction	\$2,129,805,000	\$2,002,312,000	-\$127,493,000
12. Defense	73,543,829,000	70,849,113,000	-2,694,716,000
13. District of Columbia (Federal funds)	289,197,000	285,597,000	-3,600,000
14. Foreign assistance	4,342,635,000	2,760,927,000	1,581,708,000
15. Emergency employment assistance (H.J. Res. 833)	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	
16. Summer feeding programs for children (H.J. Res. 744)		17,000,000	+17,000,000
17. Federal unemployment benefits and allowances (H.J. Res. 915)	270,500,000	270,500,000	
18. Supplemental, 1972	3,254,924,371	3,998,045,371	+743,121,000
Total, bills cleared Senate	158,727,594,860	159,248,648,892	+521,054,032

Bill	Budget requests considered	Approved	Change (+) or (-)
ENACTED			
1. Education	5,153,186,000	5,146,311,000	1 -6,875,000
2. Legislative	535,349,667	529,309,749	-6,039,858
3. Treasury-Postal Service-General Government	4,809,216,000	4,528,986,690	-280,229,310
4. Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection	12,104,813,850	13,276,900,050	1,172,086,200
5. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary	4,216,802,000	4,067,116,000	-149,686,000
6. Interior	2,194,594,035	2,223,980,035	+29,386,000
7. HUD-Space-Science-Veterans	17,457,017,000	18,339,738,000	882,721,000
8. Transportation	2,686,006,997	2,730,989,997	+44,983,000
Advance 1973 appropriation	(174,321,000)	(174,321,000)	
9. Labor-HEW	20,123,637,000	20,704,662,000	+581,025,000
10. Public Works-AEC	4,616,082,000	4,675,125,000	+59,043,000
11. Military construction	2,129,805,000	2,037,097,000	-92,708,000
12. Defense	73,543,829,000	70,518,463,000	-3,025,366,000
13. District of Columbia (Federal funds)	289,197,000	272,597,000	-16,600,000
14. Foreign assistance	4,342,635,000	2,760,927,000	1,581,708,000
15. Emergency employment assistance (H.J. Res. 833)	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	
16. Summer feeding programs for children (H.J. Res. 744)		17,000,000	+17,000,000
17. Federal unemployment benefits and allowances (H.J. Res. 915)	270,500,000	270,500,000	
18. Supplemental, 1972	3,254,924,371	3,406,385,371	+151,461,000
Total, bills enacted	158,727,594,860	156,506,087,892	2,221,506,968

¹ As passed by both House and Senate, the education appropriation bill did not include \$400,000,000 requested in the budget for purchase of student loan notes from colleges and universities, contingent upon legislative authority not yet enacted. If the \$400,000,000 is excluded from all of the figures shown, the amount in the House approved bill is in effect a net increase of \$131,745,000 over the budget requests considered by the House; the Senate approved bill on the same basis \$862,732,000 over the budget requests considered by the Senate; and the enacted bill on the same basis is \$393,125,000 over the budget requests considered.

² There was \$1,000,000,000 in the budget as a proposed supplemental for special revenue sharing, or 1/2-year funding in certain housing and urban development programs. Taking into account that \$850,000,000 of that amount was for the HUD-Space-Science-Veterans bill, the House bill is \$191,814,000 below the budget requests; the Senate bill is \$391,501,000 above the requests; and the enacted figure is \$32,721,000 above the requests. Taking into account the remaining \$150,000,000 of the proposed supplemental which was for the Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection bill, the House bill is \$169,082,200 above the budget requests; the Senate bill is \$1,366,863,200 above the requests; and the enacted figure is \$1,022,086,200 above the requests.

³ \$352,715,000 of this figure is apparent, not real, because all maritime programs and 1 judiciary item were struck by floor points of order.

⁴ House bill does not include \$248,000,000 floor addition to "Federal payment to airport and airway trust fund" since, technically, it is not new budget authority until appropriated out of the trust fund. Senate bill adds another \$219,800,000 to this "Federal payment" account. Conference report adds \$239,000,000 to the budget for this "Federal payment."

⁵ Includes \$235,000,000 related to prior decision to terminate the SST.

⁶ Interim annual rate for period Dec. 9, 1971-Feb. 22, 1972, based on continuing resolution (H.J. Res. 1005). Amounts subject to final determination when H.R. 12067, the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1972 is enacted.

⁷ Considering footnotes 1 and 2 (\$400,000,000 for the purchase of student loan notes from colleges and universities and \$1,000,000,000 for the proposed supplemental for special revenue sharing), the House bills are \$4,574,753,100 below the budget requests; the Senate bills are \$78,945,968 below the requests; and the enacted figure is \$2,821,506,968 below the requests.

Prepared Dec. 17, 1971, in the House Committee on Appropriations.

APPROVED FISCAL YEAR 1972 APPROPRIATION MEASURES, AS OF DEC. 17, 1971

[Note.—Fiscal year 1972 new budget (obligational) authority only]

Bill	Total approved	Over or under fiscal year 1971	Over or under fiscal year 1972 budget requests
1. Education	\$5,146,311,000	+\$563,104,500	1 - \$6,875,000
2. Legislative	529,309,749	+86,405,430	-6,039,858
3. Treasury-Postal Service-General Government	4,528,986,690	-1,038,472,210	-280,229,310
4. Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection	13,276,900,050	+3,727,992,500	1 +1,172,086,200
5. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary	4,067,116,000	+243,763,700	-149,686,000
6. Interior	2,223,980,035	+189,759,135	+29,386,000
7. HUD-Space-Science-Veterans	18,339,738,000	+1,342,850,000	1 +882,721,000
8. Transportation	2,730,989,997	+253,630,608	+44,983,000
Advance 1973 appropriation	(174,321,000)	(174,321,000)	
9. Labor-HEW	20,704,662,000	+3,149,983,500	+581,025,000
10. Public Works-AEC	4,675,125,000	+210,140,000	+59,043,000
11. Military construction	2,037,097,000	+333,023,000	-2,708,000
12. Defense	70,518,463,000	+937,761,750	-3,025,366,000
13. District of Columbia (Federal funds)	272,597,000	+137,334,000	-16,600,000
14. Foreign assistance	2,760,927,000	-1,051,330,000	-1,581,708,000
15. Emergency employment assistance (H.J. Res. 833)	1,000,000,000	+1,000,000,000	
16. Summer feeding programs for children (H.J. Res. 744)	17,000,000	+17,000,000	+17,000,000
17. Federal unemployment benefits and allowances (H.J. Res. 915)	270,500,000	+270,500,000	
18. Supplemental, 1972	3,406,385,371	+1,036,780,371	+151,461,000
Gross subtotal 18 measures	156,506,087,892	+10,902,965,068	-2,221,506,968

Bill	Total approved	Over or under fiscal year 1971	Over or under fiscal year 1972 budget requests
Net adjustment of \$600,000,000 to the budget requests (that is, a combination of (1) an amount which should be excluded from fiscal year 1972 budget requests—\$400,000,000 not included in the education appropriation bill but requested in the budget for purchase of student loan notes from colleges and universities, contingent upon legislative authority not yet enacted, and (2) an amount which should be included in fiscal year 1972 budget requests—\$1,000,000,000 which was a proposed supplemental for special revenue sharing which was to make up for only 1/2 year funding requested in the budget for certain housing and urban development programs but for which Congress revenue sharing not having been adopted, funded on a regular 12-month basis).			
Net total, 18 measures	156,506,087,892	+10,902,965,068	-2,821,506,968

¹ These amounts are the ones affected by the net adjustment of \$600,000,000 detailed near the end of the table.

² Interim annual rate for period Dec. 9, 1971-Feb. 22, 1972, based on continuing resolution

(H.J. Res. 1005). Amount subject to final determination when H.R. 12067, the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1972 is enacted.

Prepared Dec. 17, 1971, in the House Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent in connection with my remarks to provide certain tables in the RECORD and certain explanatory material in regard to the action which has just been taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McFALL). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

(Mr. RYAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the problem of lead-based paint poisoning has reached epidemic proportions in most of our Nation's cities. This tragic fact is all too well evidenced by a report in this morning's—December 17—Washington Post that dangerous levels of lead have been found in the blood of one out of every three Washington inner-city children tested in the last 6 months.

Estimates of the number of youngsters across the country who are afflicted with excess lead levels run higher than 400,000. As a result of childhood lead poisoning, 200 young children die each year. And another 800 must be institutionalized for the remainder of their lives.

Yet, it is possible to eradicate this dread menace from the face of America. Childhood lead poisoning is a kind of pollution, a manmade disease—a needless cause of mental retardation and death.

Therefore, 2½ years ago, I introduced three bills which shared a common aim—the mounting of a Federal assault on lead-based paint poisoning. Subsequently, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Senator KENNEDY) introduced companion legislation in the other body. On January 13, 1971, our legislation was signed into law as the Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1971 (Public Law 91-695).

On August 10, the President signed the Labor-HEW appropriations bill for fiscal year 1972 which funded this law, providing \$7.5 million to combat this deadly disease.

Although this amount is woefully below the \$30 million which was authorized by the Ryan-Kennedy bill, it was urgently needed by local communities to mount programs to fight lead-based paint poisoning. Yet despite this, months

dragged by while these funds went unlocated.

On October 4, I wrote to Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Elliot Richardson expressing my deep concern that these funds had not been released and urging him immediately to make these funds available.

On December 7, I received a response from the Secretary informing me that:

The full \$7.5 million appropriated by Congress for fiscal year 1972 for lead-based paint poisoning prevention is now available for obligation, pending completion of necessary regulations for implementation of Titles I and II of the Act. We will attempt to get these regulations out as quickly as possible.

Although long overdue, the release of this money will be a step toward facing the problem of childhood lead poisoning. Now it is the obligation of the Congress and the administration to insure that a much higher—and more adequate—level of funding is provided for fiscal year 1973.

At this point I include in the RECORD my correspondence with Secretary Richardson and the article by Bob Woodward which appeared in the December 17 Washington Post regarding lead poisoning in the District of Columbia.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., October 4, 1971.

HON. ELLIOT RICHARDSON,
Secretary, Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY RICHARDSON: As you know, the Congress has appropriated \$7.5 million to fund the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, P.L. 91-695, by passage of the Labor-HEW Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1972. The President signed this bill into law as Public Law 92-80.

Since the President's signing of the bill on August 10, I have been waiting to see what action is taken to expend these funds. To my extreme distress, it has been brought to my attention that the Office of Management and Budget has not in fact released these funds to your Department—more specifically, to the implementing agency, the Bureau of Community Environmental Management. It is further my understanding that if and when these funds are released, they will not be available for grant making until the last quarter of fiscal year 1972 (April-June, 1972), and not available for expenditure until fiscal year 1973 (July 1, 1972—June 30, 1973). Finally, it is my understanding that the full \$7.5 million may not be released.

