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Congressional Record - The Senate in 1973 ï¿½ A Year of Achievement

Mike Mansfield 1903-2001

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WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1973

No. 203

THE SENATE IN 1973: A YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the 93d Congress opened after an election which returned the President to the White House with a most impressive majority. At the same time, a Democratic House and Senate were also retained by the people and the margin of the Democratic majority in the Senate actually increased.

There were those who chose to focus on the results of the Presidential election and to overlook those of the congressional. It was not an uncommon view in this city at the time that Congress had all but ceased to have relevance in Government. At the start of the year, the beginnings of contempt for the constitutional role of Congress were clearly to be seen in the ruthless resort to impeachment practices, and in the abuses of executive privilege.

That is what the 93d Congress confronted when, in early January, it assembled for the first time. Frankly, I have never known Members of the Senate to be more concerned about the security of the constitutional structure of the Government than they were at that time. There was fear of what was transpiring but, I am happy to say, there was also a determination to halt the erosion.

In this atmosphere, the majority conference of the Senate endorsed a leadership statement of purpose and objectives for this session. The statement called on the Senate to move immediately to reassert the coequal role of the legislative branch in the government of the United States. It called for action on a number of specific issues which ranged from ending the involvement in Indochina, to the impeachment of President Nixon, to the Watergate affair and related matters arising out of the political campaigns of 1972. In all, 20 issues were set forth, as the first action in the Senate during this Congress. Today, as the first session draws to a close, I am happy to report that we have made progress on almost all of them.

The Democratic Conference asked, as a matter of priority, for reappearance of measures which the President had pocket vetoed after the adjournment of Congress. Other measures were also listed for prompt disposal, measures on which the Senate had already spent many hours in the previous Congress. The response of the Senate committees and their chairmen and of all of the Members to this request was prompt and thorough. Of 28 recycled legislative items, over 78 percent have become public law. We have passed the Senate and await House action. Only four of the remainder are of substantial significance— a comprehensive, forward-looking, no-fault insurance, national health insurance, and the creation of a consumer protection agency. These can be expected to come before the Congress next year.

That is one measure of the response of the Congress to the deprivations of the last election and to the contempt of Congress with which they are associated. It is a response written with the ink of a public dedication of the highest order on the part of the elected Members of the Congress. It is a response in which every Member of the Senate can take satisfaction—Republicans no less than Democrats. Indeed, I cannot recall a Senate which has been more disposed to put the constitutional stability and the interests of the Nation as a whole above partisanship and above sectionalism than the Senate of the 93d Congress.

It is easy to find fault with this Congress as any other. It is easy to take too much of the character of the House and the Senate as intrinsic, too much at the base of the Nation's freedom. It has been the rock of the Nation at a time when the executive branch has been set in a whirlwind of resignations, disclosures, denials, dismissals and indictments. The Nation owes special thanks to Senators Evans, Bentsen and Baxley and the other members of the Senate Special Committee for what they have done to turn the light of public scrutiny on the abuses of power—to say the least—that has been rampant for too long in this Government. The committee took on an onerous task at the direction of the Senate— not one of them volunteered— and they have discharged that task with a scurrilous but relentless thoroughness. The work of the Senate Committee on the Watergate affair and related matters has been an essential catharsis for the Nation's political life.

Nor should we overlook the work— the thorough work of the Judiciary Committee in the examination of Patrick Gray, when he was nominated as Director of the FBI, in the investigation of Elliot Richardson and Dr. E. Baxley for the Attorney General post as well as in the establishment of a legal basis for a Special Prosecutor in the Watergate affair. In all of these matters, the committee, as the agent of the Senate, was pursuing carefully and thoroughly the constitutional responsibilities of this body.

Let no one doubt, moreover, the role of the Congress in ending the military involvement in Vietnam. To be sure, the war was a long time in ending. United States combat forces were a long time in coming home. Too long, far too long. Too many lives were sacrificed, and the cost now paying the price of the stretchout of a wasting war. And we will pay it for many decades to come. Would it have ended at all without the persistence of pressure from the Congress? Would it have ended at all had not the Congress acted on June 30 to cut off all military activity in Southeast Asia? These are questions for the historians of the future. For the present, it is enough that involvement has ended and it is not likely to be resumed. It is not likely to be resumed, especially when the overwhelming sentiment of Congress against unilateral Executive military adventures have been set forth in the War Powers Resolution which became law without Presidential approval.

Before reviewing specific legislative achievements of this session, I would point out that this year we have the dubious distinction of casting more roll call votes than any other group of legislators in the 20th century. Last year's total of 332 has been surpassed this year with 562 roll call votes cast. This is one record which I hope will not be superseded. Roll call votes are a measure of expense and not of any other useful purposes, notwithstanding the scores which are maintained and the snap judgments of performance which emerge from them. I hope that in the coming session, a little more discretion will be exercised in the use of this parliamentary mechanism.