This is unacceptable. Firstly, it clearly flouts Congress' will that these funds be provided now. Secondly, as you may know, the incidence of childhood lead poisoning, which these funds would fight, rises in the summer months. Unless the local communities which have applied for grants receive them sufficiently in advance of next summer, they will be unable to deal at all with this increase, let alone the normal monthly toll of this devastating, yet preventable, disease. Finally, I simply will not accept as excuse for not requesting funds for fiscal year 1973 the excuse that may well be offered that in fact funds are out in the communities in that fiscal year, in light of the particular restriction that will be imposed limiting expenditures to post-June 30, 1972. Finally, even the \$7.5 million appropriated is far, far too little. To cut back on that meager amount is totally without justification.

As you know, my office has been attempting to arrange a personal meeting for myself with you since Thursday, September 23. Thus far, we have not been able to secure

that meeting. I urge upon you in the strongest terms the necessity that we meet and resolve this situation. We owe no lesser obligation to the children of this country.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

/S/ WILLIAM F. RYAN,
Member of Congress.

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
Washington, D.C., December 7, 1971.
HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. RYAN: This is in response to your letter of October 4 concerning funding of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act.

The full \$7.5 million appropriated by Congress for fiscal year 1972 lead-based paint poisoning prevention is now available for obligation, pending completion of necessary regulations for implementation of Titles I and II of the Act. We will attempt to get these regulations out as quickly as possible.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

ELLIOT RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Dec. 17, 1971]

LEAD HAZARD FOUND IN 33 PERCENT OF
CHILDREN
(By Bob Woodward)

Dangerous levels of lead have been found in the blood of 1 out of 3 Washington inner city children tested in the last six months—about three times more than found in initial tests last May.

Dudley Anderson, chief of the D.C. accident prevention division, said yesterday that the situation is "very critical . . . the inner city is literally a lead mine."

In these tests for the six months from May to November, 592 of the 1,821 D.C. children tested (33 per cent) had dangerous levels of lead compared with 10 per cent of the children tested in May only, Anderson said.

By comparison, this 33 per cent rate is significantly higher than the 10 to 25 per cent that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare reported was found during 1970 in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Minneapolis inner city children.

Lead poisoning generally affects children between the ages of 1 and 6 who eat flakes of lead-based paint or chew on woodwork or window sills coated with such paint.

Before World War II, lead paint was widely used for the interiors of the downtown dwellings of the wealthy, which over the years, have become inner city residences.

However, Anderson said the 15 health clinics throughout Washington found hazardous lead levels in 307 of 1,255 children tested (25 per cent) during the last six months. This indicates the problem is not confined to the inner city, he said.

When untreated, lead poisoning can cause permanent mental retardation or even death of the victim. Small portions of the sweet-tasting lead paint flakes about the size of a thumbnail can cause acute lead poisoning if eaten daily over a period of months or even weeks. Teething babies or hungry children are most prone to chew on woodwork or eat paint chips.

The dangerous levels of lead found in 592 of the inner city children were above the level of 40 micrograms of lead per 100 milliliters of blood. At least 21 of the cases were acute and required immediate treatment, Anderson said.

This treatment, or "deleading," consists of injections in each hip for a week with a chemical that induces the lead to pass out of the body.

The testing of the inner city children is being financed by a \$200,000 Model Cities Commission grant expected to run out in April. After that, Anderson said, he has been told the program will not be refunded and must "go defunct."

There are about 11,000 children in the test age group of 1 to 6 in the D.C. model cities area, a 2.3-square-mile crescent north of Massachusetts Avenue that includes the neighborhoods of Shaw, Stanton Park, and Trinidad.

"We have children poisoned by lead every day," Anderson said.

For example, Dr. Bonnie J. Peacock of Children's Hospital said yesterday that she has a case in which a two-year-old has been treated for lead poisoning six times this year.

"The mother says she can't keep her child away from the lead paint," Dr. Peacock said.

Under city law, a dwelling is supposed to be completely delead within 10 days after a child living there is found to have lead poisoning.

Carroll A. Swanson, the chief administrator for the city housing inspections, said yesterday that the Northwest apartment in which the two-year-old lives has been delead. "It's a puzzle to us. We can't find where the child gets it," Swanson said.

But Anderson pointed out that city standards only require the removal of paint with 1 per cent or higher lead content, even if the paint has caused lead poisoning. "The 1 per cent figure is not realistic," Anderson said.

Last month the American Academy of Pediatrics called upon the Food and Drug Administration to reduce the permissible lead content of paints to .06 per cent from the federal standard, which was recently lowered from 1 per cent to .5 per cent.

However, other city health officials point out the expense of deleading apartments and houses. To be effective, the lead paint must be burnt off or completely covered with plasterboard. This costs from \$300 to \$900 per room, city officials estimate.

REPORT ON CAMPAIGN REFORM BILL

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

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would recommend to the Members of the House that they carefully study the conference report on the campaign spending reform bill, S. 382, which has been adopted by the Senate and which is to be considered by the House shortly after the second session begins on January 18.

The legislation in question, as it passed the House, required that a broadcaster charge a Federal political candidate a comparable rate for his political time as opposed to the lowest unit rate which is required by the conference bill. I want to point out that this lowest unit rate provision applies only to broadcasters and not to any other business utilized in a political campaign. It is discriminatory and entirely unfair.

It singles out the broadcast industry alone to provide bargain basement rates for politicians, totally ignoring the fact that other advertisers are often far more entitled to a better rate because of the year-round volume or frequency of their advertising. Therefore, it is also discriminatory to many thousands of businesses and enterprises in no way related to political candidates or campaigns. Finally,

this provision is especially damaging to the small country radio and television stations that operate on a narrow profit margin.

If you go back to the colloquy during the time that this provision was being debated, you will find that there has been much said about this provision being an incumbent's provision. I daresay that is quite an understatement. No one will dispute the impact of broadcasting, but yet I find it hard to support this item because it tends to freeze in the incumbent and give him a bargain rate which he does not really deserve.

While I support the thrust of the legislation as a whole, I could not let this opportunity pass without taking the chance to point out this rank discrimination.

Members ought to be aware of the inequity when the conference report comes to the House for final consideration next month.

FUNDING PRIORITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Esch) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, in recent years one of my primary interests has been to bring about a speedy end to our involvement in Vietnam. Along those lines, and in light of the demands we face domestically, another major concern I have had has been the amount this country has spent on defense and the percentage of the national budget that we devote to it.

THE FACTS

I was among the first Members of the House to strongly support the end to U.S. participation in the Vietnam war. I voted against our participation in the Laos and Cambodia operations. I have supported every one of the numerous end-the-war amendments which have come before the House. During my first term in Congress, I joined with less than 50 other Members in voting to cut back the defense budget by an overall 5 percent, and I have actively supported and voted for literally hundreds of amendments to trim defense budgets since that time. I have opposed the ABM and MIRV.

Shifting our priorities, however, is much more involved than merely voting to cut back on defense expenditures. If my own efforts, and those of my colleagues in this are to be effective, we must concern ourselves with the equally important, if somewhat unglamorous subject of economic conversion. We must concern ourselves with lessening the extensive pressure in our society for continued spending for armaments. Of course, much of this pressure is economic in nature.

The aerospace-defense industry holds a huge stake in our Nation's economy. Together it employs a large percentage of the U.S. labor force—2.8 million men in uniform, 1.14 million civilian Pentagon workers, some 1.6 million workers employed directly on military procurement and research and development in the private sector, and some 1.7 million workers in the aerospace industry. There are large

military installations in 363 of 435 congressional districts, and in nearly every State in the Union.

One has only to look at Seattle, Wash., Orange County, Calif., or Cape Kennedy, Fla., to see the extensive effect of cutbacks on local economies. This situation comes about through reductions in defense and aerospace dating back to 1968—defense procurement will have fallen from \$45.5 billion to \$35.3 billion from fiscal year 1968 to fiscal year 1972.

In March of this year a Government-sponsored survey estimated that 200,000 engineers and scientists would be out of work by the end of the year—an estimate borne out by reality.

In my view, we must begin to take action now to convert those economic resources and those skilled personnel in our defense and aerospace industries to civilian capacities. Surely there are enough urgent domestic needs; mass transportation and communications, housing, pollution abatement and control, new health delivery methods—the list is almost endless.

This conversion cannot be accomplished overnight. Because of its almost total reliance on the Federal Government for contracts and financing, the defense-aerospace industry has forgotten how to compete in a normal market. It has become used to extremely long lead-times, has depended heavily on the Federal Government for capitalization—through advances on contracts and/or lease of Government-built plants and equipment—and in projects such as the Apollo program, which has concentrated on high performance standards almost regardless of cost. The industry has very little sales ability in the normal consumer market and is heavily weighted with managerial and technical workers.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

All of this paints a pretty grim picture of our ability to make a successful conversion to the peacetime society for which we have been longing. I am, however, not wholly pessimistic. There are a number of important approaches being considered by the Congress and the administration which could have a significant effect both in alleviating the present employment crisis caused by defense and space reductions and in reinvigorating the innovativeness of American industry to deal with the numerous important peacetime priorities. Some of these are embodied in bills and programs, others are still in the discussion stage but they all could have significant effect.

First, there are a number of manpower proposals, including programs designed to provide specific retraining for scientists and engineers; programs which would provide loans to unemployed scientists and engineers not only for their retraining but for their living expenses, maintaining house payments, and so forth; the Emergency Employment Act of 1971 which established a system of public service jobs for the unemployed; the administration's manpower revenue-sharing program and my own Manpower Training Act.

As ranking member of the Manpower Subcommittee of the Committee on Edu-

ation and Labor, I am vitally interested in such legislation and strongly feel that early action should be undertaken. In addition, I am a member of the Science and Astronautics Committee and have strongly urged our chairman to take action shortly after the start of the new year on the conversion proposals which are designed to deal with the special problems facing scientists.

These manpower training proposals are certainly necessary and will be helpful in alleviating the problems, but they are far from a solution to the crisis itself. Retraining alone will not create new jobs.

A second series of proposals for expanded research and development funding would create considerable numbers of new jobs both through the actual research and through the application of new discoveries to the economy as a whole. There is broad agreement that the Federal Government must greatly expand its R. & D. funding. A recent symposium of the Members of Congress for peace through law recommended increasing Federal R. & D. support by \$500 million annually through existing Federal agencies, such as the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation. Additionally, there have been proposals to create a new R. & D. funding agency, the National Applied Sciences Administration, to absorb the present NASA organization and functions and to expand our applied research.

Expansion of private R. & D. is, of course, essential as well, but will be unlikely without some Government incentive since it involves both high expenditures and high risks. This incentive could come through tax benefits, direct support, expanded patent protection, and so forth.

Third, specific Government action can be taken to provide direct assistance in conversion problems. In 1962 the Defense Department established a base closure committee to assist communities where military bases were being closed to attract industry to that area and to make use of the facilities of the closed base. The mission on this Interagency Committee on Economic Adjustment has been greatly expanded by Secretary Laird to include assistance to areas such as Seattle, particularly hard hit by contract cutbacks. This is a major step in the right direction, but the program has still not received the attention or funding which its vital mission deserves.

NASA has an extremely successful program of technical assistance which provides very specific scientific advice to firms attempting to make use of space science discoveries in their own domestic products. The technology dissemination centers can, for instance, identify new alloys, transistors, and so forth, which overcome development problems a company has been having. A program of this nature should be expanded so that the scientific advisers have readily available all Federal R. & D. information which might be useful to private firms working on specific technical problems.

This might take place through an expansion of the present system within NASA or through revival of the Department of Commerce State technical services program.

Fourth, we could make a national commitment, similar to our goal of landing a man on the moon by the end of the decade, to solving one or two of our most important domestic problems. Such a commitment would have to involve an almost open-ended financial resource—as did our space effort—and be amenable to scientific solution. Water and/or air pollution abatement would be ideal choices for such an effort.

It is important to point out that this kind of attention cannot be given to all the difficult problems facing our Nation. If such an undertaking is to be effective, it cannot be fractionalized by urging other projects on it. If the hard-headed decision is made to make pollution control our priority, for instance, we must recognize that we cannot at the same time solve all our problems of health, housing, transportation, and crime. All of those issues can and should continue to receive a good deal of attention, but they cannot all receive the kind of open-ended commitment we are talking about at the same time.

All of these proposals are useful and important. However, they all retain the problem that their efforts are aimed at only a very specific portion of the overall economic problem of conversion. If we are to meet these goals we must have overall direction and planning.

For that reason 49 Members of the House and 25 Members of the Senate joined with me 3 years ago in introducing legislation to establish a National Economic Conversion Commission to coordinate and plan conversion efforts. Passage of this legislation is even more urgent today. Our economy cannot right itself without a thoughtful and intensive planning.

Such a Commission can give overall direction in the immediate crisis—but at the same time it would take a long-range look at future economic problems which our Nation will face. It is clear, for instance, that there will be a time in the not-too-distant future when our water pollution control programs will force major changes in manufacturing processes. When that happens, there are certain to be a number of companies which simply cannot afford to make the change-over to more modern and more ecologically sound methods. They will therefore drop out of the marketplace—leaving closed facilities and men without jobs. However, if adequate planning and attention is given to the economic effects of decisions, an economic disaster can be prevented. The Economic Conversion Commission would provide just such foresight and meet the problem with a solution before it develops into a critical one.

Discussions of the economic effects of our governmental decisions are not particularly enticing. It is far more dramatic for instance to call for an immediate end to the war, a cut in the defense budget of \$20 billion, or an end to water and air

pollution by 1980. But we will never reach those desirable goals unless we build a strong economy that can function effectively on a peacetime basis.

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MILLER), is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today we should take note of America's great accomplishments and in so doing renew our faith and confidence in ourselves as individuals and as a Nation.

American history is full of explorers. The first woman pilot to ever circle the globe was an American. Mrs. Jerrie Mock took 29 days, 11 hours to travel around the world in March and April, 1964, according to the World Almanac. Mrs. Mock's flight originated and ended in Columbus, Ohio.

PAPER MADE FROM PAPER MADE FROM PAPER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KEMP) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, last February President Nixon emphasized the ecological importance of recycling in his Environmental Control Message to Congress. He stated:

As we look toward the long-range future—to 1980, 2000 and beyond—recycling of materials will become increasingly necessary not only for waste disposal but also to conserve resources.

The city of Buffalo and the county of Erie, as well as many businessmen and other citizens of my district in New York State, have been actively engaged in paper conserving recycling projects.

Buffalo is moving ahead in paper recycling and while official legislation within Erie County has not been passed, their purchasing department has been experimenting with various types of recycled paper on their duplicating machines, for in-plant printing and as interdepartmental stationery, prefacing a resolution under consideration by the County Environmental Control Committee recommending the county use of recycled paper.

I also would like to point out an innovative action taken by New York State. The New York GSA offices just released a booklet entitled Printing and Purchasing Guidelines. A cover letter from George A. Brewer, Director of Standards and Purchases, stated that:

This booklet is printed on recycled paper in response to the current need for leadership by government users of paper to use recycled paper wherever practicable.

New York State bids say they will give preference to recycled paper.

Mrs. Edmund J. Fitzgerald, who is chairman of the Paper Task Force of Housewives to End Pollution, has provided me with excellent research materials concerning paper recycling programs. The current project of the Paper

Task Force of HEP has been a catalog of recycled home and office stationery available. The catalog has been assembled in conjunction with Robert Dauer's Erie and Niagara Counties Regional Planning Board Solid Waste Management Committee.

I believe this catalog is unique in the Nation as it contains 25 samples representing 11 papermills throughout the country. Because there is a need for such a compilation of papers under one cover, the HEP paper task force has already received many requests and anticipate widespread distribution of the 5,000 copies. The catalog offers prospective buyers the opportunity to see, touch, and experiment with paper made from waste paper and hopefully this will create an impetus for uncommitted companies and municipalities to take the first step toward demonstrating their public concern within the community.

Copies of this unusual catalog can be ordered from Katie DiPirro, 17 Blackmon Drive, Grand Island, N.Y. 14072. Fifty cents should be included to cover postage and handling.

Mr. Speaker, I know that many Representatives have a deep interest in recycled paper and use it in their offices whenever possible. I wish that the catalog, Paper Made From Paper Made From Paper, could be included in the RECORD in its original form. Since this is not practical, I hope that the description of each type of paper and its source will prove helpful.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following at this time for the attention of my colleagues:

Recycled Paper, an article by Mrs. Edmund J. Fitzgerald, which appeared in the August 15, 1971, issue of Echo Issues, an environmental newsletter published by the Environmental Clearing House Organization of the Buffalo Museum of Science; the opening remarks to the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce Environmental Activities Council meeting during the presentation of the HEP paper task force catalog; and the descriptive catalog itself, Paper Made From Paper Made From Paper:

RECYCLED PAPER

(By Mrs. Edmund J. Fitzgerald)

We lie on it, we wrap up in it, we eat cereal out of it, we tack things on it, we ship things in it, we pack eggs in it, we make stage sets out of it, we wipe hands on it, and we even write on it! What is "it"? why, recycled paper, of course! Otherwise known as containerboard, boxboard, molded pulp board, corrugated medium, recycled paper stationery, "ecology paper" and regular old tissue and toweling.

Recycling of paper is simply taking waste paper that has served its original purpose, deinking it if necessary, then beating it into a pulp to be made into paper (usually one grade lower because of the breakdown of fibers).

Where does the United States stand now in terms of paper and paperboard consumption? Overkill would best describe it! The average annual consumption is over 500 pounds, one quarter of a ton, for every man, woman and child, the highest in the world. The per capita consumption of paper and board in the next five countries is 200 to 300 pounds less. Per capita consumption in the entire world, exclusive of the U.S., averages 50 pounds!

It is no wonder that over half of our urban solid waste is paper and paperboard products. Add to that the fact that by 1980 our population estimate is 235 million people, and suddenly the magnitude of the refuse disposal problem facing most cities comes into harsh focus. According to last November's Solid Waste Report, time is running out in several major cities as far as dumping their waste into landfill areas is concerned: Philadelphia has 1.8 years to go, Atlanta has 1.5 years to go, Cleveland has 1.0 years to go, Chicago has 0 years to go.

There are no longer any landfill areas within the Buffalo city limits, meaning the city's garbage is being taken to county landfill sites, cutting down on space available to other towns in Erie County. Some landfills in the southwestern section of the county already have been closed down by the Health Department due to their critical conditions.

Incineration of solid waste is practiced, but at a cost of \$10 per ton in Buffalo compared to \$1.85 per ton for disposal by landfill. It costs over \$2 million annually to collect and dispose of paper alone in the metro Buffalo area. Gradually, city officials are turning to recycling as a solution to their refuse deluge.

Recycled fibers are mainly those obtained through the effective utilization of post-consumer fibrous wastes. Post-consumer wastes are those goods that have outlived their economic usefulness to the consumer and have been discarded. This description excludes paper mill broke and reworker trim, the recycling of which is a standard part of the papermaking process. It is important to understand this difference and question what comprises the raw material of a product claimed to be of "recycled fibers" by the producer.

We have a misleading situation in discussing the usage of secondary fibers in the U.S., for although it has increased on an average of 160,000 tons per year in the last 10 years, in the same period, total paper and paperboard manufactured increased by approximately 2 million tons yearly. Thus, although recycling volume increased, the percentage of secondary fiber used has decreased. Of the almost 60 million tons of paper consumed in the U.S. last year, only 20% was recycled, compared to a high of 35% during World War II. West Germany and Japan recycle almost half of their wood fiber volume while France reclaims 42%, Austria 40% and England 35%.

While 10 to 11 million of that 60 million tons of paper consumed finds its way into books or magazines, housing insulation, wallboard and contaminated tissue and toweling (therefore making it non-recyclable), we know that 38 to 40 million tons which could be utilized, is not. It is either being burned in open dumps, taken to those 'sanitary' landfills ("PHD"—piling it higher and deeper), or incinerated. There's that ironic figure that could be mentioned now: it costs twice as much to dispose (\$8 million) of the New York Times annually as to publish it (\$4 million.)

Basically, then, we can cite five reasons to increase the use of recycled fibers: 1) to reduce solid waste, 2) to reduce air pollution caused by incineration and open dump burning, 3) to reduce garbage disposal costs to the taxpayer, 4) to conserve natural resources (anticipated population increases will place additional pressure on forests and increased competition for timber, requiring greater forest management) and of course 5) it would be a positive visible response to a high public interest in the general concept of recycling.

The two main problems cited in recycling waste paper are economics and collection and sorting. The economics revolves around creating a demand for the use of recycled fibers in paper and paper products and allowing for increased costs by mills that must update

equipment and develop new techniques to process waste paper fibers. This will involve cooperation and support of the recycling concept by industry, the consumer, and government. Industry must eliminate specifications which discriminate against recycled fibers, the consumer must demand products made of recycled fibers, and government must take the lead by actually switching from products that use only virgin fibers to those using recycled fibers or a combination of both. Government's lead must extend to support in the four following areas: 1) extend depletion allowances to assist not only the natural resource industries but also the secondary materials industries, 2) revise freight rates that currently favor virgin materials (scrap paper and tin cans are more costly to ship than logs and iron ore), 3) employ tax incentives or other financial assistance to mills having to update pollution abatement equipment or install de-inking machines, and 4) encourage the elimination of contaminants such as adhesives used in paper making that complicate successful recycling of all waste paper.