This year the Senate has passed over 700 measures, ratified 22 treaties, and confirmed 66,817 nominations. I shall mention at this point only those of major importance which have already been enacted or await House action: the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act, the war powers resolution, compensation for victims of violent crimes, District of Columbia home rule, welfare reform, social security benefits increase, emergency medical services, health maintenance organizations, private pension plan reform, minimum wage increase, which was vetoed, workmen's compensation, relief for the handicapped, voter registration, highway-mass transit funding, Northeast rail services improvement, and veterans' benefits increase.

With regard to energy and the environment, we have passed an unprecedented number of significant bills, mostly in the last couple of months. Several Senators, notably Senators Jackson, MacNamar, Rusk, Muskie, Moss, and their Republican counterparts, have been working on solutions to energy and related problems for many years. Senator Byrd of West Virginia, who has fought for years to obtain support for coal research. The spadework which was done by these Senators prepared the ground for the measures rushed to Congress in the last few months by an executive branch caught short by the energy crisis. Because of what they had already done and not because of any prodding from the executive branch, the Interior, Commerce, and Government Operations, and the Public Works Committees have been able to bring out, with great dispatch, a range of thoughtful legislation which should help the Nation in meeting the current...
crisis. The executive branch, no less than the Congress, owes much to the chairmen and members of these committees for their contributions in the following measures: The Alaska pipeline, strip mining controls, emergency petroleum allocation, national energy emergency, energy research and development, energy conservation, daylight-saving time, energy conservation, speed limits, and land-use policy, and the Federal Energy Emergency Administration Act.

At the end of a long and fruitful first session, I wish to thank the able assistant majority leader, the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD), who has worked closely with me and with great dedication to keep the Senate at peace within itself to the end that the work might flow smoothly. He has given unstintingly of his time and it was long and weary of his talent—a talent which is extremely effective—especially on the floor of the Senate. I also wish to thank the distinguished minority leader Mr. HUGH Scott, for his understanding, accommodation and cooperation—our relationship could not be better; it is a good relationship, because we lay the cards on the table, and each of us knows what the other one intends to do at any given moment—and also his capable assistant, Senate GRIFFIN for his consideration, cooperation and the time he, too, spent on the floor for their cooperation and good humor and, above all, their readiness to work together with us to make the Senate work.

To the Senators, I express my thanks for their understanding, my appreciation for their forbearance, and my profound respect for their courage and determination, to the end that the Nation and the validity of its constitutional structure might be placed above all other consideration. It is not an easy life that is led here, especially for the younger Senators with families. But what the Senate is and what the Senate does in these critical days is of the utmost relevance to the future of this Nation. The Senate of the 93d Congress has been outstanding in every respect. What it has done speaks for itself.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that various documentation related to my remarks and a complete report of Senate legislative activity with a subject Index which has been prepared by Mrs. Elizabeth 0. Shotwell, chief clerk, and by staff members of the Democratic Policy Committee, be printed in the RECORD and also as a Senate document.

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

(See exhibits 1 through 7.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to report to the Senate on the most up-to-date figures respecting the President's budget requests for funding operations of the Government this fiscal year compared with the action of the Congress on those requests. I am delighted to report that the Congress, acting responsibly and with the interests of all Americans closely in mind, has effected a cut overall of $3.2 billion in the President's budget requests for fiscal 1974. Precisely, the Congress, when it adjourns sine die this year, effected a slice of $3,020,236,226.

I will now incorporate the entire breakdown which was prepared by the Senate Appropriations Committee of this outstanding record in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In short, it reflects that the Congress has shown a deep concern for the health and education of the Nation's people with their environment and with the quality of their lives, and has added vitally needed sums to these domestic priorities from enormous savings taken out of unneeded military and foreign assistance programs, some of which have lost all relevance in the world today.

I congratulate the Senate and the Congress for this achievement; it is a record—a bipartisan record—in which we may all take pride.
EXHIBIT 1
SENATE OBJECTIVES AS OUTLINED IN THE STATE OF THE SENATE SPEECH BY THE MAJORITY LEADER, JANUARY 3, 1973
1. Reinforcement of Constitution’s checks and balances and reassertion of legislative role.
2. End of war in Indochina (no sine die adjournment).
4. Coordination with Democratic Governors.
5. Spending Ceiling set by Congress.
6. Computerization and Access to material in Budget.
7. Clarification of the Impoundment of Funds practice.
10. Cutting of the size of the Federal Bureaucracy.
15. Investigation of Watergate Bugging and other Practices.
16. End of FBI Dossiers on Congressmen.
17. Insurance of Freedom of Speech of the Press.
18. Reform of Senate Rules, including seniority.
19. Policy Committee to Delinate Party Positions.
20. Clarification of the use of Executive Privilege.