The problem of collection and sorting will be solved by a combination of awareness and education of the public as to what papers can be recycled and what cannot, and by development of improved methods by waste paper dealers and suppliers.

The three major grades of waste paper are news, corrugated containers and mixed papers. News is reclaimed from printers, news dealers and distributors, household and institutions. This grade forms the basis for the Boy Scout, school and church paper drives. Also, both the Courier and the News sell their overruns and other waste paper generated in normal operations to local scrap dealers. As yet, the only place that will pick up newspapers from the home is the Salvation Army, 875-2533. Papers must be tied or bundled in grocery bags, marked for pick up, and contain nothing but newspapers. This is because most of the Salvation Army's newspapers go to Garden State Paper Co. in New Jersey to be de-inked and made into new newsprint. Magazines, junk mail or cereal boxes introduce clays and resins into the process, contaminating the new product.

Some other salvage dealers who take newspapers, corrugated boxes, magazines, and mixed waste (junk mail, cereal and detergent boxes and other household paper) are: Frontier Scrap Service, 2 Mechanic St. Tonawanda, 692-3448; Military Waste Paper & Metal Co., 427 Hertel Ave., 875-2112; Niagara Salvage Co., 1433 Niagara, 882-1090, A & L Salvage Co., 397 Sycamore, 852-8491; Reliable Waste Material Inc., 1 Watson, 856-8622; Royal Waste Material Co., 21 Grey, 856-9684; Lackawanna Junk Co., 67 11th St., Lack., 822-3263; Empire Waste Products, 55 Skillen, 875-2629.

The going rate (it fluctuates daily according to supply and demand) is 35c per 100 pounds (\$7 per ton) for newspapers and 25c per 100 pounds for mixed waste. Most of these dealers will spot trailers for paper drives providing the guaranteed pickup will be five to ten tons. Because of a depressed market, large scale city-wide collection of newspapers would further drive down the price.

St. John's Lutheran Church at 6540 Main Street in Williamsville has a permanent collection depot at their white brick garage behind the church during the hours of 9-3 Tuesday thru Friday and 9-12 on Saturdays. The Senior Luther League, their young people's group, maintains the depot and loads the salvage dealer's trucks every two to three weeks.

The paper collected by the salvage dealers goes to paper mills for recycling either directly or through the three Buffalo paper brokers: Buffalo Paper Stock Co., Inc. (825-3100), Max Brock Co., Inc., (852-6662) and

Great Lakes Paper Fibres Corp. (854-3232). The paper brokers sort the paper by hand as to color and grade, shred it into fine, square pieces, and bale it for shipment to national and international mills.

Because of the high freight rates, much of the waste paper stays right within 50 miles of Buffalo and is used by companies such as the Upson Company in Lockport which makes bedboards, posterboards, parade floats, stage and TV sets, chair and visor linings, phonograph speaker gaskets and car door insulation. Sixty percent of their board goes into mobile home and other building products such as wallboard, roof coping, soffits and panel board. Currently, Upson uses 600 to 700 tons of waste news paper weekly.

Another local company using 100% waste paper in its product is a subsidiary of the Upson Co., Beaver Board Co., Inc. in Tonawanda. They recycle 500 to 600 tons of newsprint and mixed waste weekly to make a combination boxboard that is shipped to local box companies for conversion to boxes destined to hold everything from Kodak film to dresses, cakes, and potato chips. The waxed lining is what protects the food from the waste paper product, although the heat process used in drying the board is so intense it is improbable that bacteria would survive.

Boundary Paper Mills, Inc. of N. Tonawanda is a third paperboard mill making its product of 100% waste paper such as newsprint, printers mix or old corrugated boxes. Boundary specializes in roll stock for tubes used in calendars, tissue and toweling, and for protective covering of auto parts such as bumpers, hoods or headlights. Their mill uses about 350 tons of waste paper weekly.

In Lockport the Flintkote Co. makes roofing felt of recycled fibers, using about 60 tons per week. United States Gypsum Co. uses about 375 tons of newsprint weekly at their paper mill in Oakfield when they make liner paper to enclose wallboard, lath, sheathing and other gypsum products. National Gypsum's Milton, Pa. paper mill likewise makes liner paper and container board from newsprint and wastepaper shipped from Buffalo. Obviously, improvements in the current economic situation will lead to a lowering of interest rates, subsequent housing starts and increased business for these mills, meaning an increased demand for used newsprint.

Since none of the aforementioned mills de-ink the waste paper before repulping it to make the paperboard products, pollution involved in these processes is relatively little, particularly compared to mills making board of virgin fibres where there is much waste and effluent.

We have been advised that the real impact lies in creating a demand for more secondary fibres in corrugated shipping cases. HEP has launched a campaign, asking people to write to big manufacturers of consumer products, requesting that they change their specifications to favor higher percentages of recycled materials in their cartons. We also have asked them to display a newly developed revolving arrows symbol to enable consumers to distinguish the recycled paper cartons. This symbol is available from the National Association of Secondary Material Industries, Inc. (NASMI) providing the product meets certain criteria.

Letters or personal calls to local manufacturers would be effective also. Responses from the contacted manufacturers vary, but mainly they cite "technical problems" and availability of these cartons. However, Quaker Oats and Standard Brands inform us they satisfactorily use shipping cases containing recycled fibres, so this is a start, and armed with statements from them, we hope to move greater mountains. Local corrugated fabricating plants, that is, plants who receive the board from their mills in other sections of the U.S. and convert it into cartons, inform us they will make cartons to whatever specifications the customer demands.

There are corrugating mills that for years have made "bogus" medium (the wiggly part) and "jute" liner (the board enclosing the medium) of up to 100% recycled fibres and are successfully competing with corrugated cases of virgin fibres. This means these cartons meet burst strength, tearing resistance, density, and flexural rigidity standards set up by the ICC. Concurrently, supermarkets and other stores receiving products in corrugated shipping cases need to be encouraged to bale and compact their cartons (for \$10-\$13/ton locally) instead of incinerating or dumping them.

Although increased use of secondary in packaging and corrugated will consume the greatest amount of salvaged waste paper, switching to office paper and stationery made of recycled fibres will be effective also in creating a demand. Stationery can be made of de-inked or unde-inked fibres and for the most part is comparable in performance, opacity, stiffness and appearance to virgin fibre paper.

Recycled stationery can be made of two major classifications of waste paper: manufacturing waste and post consumer waste. Because manufacturing waste is generated in the process of making paper and is usually recycled back into paper production, it should not be reflected in the percentages of recycled fibres in stationery.

Post consumer waste, that resulting from the normal use and disposal of all sorts of paper products, is the preferable material from which to create recycled fibres. Ideally, the purpose of purchasing this type of paper is aimed at reducing our vast amount of post consumer waste so the highest percentage of recycled fibres should be specified. The Federal Government recently changed 14 of their specifications, and many ecology-minded companies printed their annual reports on recycled paper.

The City of Buffalo just received its first purchase of recycled paper (the bids were lower for the paper suppliers of secondary than the same order of virgin), and Erie County is studying a resolution mandating the revision of their specifications for all paper purchases to favor secondary. This would include tissue and toweling, which can be made of 100% recycled fibres.

In Buffalo, Alling & Cory (852-7200), Franklin-Cowan Paper Co. (854-5954), Hubbs & Howe Co. (895-7900), and Bickford Paper Co., Inc. (856-4634) carry a complete line of recycled business paper. Most paper is available also through local printers. HEP and the Erie-Niagara Regional Planning Board are putting together a catalogue of available recycle paper and business stationery which should be ready in September.

Many of the stationery mills making recycled paper have closed systems, meaning clay and fiber particles are recaptured, water is re-used, and often these mills are tied in with local cities' sewer systems. Such is the case with Garden State Paper Company, the only company in the United States making newsprint from de-inked used newspapers. Currently, they have three mills across the country, closest to the urban areas that generate their raw material. They operate at capacity, producing 3% of the nation's newsprint at \$7 less a ton than virgin pulp paper. The Courier and News purchase all of their virgin pulp newsprint from Canada, but should our pressures change their ideas, they will join the trend and demand recycled newsprint, hopefully encouraging Garden State to open another mill. Perhaps a virgin mill, such as the Ontario Paper Co. in Thorold, might consider installing a de-inking machine, thus using all of Buffalo and Western New York's used news.

To complete the waste paper recycling circle, HEP also is encouraging the "two waste basket system", where offices and schools separate the recyclable, high grade waste paper (at \$25 to \$30 a ton) from the contaminated

waste (coffee cups, paper clips, etc.) Buffalo Paper Stock and Frontier Scrap Service will aid those interested in developing this system. HEP is also setting up guidelines. American T & T is currently experimenting with this system in New York City, and we await word of their results.

HEP's final endeavor in creating that demand for the use of waste paper and also allowing more people actively to participate, is the selling of Christmas cards printed on Bergstrom's 100% recycled paper. Twenty-one designs are available and can be ordered through September by calling card chairman, Mrs. Robert Stull (837-8323).

In addition to broadening the acceptance of products currently being made from recycled fibres, not only do we need research to determine ways to include more secondary fibres in products not made wholly or largely from virgin fibres, but we need additional research to develop new products and uses for these fibres. Studies are being conducted to use waste paper for cattle feed, road beds and, in St. Louis, for heat recovery and for power generation in San Francisco.

These solutions will alleviate part of the solid waste disposal crisis. The other part will be solved by the proper utilization of secondary paper stock, and the key question is, when new mills are built with completely modern equipment, will they be primary mills or secondary mills? Cost figures from the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry (TAPPI) conclude that the profit margin for mills using secondary fibers runs \$35 to \$40 a ton higher than for those using virgin pulp.

Therefore, the course is clear: we as consumers must increase our demand for products of reclaimed fibers, and the mill capable or considering the use of secondary fibres can not possibly ignore the challenge. For as Bjorn O. Lehto concluded in addressing a TAPPI conference this February: "Now that the government is committed to increased recycling and has made federal funds available, it is up to all of us, as members of management teams, to recognize the opportunity that exists, to take hold of it, and make a 'go' of it! Or someone else certainly will!"

OPENING REMARKS TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES COUNCIL MEETING DURING HEP "PAPER MADE FROM PAPER" CATALOG PRESENTATION
HOUSEWIVES TO END POLLUTION
Buffalo, N.Y., December 1, 1971.

Thank you all very much for taking time out of your busy schedules to show an interest and come today. I wish to thank the "without whoms" for all their help on the catalogue: Barry Yagnesak, the Alling & Cory Co., Charles Plant, Franklin-Cowan, Lou Corrigan of the Planning Board, Maggie Butler, catalogue chairman, and Nancy Culmone, our artist who designed the cover and also our HEP logo.