EXHIBIT 2
REMARKS OF SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE, JANUARY 3, 1973
We meet, today, with a new majority. We meet with new responsibilities and a new mandate.

The same electorate that endorsed the President increased the Democratic majority in the Senate by two votes. If the re-elected Members (Senators Sparkman, McGovern, Mondale, Eastland, Metcalf, McIntyre and Randolphi), and the Senate-elect (Senators Abourezk (S.D.), Biden (Del.), Clark (Iowa), Haskell ( Colo.), Hathaway (Ml.), Huddleston (Kys.), Johnson (Ia.), and Santo (N.J.) and the Senate Majority will stand, the Conference would appreciate the opportunity and the privilege of congratulating them en bloc.

In my judgment, the vote for each of these Senators in November was cast for them as individuals. Each speaks with unique ideological and regional accents. Each has a sensitivity to a particular constituency. Nothing I may say, today, is intended to detract from that basic fact of victory in this or any other free election. Collectively, however, these Senators are representative of the Democratic Party. They reflect the strength of a unified political identity in the minds of ideological diversity, of a party that excludes no sector of the nation, nor any group of Americans. What I have, I say with all due respect and affection for our distinguished colleague from South Dakota. (And if I may digress for a moment, I would note that no single Member of the Democratic Majority in the Senate of the 92nd Congress—south, north, east or west, or the Republican candidate. Anyway, whether a Senator from South Dakota, George McGovern shares the mandate which the electorate has given the Senate Majority. Everyone of us, Senator, has every confidence that we can expect of him a vigorous contribution in its pursuit.

The recent election tells us something of what the people of the nation expect of the Senate. If there is one mandate to us above all others, it is to exercise our separate and distinct constitutional role in the operation of the federal government. The people have not chosen to be governed by one branch of government alone. They have not asked for government by a single party. Rather, they have called for a reinforcement of the Constitution’s checks and balances. This Democratic Conference must strive to provide that reinforcement. The people have asked of us, an independent contribution to the nation’s policies. To make that contribution is more than our prerogative, it is our obligation.

An independent Senate does not equate with an obstructionist Senate. Insofar as the Leadership is concerned, the Senate will not be at loggerheads with the President, personally, with his party or with his Administration. The Senate will give most respectful attention to the President’s words, his program and his appointments. Every President deserves that courtesy. During the period in which you have entrusted me with leadership, every President has had that courtesy.

In a similar vein, the rights of the Republican Minority in the Senate will be fully sustained by the Majority Leadership and I anticipate the cooperation of the minority leadership in the operation of the Senate. I would say to the Minority, however, no less than to the Majority, that the Senate must be prepared to proceed in its own way. When conscience so dictates, we must seek to initiate and advance public programs from the Senate end, as Indicated, to revise proposals of the Executive Branch.

It is my expectation that the House of Representatives will join in this approach. To that end, the Senate Leadership will seek to establish close and continuing liaison with that of the House. Looking to the needs of the entire nation, moreover, the Leadership will put out new lines of communication to the Governors’ Conference, notably to its Democratic Members, as well as to the National Democratic Party. We have much to learn from these sources about conditions in the nation. Their contribution can help to improve the design of federal activity to meet more effectively the needs of all States.

There is no greater national need than the termination, forthwith, of our involvement in the war in Vietnam. This Conference has been in the vanguard in seeking a legislative contribution to rapid withdrawal from that ill-starred, misbegotten conflict. The Majority Conference has resolved overwhelmingly to that effect. Members have voted on the Senate floor preponderantly, to that effect.

Nevertheless, the war is still with us. Notwithstanding intermittent lulls and negations, the prisoners of war remain prisoners and their numbers grow with each renewal of the bombing. The fact is that not a single prisoner has been released to date by our policies; the handful who have come home have done so in consequence of gestures from Hanoi. The recoverable missing in action have yet to be recovered and their numbers grow with each renewal of that conflict. The fires of an enduring hostility are fed by unending conflict. We are in the process of leaving a heritage of hate in Southeast Asia to our children and our children’s children. And for what?