Our Congressman, Jack Kemp, regrets that he will be unable to attend today, but sends his best wishes to all of you here.

Delaware Common Councilman William Hoyt introduced a resolution before the Council yesterday commending HEP and the Solid Waste Management Committee of the Erie and Niagara Counties Regional Planning Board for their efforts in putting this catalogue together, and resolved that the Council urge that all individuals who are in a position to influence the purchase of paper to obtain a copy of "Paper Made From Paper" and follow its recommendation regarding the purchase of recycled paper.

I call to your attention items I have placed on the table. They are printed on paper of recycled fibres and represent local and nationwide companies and municipalities. Please examine them at your leisure to learn of the many different ways recycled paper can be used.

Also I would like to point out a few things being done with recycled paper, beginning with the City of Buffalo and the County of Erie, both of whom have taken the lead in the community by ordering recycled paper, joining the Planning Board who first began the local movement in March. The City received their first order in August and the County has been studying it, through buyer Vito Rinaldo, and has purchased recycled paper for experimentation on their duplicating and mimeo machines and inplant printing. We recommend that you follow this example: try out different types of this paper to see how it behaves on your various machines, how it looks made up into advertising brochures, how it feels and looks when used for your own particular paper needs.

Other things being done on recycled paper:

Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. is printing their 24-page monthly employee newsletter on Newton Falls' recycled paper; it goes to 10,000 employees. Also looking for a source of paper for their bill stuffers.

Marine Midland Bank printing their "Mariners Log" employee newsletter on recycled paper, as is Union Carbide.

Curtice-Burns, Pro-Fac food cooperative and the S. M. Flickinger Co. printed their annual reports on recycled paper.

The state of Rhode Island is beginning to use recycled paper in their office operations.

The state of California passed legislation requiring minimum of 10 to 50% secondary fibres where feasible and establishing a plan to recycle waste in state agencies and office buildings.

The GSA offices in Crystal City, Washington, are taking the lead by expanding their use of recycled fibres in loose-leaf binder, writing pad, paper towels, shorthand machine paper and bathroom tissue. Also successfully implementing the two-wastebasket system.

New York telephone recycling phone books, Nov. in Westchester Co., Dec. in Albany; using 30% recycled fibres in Nassau Co. yellow pages.

We are not so naive as to think this is the solution to the problem, but this is the small first step a company can take to commit itself—then get into corrugated and recycling of high grade waste; Goia and C-B Blue Boy Brand Foods are examples of local companies using corrugated boxes of more than 50% recycled fibres, and experiencing no difficulties. The S. M. Flickinger Co. is helping to conduct experiments with the performance of these cases in their warehouses.

We realize that of all the almost 10 million tons of paper that is recycled, only about 15% is de-inked, high grade pulp substitutes which go into the manufacture of the stationery in this brochure. About 85% goes into the manufacture of boxboard, corrugated and construction board. So we ask you to think beyond this booklet, this initial committal, to the bigger step of changing specifications to require more recycled fibres in shipping cases. And if you find the prices of this paper high, go one step further and think of providing the raw material that makes up this paper—the ledger, tab card and letterheads, the high grade waste you're probably incinerating and landfilling now—consider recycling it and thus lowering the price of the product, and then you'll be completing the cycle we began when we launched into this project nine months ago—creating the demand.

The plea is well-summarized in the catalogue's introduction: (read intor)

Paper mills using secondary fibres rather than pulp as raw material can operate at a \$40/ton profit margin, so lets create new industry and new jobs while hacking away at that \$4.5 billion solid waste headache.

Let us prove wrong Mrs. Hazel Henderson, a director of the Council on Economic Priorities, who said in an Oct. 22 N.Y. Times ar-

title: "Far from accepting the current view that environmentalists are those harboring wildly unrealistic expectations from our economy, we may have to countenance the opposite view—that businessmen, in fact, aided and abetted by traditionally economic theories of unlimited growth, may be the ones whose expectation trajectory has soared out of line with the reality curve of the earth's available resources."

We are relying on civic-minded individuals and groups to step forward and aid us in the distribution of this catalogue, for truly it is a unique contribution to the solution of the solid waste problem, and should be shared with all who are interested in this concept.

Thank you.

Mrs. EDMUND J. FITZGERALD,
Chairman, Paper Task Force.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ERIE AND NIAGARA COUNTIES

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The job of improving our environment requires patience. Patience to isolate each problem and patience to find real solutions. The job belongs to each of us, to the community, and to the government.

Solid waste disposal is a problem that demands action. There are many proposed solutions, but, recycling appeals most to our pride in American know-how and business efficiency.

The paper-made-from-paper catalog was prepared by its sponsors to help you improve your environment. We urge your support for this program through the demand and purchase of recycled paper.

B. J. TUTUSKA,
Erie County Executive.

J. PAUL HEWITT,
Niagara County Legislative Chairman.

PAPER MADE FROM PAPER

(Sponsored by Housewives To End Pollution, Buffalo, N.Y., and Erie and Niagara Counties Regional Planning Board)

There is a need to clean up our environment and make less demand on our natural resources, and we believe that recycling is of prime importance in this need. Acceptance and support of this concept is essential to its success, and to that end this booklet was created. It provides the opportunity to see, touch and experiment with paper made from waste paper; also to discover that recycled fibers can be attractive, take printing well, provide superior opacity and can be water-marked. Prices are competitive, and contingent on the amount ordered. The higher the recycled content, the greater your contribution will be to resolving the environmental problem.

This introduction to recycled paper provides a positive and realistic way to demonstrate public concern within the community. Please create the market by demanding recycled products. Then complete the cycle by recycling your high-grade and corrugated waste.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

To compile a catalog such as this would not have been possible without the cooperation of numerous corporations and individuals. We are indebted to all who gave us assistance. We especially are appreciative of the counsel provided by the staff of Alling and Cory and Franklin-Cowan Paper Company, both of Buffalo. Attention should be given to the fact the Riverside Paper Company's "Ecology Bond" is available at Alling and Cory as well as Hubbs and Howe.

The National Association of Secondary Material Industries, Inc. (NASMI) has given us permission to display their trademark consumers symbol, "Contains Recycled Materials" on our booklet. In their requirements for using the symbol, NASMI states:

"For the purpose of qualifying for use of

the consumer symbol, recycled paper fibers shall be those reclaimed from solid waste, (post-consumer sources) or industrial waste collected as a result of a manufacturing process, but shall not include those materials generated from and reused within a plant as part of its own manufacturing (closed cycle) process.

"Participating companies pledge themselves to fulfilling the objective of this program, aimed at maximizing the utilization of all types of recyclable solid waste, with special emphasis on the post-consumer waste materials which represent the most significant solid waste problem and greatest source of potential new raw materials."

PRODUCT CLASSIFICATIONS

Printing, stationery, envelope and related office grade products: minimum 25% recycled fiber content.

Boxboard and other paperboard products: minimum 90% recycled fiber content (combination board) with no less than half of the raw materials originating from post-consumer sources.

WRITING PAPERS

This sheet is Kimberly-Clark's Energy Index Bristol basis 110 lb., which contains a minimum of 50% post consumer waste.

Energy Index Bristol is durable and strong, guaranteed to withstand repeated handling without splitting or peeling. It is stiff enough to stand in a file, yet flexible enough for use on office machines. Energy Index Bristol is available in 7 colors and white in 90 lb., 110 lb., 140 lb. weights.

Recommended and Distributed by: Franklin-Cowan Paper Company, 210 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N.Y. 14203, Phone: 854-5954.

Manufacturers Name:
Bergstrom Paper Company, Neenah, Wisconsin 5496

Grade Name: Recycle/100 Bond.

Specifications:

Type: Writing paper (also available in offset grade);

Process: Offset;

Color: Ecological white;

Finish: Regular;

Packed: Various;

Basic Size: 17x22-20/500 and 17x22-22 & 24/500;

Per cent of Post Consumer Waste: 100% reclaimed waste paper;

Mill Stock Sizes: 8½x11-8½x14-17x22-17x28-34x22-34x28.

Grade description: A truly, ecological paper made from 100% waste paper, where practically all the inks, clays, resins and fibers are recycled.

Local suppliers: Alling & Cory Company, 36 North Division Street, Buffalo, New York 14205.

Renovation bond

Specifications:

Type: Writing paper;

Process: Offset (also a mimeo available);

Color: White;

Finish: Regular (and mimeo);

Packed: Various;

Basic size: 17x22-16/500; 17x22-20/500;

Per cent of post consumer waste: 100% deinked reclaimed waste paper;

Mill stock sizes: 8½x11-8½x14.

Grade description: A standard white grade made with 100% recycled deinked fibers. Available in the leading office sizes. Other sizes readily available.

Local suppliers: Alling & Cory Company, 36 North Division Street, Buffalo, New York 14205.

Kimberly-Clark Corporation

Renu Bond (100% re-cycled fiber)

Colors: White only.

Basic weight: 20# only.

Finish: Bond.

Mill stocked sizes: 8½x11 8½x14 23x35.

Grade description: Renu bond is manufactured from 100% re-cycled fiber. Its "all purpose" finish makes it suitable for many reproduction methods including mimeo, duplicator and xerographic.

Area suppliers: Franklin Cowan Paper Co., Genesee Valley Paper Co., Inc.

KC-100 (100% re-cycled fiber Genuine Watermark)

Color: White only.
Basis Weight: 20 # only.
Finish: Bond.

Mill Stocked Sizes: 8½x11, 8½x14, 23x35.

Grade Description: KC-100 is a water-marked 100% re-cycled fiber bond. Its smooth level surface will provide excellent results for all printing applications as well as mimeo, duplicator and xerographic reproduction.

Area Suppliers: Franklin-Cowan Paper Co., Genesee Valley Paper Co., Inc.

Hubbs & Howell Company, Inc.

(Paper Distributors for Riverside Paper Company products.)

Ecology Bond

Specifications:

Type: Bond-Offset available 10M lbs. minimum;

Process: Virtually all copier methods;

Color: White-Blue-Green-Tan-Grey;

Finish: Bond;

Packed: Cartons;

Basic Size: 17x22—40M Basis 20 percent of manufacturers waste 100% reclaimed;

Mill stock sizes: 8½x11, 8½x14, 17x22, 22x34.

Grade description: This is the only sheet, currently made, from 100% reclaimed manufacturers waste. The logistics towards achievement of post consumer waste are being analyzed and evaluated.

2200 Harlem Road, Buffalo, New York 14225.

Kimberly-Clark Corporation.

Energy Mimeo Bond

Specifications:

Type: Writing Paper;

Process: Mimeograph;

Colors: White, Buff, Canary, Goldenrod, Green, Blue, Pink;

Finish: Wove;

Packed: Ream Wrapped in Cartons;

Basic Size: 17x22—500 in 16, 20 & 24 lb.;

Per Cent of Post Consumer Waste: Minimum of 25%;

Mill Stock Sizes: 8½x11, 8½x14, 17x22, 17x28, 17½x22½, 22x34, 28x34.

Grade description: Energy Mimeo Bond is an economical No. 4 Sulphite specially manufactured to prevent feathering and strike through. Clean and dust free, Energy Mimeo Bond assures you of crisp, sharp copies every-time.

Local suppliers: Franklin-Cowan Paper Company, 210 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, New York 14203.

Manufacturer's Name:

Gates Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

"Reco" Re-cycled Fiber

Specifications:

Type: Bond;

Process: Letterpress, offset;

Color: White;

Sub. Wt.: 16 and 20 lb.;

Packed: 10 reams per carton;

Basic Size: 17x22;

Per Cent of Post Consumer Waste: Varies—up to 100%;

Mill Stock Sizes: 8½x11 and 8½x14.

Grade description:

Reco papers are available in Mimeograph, Duplicator, Offset, Bond and Xerographic Offset grades.

Reco recycled papers are available in a distinctive natural white color.

All Reco papers have a special "recycled

fiber" watermark to lend dignity to the product and identify the users as concerned people who are actively participating in the ecology movement.

Local suppliers: The Bickford Paper Co., Inc., 189 Van Rensselaer St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14210, (716) 856-4364.

Manufacturer's name:

Hennepin Paper Company, New York, N.Y.

Fiber-Tone

Specifications:

Type: General Office;

Process: Mimeo, offset;

Color: White and five standard colors;

Finish: Regular, smooth, egg shell;

Package: Sheets and Rolls;

Basic Weights: 25x38—40/500 to 90/500;

Per Cent of Post Consumer Waste: 35%—recycled paper.

Grade description: A general purpose paper, including school arts and crafts; suitable for several printing processes. Line is purchasable in standard and custom colors.

Selling agents: Sold directly from above office to end user.

A. B. Dick Company; Gestetner Inc.

Courtesy of Manhattan Printing.

Manufacturer's name:

Gates Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

"Reco" Re-cycled Fiber

Specification:

Type: Mimeo;

Process: Mimeograph;

Color: White;

Sub. Wt. 16 and 20 lb.;

Packed: 10 reams per carton;

Basic Size: 17x22;

Per Cent of Post Consumer Waste: Varies—up to 100%;

Mill Stock Sizes: 8½x11 and 8½x14.

Grade description: Reco papers are available in Mimeograph, Duplicator, Offset, Bond and Xerographic Offset grades.

Reco recycled papers are available in a distinctive natural white color.

All Reco papers have a special "recycled fiber" watermark to lend dignity to the product and identify the users as concerned people who are actively participating in the ecology movement.

Local suppliers: The Bickford Paper Co., Inc., 189 Van Rensselaer St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14210, (716) 856-4364.

Manufacturer's Name:

Gates Paper Company

Kalamazoo, Mich.

"RECO" recycled fiber

Specifications:

Type: Duplicator;

Process: Spirit duplicator;

Color: White;

Sub. Wt.: 16 and 20 lb.;

Packed: 10 reams per carton;

Basic Size: 17x22;

Per Cent of Post Consumer Wastes: varies—up to 100%;

Mill Stock Sizes: 8½x11 and 8½x14.

Grade description:

Reco papers are available in Mimeograph, Duplicator, Offset, Bond and Xerographic Offset grades.

Reco recycled papers are available in a distinctive natural white color.

All Reco papers have a special "recycled fiber" watermark to lend dignity to the product and identify the users as concerned people who are actively participating in the ecology movement.

Local suppliers: The Bickford Paper Co., Inc., 189 Van Rensselaer St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14210, (716) 856-4364.

Kimberly-Clark Corporation

Energy Duplicator

Specifications:

Type: Writing Paper;

Process: Spirit or Gelatin Process;
Colors: White, Buff, Canary, Goldenrod, Salmon, Pink, Blue, Green;

Finish: Smooth;

Packed: Ream Sealed in Cartons;

Basic Size: 17x22—500 in 16 & 20 lb.;

Per Cent of Post Consumer Waste: Minimum of 25%;

Mill Stock Sizes: 8½x11, 8½x14, 17x22, 17x28, 19x24, 22x34, 24x38, 28x34 (most sizes in white only).

Grade description: Energy Duplicator is an economical utility #4 Sulphite specially manufactured for spirit and liquid duplicators. The level-smooth surface permits closer contact between the paper and the master. Copies are sharp and clean.

Local suppliers: Franklin-Cowan Paper Company, 210 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, New York 14203.

Kimberly-Clark Corporation

Energy Xerographic Copy

Specifications:

Type: Xerographic Copy Paper;

Process: Electrostatic;

Colors: White, Canary, Goldenrod, Salmon, Pink, Blue, Green, Buff;

Finish: Smooth;

Packed: Ream Wrapped In Junior Cartons;

Basic Size: 17x22—20/500;

Per Cent of Post Consumer Waste: Minimum of 30%;

Mill Stock Sizes: 8½x11, 8½x13, 8½x14 11" rolls.

Grade description: Energy Xerographic Copy is manufactured with special attention to all characteristics necessary for good xerographic reproduction. Its strength, uniform surface smoothness and careful attention to trimming, wrapping and packaging make Energy Xerographic Copy papers a first choice.

Local suppliers: Franklin-Cowan Paper Company, 210 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, New York 14203.

Manufacturers Name:

Newton Falls Paper Mill, Inc., Newton Falls, New York 13666

N. F. Envelope

Specifications:

Type: Envelope Paper;

Process: Converting;

Color: White;

Finish: Wove-Vellum;

Packed: Skids-Rolls;

Basic Size: 17x22—Sub 20-24-28;

Per Cent of Post Consumer Waste: 30% recycled deinked fibre;

Mill Stock Sizes: Making orders, only.

Grade description: High grade envelope stock for conversion into quality envelopes.

Local suppliers: Direct from Mill in truck-load quantities 10 M lbs. of an item.

Courtesy of Manhattan Printing.

BOOK PAPERS

This sheet is Kimberly-Clark's Energy Index Bristol basis 110 lb., which contains a minimum of 50% post consumer waste.

Energy Index Bristol is durable and strong, guaranteed to withstand repeated handling without splitting or peeling. It is stiff enough to stand in a file, yet flexible enough for use on office machines. Energy Index Bristol is available in 7 colors and white in 90 lb., 110 lb., 140 lb. weights.

Recommended and distributed by: Franklin-Cowan Paper Company, 210 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Simpson Lee Paper Company,

Vicksburg, Mich.

Simpson Lee 100% Recycled Text and Cover

Specifications:

Type: Book Paper—Text and Cover Grade.

Process: Offset and Letterpress.

Color: White and Ivory.

Finish: Laid.

Packed: Cartons.
Basic Weights: Text bs. 60# and 70#/
Cover bs. 65#.

Per Cent of Post Consumer Waste: 100%.
Mill Stock Sizes: Text: 23 x 35; 25 x 38;
35 x 45; Cover: 35 x 23; 26 x 40.

Grade description: A laid textured sheet,
used for quality printing jobs, newsletters,
college booklets, folders, and brochures. The
cover stock may be used for post cards, self
mailers, etc.

Local suppliers:
Albany: Hudson Valley Paper Company.
Buffalo: Franklin Cowan Paper Company.
Jamestown: Millcraft Paper Company.
New York City: Milton Paper Company.
Rochester: Genesee Valley Paper Com-
pany.

Manufacturers Name:

French Paper Company, Niles, Mich.
Once Again Text

Specifications:

Type: Offset—Text Paper;
Colors: Encore White, Reprise Green, Echo
Gold, Boomerang Brown, Reprise Rose, Re-
cur Clay, Replay Blue;

Finish: Vellum;
Packed: Cartons;
Basis Size: 25x38—Basis 70#; 20x26—
Basis 65# Cover;

Mill Stock Sizes: 23x35—25x38—35x45—
Basis 70# Text 38x25—65# Cover.

Grade Description:
Made from 100% recycled fibers:
Paper Plate Manufacturers waste
Envelope manufacturers waste
Printed forms manufacturers waste
Used tab cards (Post consumer)
*Sludge—otherwise used for landfill
*Minimum of 15% of furnish—used in
six colors only, not white.

Availability of waste fibers is unpredict-
able. French Paper Company uses *only* above
non-virgin fibers.

Local suppliers: Alling and Cory, 136
North Division Street, Buffalo, New York;
Hubbs and Howe, 2200 Harlem Road, Buffalo,
New York.

Manufacturers Name:

Bergstrom Paper Company, Neenah, Wis.
Recycle/100 Offset

Specifications:

Type: Book paper;
Process: Offset;
Color: Ecological white;
Finish: Regular;

Packed: Varies;
Basic Size: 25x38-500; Stocked in 50, 60,
70 & 80 #; Also made in other weights;

Per Cent of Consumer Waste: 100% re-
claimed waste paper;
Mill Stock Sizes: 17½x22½—23x35—
25x38—35x45—23x29.

Grade description: A truly ecological pa-
per made from 100% waste paper, where vir-
tually all the inks, clays, resins and fibers
are recycled.

Local suppliers: Alling & Cory Company, 36
North Division Street, Buffalo, New York
14205.

Reference Opaque

Specifications:

Type: Book paper;
Process: Offset;
Color: White;
Finish: Regular (also vellum frequently
made);

Packed: Varies;
Basic Size: 25x38-500; Stocked in 35, 40,
45 & 50 # basic weights. Other weights fre-
quently made;

Per Cent of Post Consumer Waste: 60-65%
recycled deinked fibers;
Mill Stock Sizes: 23x29—25x35—25x38—
35x45.

Grade description: a high opacity grade,
widely used in book publishing, catalogs, fi-

nancial printing and various types of com-
mercial work.

Local suppliers: Alling & Cory Company,
36 North Division Street, Buffalo, New York
14205.

Thor Offset II

Specifications:

Type: Book paper;
Process: Offset;
Color: White;
Finish: Regular;

Packed: Varies;
Basic Size: 25x38/500; stocked in 35, 40,
50 & 60 # weights. Other weights frequently
made;

Per Cent of Post Consumer Waste: 60-65%
recycled fibers;

Mill Stock Sizes: 25x35J25x38—35x45.
Grade description: a high brightness, high
opacity grade for use in advertising, finan-
cial and other commercial printing.

Local suppliers: Alling & Cory Company,
36 North Division Street, Buffalo, New York
14205.

Kimberly-Clark Corporation

Metro Offset (Minimum 60% re-cycled
fiber)

Colors: White only

Basis Weights: 45#, 50#, 60#, 70#, 80#.
Finishes: Smooth—Vellum—Venetian—
Calfskin—Ripple.

Mill Stock Sizes: 8½x11—11x17—17½x
22½—19x25—23x29—23x35—35x38—35x45—
38x50.

Grade Description: Metro Offset is a low
cost uncoated offset manufactured with spe-
cial attention to uniformity. Catalogs, in-
serts, direct mail, folders, brochures are re-
commended uses for Metro Offset.

Area Suppliers: Franklin-Cowan Paper Co.,
Genesee Valley Paper Co., Inc.

Tileston & Hollingsworth Company

(Subsidiary of Diamond International Cor-
poration, 211 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
02110.)

T & H Ecology Offset

Specifications:

Type: Offset; Process: Offset; Color: White;
Finish: Regular; Packed: Cartons; Basic
Size: 25x38—100M Basis 50; Percent of Post
Consumer Waste: Minimum of 50%;

Mill Stock Sizes: 8½x11—23x35—25x38.

Manufacturer's Name:

Fitchburg Paper Company

(Division of Litton Industries, P.O. Box 503,
Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420.)

Fibre-cycle

Specifications:

Type: Offset;
Process: Offset;
Color: White (Colors available);
Finish: Regular, smooth, embossed;

Packed: Large skids or rolls;
Basis Weights: 25x38—50/500 to 25x38—
150/500;

Per Cent of Post Consumer Waste: 50%
Deinked Reclaimed Waste Paper.

Grade description: Standard white grade
made with 50% recycled, deinked fibers, suit-
able for commercial printing, 1 to 4 colors.

Selling agents: Sold directly from the mill
to end use by mill representatives.
Courtesy of Manhattan Printing.

Fibre-cycle

Specifications:

Type: Book;
Process: Offset;
Color: White (Colors available);
Finish: Regular, smooth, embossed;

Packed: Large skids or rolls;
Basis Weights: 25x38—80/500 to 25x38—
150/500;

Per Cent of Post Consumer Waste: 50%
Deinked Reclaimed Waste Paper.

Grade description: Standard white grade

made with 50% recycled, deinked fibers, suit-
able for commercial printing, 1 to 4 colors.

Selling agents: Sold directly from the mill
to end user by mill representatives.
Courtesy of Manhattan Printing.

Manufacturers Name:

*Newton Falls Paper Mill, Inc., Newton Falls,
New York 13666*

St. Lawrence Offset Enamel

Specifications:

Type: Coated Printing Paper;
Process: Offset-Letterpress-Web;
Color: White;

Finish: Gloss-Dull;
Packed: Skids-Rolls;
Basic Size: 25x38—60 lb.—120;

Per Cent of Post Consumer Waste: 25%
recycled deinked fibre;

Mill Stock Sizes: None.
Grade description: High grade, bright
white enamel for all Commercial Printing.
Both gloss and dull, sheet fed and web.

Local suppliers: Direct from Mill in truck-
load quantities, 10 M lbs. of an item. Also
available through W. H. Smith Paper Cor-
poration, P. O. Box 1290, Albany, New York
12201; or Cross Siclare/New York, Inc., 207
Thompson Street, New York, New York 10012.
Courtesy of Manhattan Printing.

PRINTING BRISTOLS

This sheet is Kimberly-Clark's Energy In-
dex Bristol basis 110 lb., which contains a
minimum of 50% post consumer waste.

Energy Index Bristol is durable and strong,
guaranteed to withstand repeated handling
without splitting or peeling. It is stiff enough
to stand in a file, yet flexible enough for use
on office machines. Energy Index Bristol is
available in 7 colors and white in 90 lb., 110
lb., 140 lb. weights.

Recommended and Distributed by: Frank-
lin-Cowan Paper Company, 210 Ellicott
Street, Buffalo, N.Y. 14203, Phone: 854-5954.

Kimberly-Clark Corporation

Energy Vellum Bristol (Minimum 65% re-
cycled fiber) Ivory Basis Weight 67#

Colors: Available in White, Blue, Gold,
Grey, Green, Ivory, Pink, Tangerine, Yellow,
Lime, Sky Blue.

Basis Weights: 57#, 67#, 80#, 100#.
Finishes: Vellum—Venetian—Calfskin—
Ripple.

Mill Stocked Sizes: 8½x11—22½x28½;
23x35—26x40; 35x46.

Grade Description: Energy Vellum Bristol
is designed to meet all modern sheet fed press
requirements.

Typical uses: die-cut brochures, greeting
cards, menus, price tags, magazine inserts,
covers, post cards, announcements, programs,
etc.

Area Suppliers: Franklin-Cowan Paper Co.,
Genesee Valley Paper Co., Inc.

All Kimberly-Clark sulphite papers manu-
factured at the Moraine Mill, West Carrollton,
Ohio contain re-cycled fiber ranging
from a minimum of 25% to 100%.

Energy Index Bristol

Specifications:

Type: Printing Bristol;
Process: Letterpress, Offset, Duplicator;
Colors: White, Canary, Salmon, Green,
Buff, Cherry, Blue;

Finish: Smooth;
Packed: Cartons;
Basic Size: 25½ x 30½—90/500, 110/500,
140/500;

Per Cent of Post Consumer Waste: Mini-
mum of 25%;

Mill Stock Sizes: 8½ x 11, 25½ x 30½,
20½ x 23¾, 22½ x 28½, 22½ x 35.

Grade description: Energy Index is dur-
able and strong to withstand repeated han-
dling. It is stiff enough to stand in a file,
yet flexible enough for use on office machines.

Write, erase and rewrite—Energy Index retains its smooth, uniform surface under harsh abrasion.

Local suppliers: Franklin-Cowan Paper Company, 210 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, New York 14203.

Manufacturer's Name:

Fitchburg Paper Company

Division of Litton Industries, P.O. Box 503, Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420.

Fibrecycle

Specifications:

Type: Card;

Process: Offset;

Color: White (Colors available);

Finish: Regular, Smooth, Embossed;

Packed: Large skids or rolls;

Basis Weights: 25 x 38—125/500 to 25 x 38—150/500;

Per Cent of Post Consumer Waste: 50% Deinked Reclaimed Waste Paper.

Grade description: Standard white grade made with 50% recycled, deinked fibers, suitable for commercial printing, 1 to 4 colors.

Selling Agents: Sold directly from the mill to end user by mill representatives.

DEVALUATION OF THE DOLLAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, the United States and other nations in the group of 10 are meeting here in Washington today to discuss the devaluation of the dollar. Most observers believe that devaluation was promised by President Nixon in his recent meeting with Mr. Pompidou in the Azores, and indeed there is already much speculation about the amount of devaluation. Investors and speculators are rushing to cash in on what they believe to be an imminent announcement.

It may well be that there will be a devaluation of the dollar, as part of a general announcement of new currency parities. This would presumably pave the way for some kind of settlement of the international trade impasse, with what the United States hopes to be more favorable trading terms. Secretary Connally has said that the United States needs a \$13 billion change in its current balance of payments, and that this is our goal. Those hailing the supposed devaluation of the dollar believe that the stage is now set for a settlement of the crisis that struck the world of international trade and finance on August 15, when the President suspended the convertibility of the dollar into gold, set up the import surcharge, froze wages and prices, and asked for new tax incentives and fiscal powers, and new police powers, to deal with the domestic economic crisis. But I believe the crisis is far from over, and that far from settling events, devaluation of the dollar at this time would only be a palliative. What is required is no mere recasting of currency parities, but a general overhauling of the world monetary system.

Devaluation of the dollar will not remove the strains and burdens that produced the recurrent crises leading to the August 15 suspension of dollar convertibility, and the other elements in the American economic bombshell. There is

no reason whatever to assume that mere devaluation, even if accompanied by some temporary trade concessions, would solve our long-term problems and woes. There is nothing in sight now that indicates anything like the action required to solve the fundamental difficulties of the world monetary system, is being taken today or even being contemplated. If we believe that devaluation alone will solve our ills, we only have to wait a few months or years to see another crisis and another devaluation. It could be that we are entering a stage of competitive devaluations, or competitive currency shifts, wherein no one wins and everyone loses—unless the world of financial community takes decisive action to heal the fundamental difficulties that led us into the present sad state.

It is possible that devaluation of the dollar this weekend or in the near future would settle our immediate problems. The real issue however, is how to prevent recurring crises in the future—how to make Bretton Woods institutions work, how to perfect them—or indeed, whether to cast them away.

I hope to examine these larger issues in the Subcommittee on International Finance. I believe that we should not allow ourselves to lose sight of the larger issues, as we are asked to act on specific measures. We should not pretend, or allow ourselves to be deluded into thinking, that changing the price of gold, or demonetizing gold, or whatever a specific action may be, constitutes the whole of the problem.

There are sober observers who believe that an immediate currency realignment is not in the best interests of our country or the free world. Once currency realignment takes place there will be immense changes in the political climate, changes which will take the pressure off for fundamental reform. Immediate action is a good political move, in that it shows the world that something is being done—even if it is wrong.

These are fateful days, and fateful events are taking place, little noticed except by the financial community, and by the speculators in Rome, in London, in Paris, in other capitals of the world, and in our own Treasury. The International Monetary Fund, and the system its represents, need overhaul, but may only be getting a patchup. If that is so, the solution of today will only be the seeds of tomorrow's trouble.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. POWELL) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ESCH, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. HALPERN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KEMP, for 15 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DENHOLM) and to revise and

extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. KASTENMEIER, for 20 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 10604. An act to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of the lump-sum death payment to pay the burial and memorial services expenses and related expenses for an insured individual whose body is unavailable for burial; and

H.J. Res. 1005. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S.J. Res. 186. Joint resolution to provide for the beginning of the second session of the 92d Congress.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 3304. A bill to amend the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 to enhance the effectiveness of international fishery conservation programs;

H.R. 5419. A bill for the relief of Corbie F. Cochran;

H.R. 6065. A bill to amend section 903(c) (2) of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes;

H.R. 10367. A bill to provide for the settlement of certain land claims of Alaska Natives, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11731. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 11932. A bill making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes.

BEST WISHES FOR 1972

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, several days ago I joined in colloquy with the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Boggs), the distinguished majority leader in paying tribute to the outstanding job done by the Speaker of the House of Representatives during the first session of the 92d Congress.

I want to reiterate those comments and

I am certain that all Members on our side of the aisle join me in expressing our very best wishes to him for a good year in 1972.

I do want to express also my personal gratitude to the gentleman from Louisiana, the distinguished majority leader. It has been a fine working relationship between him and myself and I am deeply grateful for his cooperation.

I want to say the same to the Democratic leadership as a whole and to the Democratic Members as a whole.

I wish to thank all of the Members on my side of the aisle and particularly the other Members in our leadership for their help and cooperation. In conclusion, I wish to all Members of the House the very best for a happy, healthy, and successful New Year.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. BOGGS. I appreciate the very kind remarks made by my friend from Michigan. He knows of my friendship and very deep respect and regard for him. I join in the expressions of the gentleman about all our colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

This has been the first session for Speaker ALBERT and myself. We have profound respect for each Member of this body and what this body stands for. I feel that this session of the Congress has been a very constructive session. I am happy indeed that we have been able to stay here an extra several days in order to resolve some of the final difficulties that were confronting us before adjournment.

I expressed to all of you my gratitude for your help and cooperation the day before yesterday, and I shall not take further time of the House at this time to repeat that. Any of you who have not seen my remarks may desire to read them in the RECORD.

Finally, let me say to the Speaker that working with him has been a great pleasure and a great honor, and I wish for him and all of you and yours the best of everything through the holiday season.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that I speak for all of us as Members when I express our deep gratitude to the employees of the House and the employees of the various staffs and various committees. We could not do our job without their help and assistance. We extend to them the very best for a happy, healthy, and successful New Year. [Applause, Members rising.]

EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION

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

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I do not take this time to extend this Congress, because I think it has gone long enough, a little longer than I had hoped it would have gone. But I cannot see the Congress

adjourn without, first of all, responding to the distinguished Leaders of both parties for their kind words and for the cooperation they have given me throughout the year. May I say also that I cannot leave without saying, at the end of the first session of my stewardship of the House, I feel an undying debt of gratitude to the members of my own party, the majority party, for having made me their candidate for what I consider one of the most important offices in the Nation and for making my election to that office possible.

Now, to all the Members of the House, on both sides of the aisle, to all the officials and employees of the House, I must say thank you, thank you for your tolerance, your cooperation, your help, your hard work, your patience and sympathetic understanding. I commend you one and all for a job well done on behalf of your constituents and your Nation. You have earned, in my judgment, a well deserved, even though short, vacation. You have performed in the best traditions of this great representative body, and I think the Nation will commend you for your performance.

As we ring down the curtain on the first session of the 92d Congress, may I wish for all of you and all of your loved ones a very Merry Christmas and a New Year which will bring you life's richest blessings, personal happiness, and new opportunities to serve this great country which we all love so much. Thank you. [Applause, Members rising.]

SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. In accordance with the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 498, the Chair declares the first session of the 92d Congress adjourned sine die.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 498, the House adjourned sine die.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MORGAN: Committee of conference. Conference report on S. 2819 (Rept. No. 92-761). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TAYLOR: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 6957. A bill to establish the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in the State of Idaho, to temporarily withdraw certain national forest land in the State of Idaho from the operation of the U.S. mining laws, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 92-762). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did, December 17, 1971, present to the President, for his approval,

a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 10604. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of the lump-sum death payment to pay the burial and memorial services expenses and related expenses for an insured individual whose body is unavailable for burial; and

H.J. Res. 1005. A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On December 15, 1971:

H.R. 3628. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide equality of treatment for married women Federal employees with respect to preference eligible employment benefits, cost-of-living allowances in foreign areas, and regulations concerning marital status generally, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5068. An act to authorize grants for the Navajo Community College, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8381. An act to authorize the sale of certain lands on the Kallispel Indian Reservation, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8548. An act to curtail the mailing of certain articles which present a hazard to postal employees on mail processing machines by imposing restrictions on certain advertising and promotional matter in the mails, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8689. An act to provide overtime pay for intermittent and part-time General Schedule employees who work in excess of 40 hours in a workweek;

H.R. 9097. An act to define the terms "widow," "widower," "child," and "parent" for servicemen's group life insurance purposes;

H.R. 9442. An act to authorize compensation for five General Accounting Office positions at rates not to exceed the rate for Executive Schedule level IV;

H.R. 11220. An act to designate the Veterans' Administration hospital in San Antonio, Tex., as the Audie L. Murphy Memorial Veterans' Hospital, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11334. An act to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that dividends may be used to purchase additional paid up national service life insurance;

H.R. 11335. An act to amend section 704 of title 38, United States Code, to permit the conversion or exchange of national service life insurance policies to insurance on a modified life plan with reduction at age 70;

H.R. 11341. An act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11651. An act to amend title 38 of the United States Code to liberalize the provisions relating to payment of disability and death pension, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11652. An act to amend title 38 of the United States Code to liberalize the provisions relating to payment of dependency and indemnity compensation; and

H.R. 11955. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes.

On December 18, 1971:

H.J. Res. 1005. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3749. An act for the relief of Richard C. Walker and to create an additional judicial district in the State of Louisiana;

H.R. 6893. An act to provide for the reporting of weather modification activities to the Federal Government;

H.R. 10367. An act to provide for the settlement of certain land claims of Alaska Natives, and for other purposes;

H.R. 11731. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 11932. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes.

On December 22, 1971:

H.R. 701. An act to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the fee for stamps issued thereunder, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5419. An act for the relief of Corbie F. Cochran;

H.R. 8312. An act to continue for 2 additional years the duty-free status of certain gifts by members of the Armed Forces serving in combat zones; and

H.R. 8856. An act to authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Defense.

On December 23, 1971:

H.R. 3304. An act to amend the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 to enhance the effectiveness of international fishery conservation programs; and

H.R. 9961. An act to provide Federal credit unions with 2 additional years to meet the requirements for insurance, and for other purposes.

On December 28, 1971:

H.R. 10604. An act to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of the lump-sum death payment to pay the burial and memorial services expenses and related expenses for an insured individual whose body is unavailable for burial.

On December 29, 1971:

H.R. 6065. An act to amend section 903(c) (2) of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HARSHA:

H.R. 12379. A bill to provide the National Railroad Passenger Corporation to provide free or reduced-rate transportation for cer-

tain railroad employees; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JONAS (for himself, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. RUTH, and Mr. MZELL):

H.R. 12380. A bill to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act to require the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to obtain certain approvals before changing the location of a Federal Home Loan Bank; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RHODES:

H.R. 12381. A bill to amend section 2031(b) (1) of title 10, United States Code, to remove the requirement that a Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps unit at any institution must have a minimum number of physically fit male students; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 12382. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to improve certain highways in connection with the Tuttle Creek Reservoir; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI (for himself, and Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON):

H. Res. 757. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives relative to the crisis in South Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MAINTENANCE OF U.S. CONTROL OF THE PANAMA CANAL

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, December 17, 1971

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the November-December 1971, issue of the World Wars Officer Review contains a very interesting article entitled "The Capital Vanguard."

In the article, Col. Thomas F. Lancer expresses the viewpoint of the Military Order of the World Wars. The order urges the continued maintenance of U.S. control over the Panama Canal. Negotiations are underway for new treaties with regard to the Panama Canal and some are advocating the surrender of U.S. sovereignty in the Canal Zone and the Panama Canal.

These people ignore that the Panamanian regime is a revolutionary one with little prospect of stability and without the necessary procedures for even ratifying any such treaty.

Mr. President, this article points out that the evidence is conclusive that under no circumstances would the United States have assumed the grave responsibility necessary for the continued operation, maintenance, and protection of the Panama Canal except for the unconditional grant of complete sovereignty over this area. Americans built this canal with their manpower and their cash. It is ridiculous to throw away the money of U.S. taxpayers without good reason.

Mr. President, Panama's greatest asset is being a good neighbor of a country such as the United States. The United States gets no money from the operation of the Panama Canal. The Panamanians receive a half million dollars annually from tolls collected at the Canal. In addition, the United States pays \$1.5 million out of its own treasury for the sake of treaty commitments. Radical Panamanian attacks

on U.S. sovereignty over the Canal Zone shows that the Panamanians have forgotten that the U.S. Panama Canal is their biggest employer, bringing a payroll spending outlay of \$166 million every year to the Panamanian economy.

I wholeheartedly agree with the Military Order of the World Wars that there can be no better status for the Panama Canal Zone than under the full sovereign control of the United States. These relevant comments deserve the consideration of Congress.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

THE CAPITAL VANGUARD

(By Thomas F. Lancer, Col., USA (Ret.))

In view of the strong stand taken by the Order in urging "the maintenance of United States control of the Panama Canal," (National Convention Resolution 9), it might be appropriate to review the position of the United States vis-a-vis the Republic of Panama.

The Panama Canal enterprise consists of two inseparable parts: (1) the Canal itself, and (2) the absolutely necessary protective frame of the Canal Zone Territory. The two great Canal issues now before the nation are: (1) the transcendent key issue of retaining the United States' unquestioned and undiluted sovereignty over the Canal Zone and (2) the important project of modernizing the existing Panama Canal by the construction of a third set of larger locks for larger vessels adapted to include the principles of the strongly supported Terminal Lake Plan, which was developed in the Panama Canal organization as the result of World War II experience.

Unhappily, the handling of the two principle issues has been greatly complicated by virulently radical Panamanian attacks on United States sovereignty over the Canal Zone and the revival of the historic controversy over the types of Canal—high level lake-lock versus sea level tidal-lock.

The present status of the Canal Zone Territory traces back to the 1901 Hay-Pauncefote Treaty between the United States and

Great Britain. In conformance with that agreement, the United States made the long-range commitment to construct and operate an isthmian canal under its *exclusive* control in accordance with the rules set forth in the 1888 Convention of Constantinople for the operation of the Suez Canal.

In 1903, (after Panama had seceded from Columbia), a convention as entered into between Panama and the United States, granting to the United States in *perpetuity* the "use, occupation and control" of the Canal Zone Territory for the "construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection" of the Panama Canal with full "sovereign rights, power and authority" within the Zone to the "entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power or authority."

The evidence is conclusive that under no circumstances would the United States have assumed the grave responsibility for the sanitation, maintenance, operation, and protection of the Panama Canal in an area notorious for tropical disease and endless internal turmoil under a weak and helpless emergent government except for the unconditional grant of full sovereignty over the Canal Zone and the Canal.

Over the years, there have been repeated attempts by Panama to abrogate United States sovereignty over the Canal Zone. In 1923, the Panama Government endeavored to open negotiations for a new canal treaty (Foreign Relations of the United States, 1923, Vol. II, pp. 638-48). The then Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, stated to the Panamanian Minister in Washington that the United States Government "could not and would not enter into any discussion affecting its full right to deal with the Canal Zone under Article III of the Treaty of 1903 as if it were the sovereign of the Canal Zone and to the entire exclusion of any sovereign rights or authority on the part of Panama." To this he added that "it was an absolute futility for the Panamanian Government to expect any American Administration, no matter what it was, any President or any Secretary of State, ever to surrender any part of these rights which the United States has acquired under the Treaty of 1903."

The foregoing statement epitomized United States State Department policy up until 1939 when, just before the outbreak of World War II in Europe, the Roosevelt Administration inaugurated what could be termed the