With the election behind us, I most respectfully request every Member of the Conference to examine his position and his conscience once again on the question of Vietnam. I do not know whether there is a legislative route to the end of this bloody travesty. I do know that the time is long since past when we can take shelter in a cloud of legislative impotence. We cannot and must not dismiss our own responsibility by deference to the President’s. It is true that the President can still the guns of his nation in Vietnam and bring about the complete withdrawal of our forces by a stroke of the pen. It is equally true that the Congress cannot do so. Nevertheless, Congress does have a responsibility. We are supplying the funds. We are supplying the men. So until the war ends, the effort must be made and made again and again. The Executive Branch has failed to make peace by negotiation. It has failed to make peace by elaborating the war first into Cambodia, then into Laos and this, year, with blockade and renewed bombing, into North Vietnam. The effort to salvage a shred of face from a senseless war has succeeded only in spreading further devastation and clouding this nation’s reputation.
It remains for the Congress to seek to bring about complete disengagement. We have to choose but to pursue a course likely to carry out this complex responsibility. By tradition and practice, for example, each Senate committee is expected to carry its own way in the matter of authorizing expenditures. There is no standing Senate machinery to coordinate Senate actions to ensure that they may fit into an overall program of government. A similar situation exists within the House. If we mean to face this problem squarely, it is essential for us to recognize that the problem involves three elements: (1) coordination of expenditures within the Senate; and (2) coordination of expenditures within the House; and (3) coordination of the Appropriations Committees, that is, the Joint Committee of both Houses. The Constitution does not require us to await proposals from the Executive Branch. If the President and the Appropriations Committees both have been moving toward a general reduction of requests of the Executive Branch, there is little evidence that this is going to be reduced to a more realistic level. I am glad to note that the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and the Appropriations Committees of the House have been moving toward a general reduction of requests of the Executive Branch. In the event of a reduction of funds requested, the reduction in defense appropriations amounts to $2.3 billion for FY 73 and I would hope that we will do even better this year.

We should also consider closely the Administration's announcement plans to close some domestic military bases during the coming year. The Executive Branch should not overlook the approximately 2,000 installations and bases which we have set up in all parts of the world at a continuing cost of billions of dollars annually. The closing of the bases and the reduction of military installations both in terms of obsolescence and economy the closing of a good many of these overseas establishments may be desirable.

In the civilian sector, the President has indicated that the Federal bureaucracy is too large and that we need a program for close cooperation with the Senate in this sphere. The misuse and underuse of civil service is a scandalous condition which is felt especially at a time of rising federal salary scales. To overload the agencies and the departments with overexpenditure is also demeaning and degrading to the dedicated men and women in the Federal service.

I ask the President whether there is any action, on this matter. I am persuaded that the Civil Service can be reduced substantially if the President does not. The reduction can be made without much hardship, by a carefully developed program which would permit greater flexibility in transfers among agencies and incentive retirements. Such a program coupled with the natural attrition of death and resignation and with accompanying limits on new hires would do much to improve the tone of government service and curb the payroll costs which now stand at $2.3 billion a year.

The President has expressed an interest in prompt action on the subject. He has proposed plans for reorganizing the Federal government. Clearly, there is a need for reorganization of specific agencies and departments. But the over-expenditure of the Executive Branch, agencies, and departments must be redressed. It must be faced as a realistic matter, however, that the reorganization in government is in a difficult undertaking. In my judgment, a wholesale approach is not likely to achieve anything more concrete now than when it was first advanced two years ago. It would be only a charade. It is my hope, therefore, that the President would concentrate on areas of maximum need. It seems to me that Members of the Senate who have shown a deep interest in this problem can be very helpful in working with the Administration to define these areas.

Turning to our potential contribution to a legislative program for this session, I would emphasize that the Senate has a distinct role to perform in these matters. The Constitution does not require us to await proposals from the Executive Branch. If the President and the Appropriations Committees both have been moving toward a more realistic reduction, the reduction in defense appropriations amounts to $2.3 billion for FY 73 and I would hope that we will do even better this year.
December 22, 1973

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

following bills which were reed after Congress adjourned without opportunit to over-

1. An Act to Establish Mining, Mineral, and Related Environmental Research Centers in


5. Extension of Grants to States for Vocational Rehabilitation of Handicapped Individuals.


These statutory priority bills includes those which were reported out and con-

sidered in either the House or the Senate during the 92d Congress but not enacted.

They include pioneering measures of great

importance to the national health service and welfare of its citizens. These measures should be reported by the Committees early in the current session so that the Congress may consider them carefully. The list includes:

1. Comprehensive Housing

2. Consumer Protection Agency.

3. No-fault Insurance.


5. Pension Reform.

6. Comprehensive Health Insurance.


8. Strict Strip Mining Control.


12. Anti Hijacking.


14. Land Use.

15. Fair Credit Billing.

I would note, in particular, legislation in-

volving health and education. Senators have

introduced various measures dealing with this subject. The Administration has advanced other legislative proposals. While this approach

seems to offer more comprehensively

protection of the health and education to the people of the nation. The Administration's proposals have been turned with costs.

It would be my hope that a compromise can be

brought about between what Senators have suggested and what the Administration has recommended. In that fashion, we might at least begin to move in the direction of meeting the medical and hospital needs of all of our citizens.

In a closely related area, we will have to

come to grips with the question of welfare reform. Over the past ten years, the costs of welfare have increased from $5 billion to approximately $15 billion. The trend continues and states and localities are overwhelmed by a growing demand for assistance. They plead for greater federal assistance to shoulder this load.

It is inconceivable to me that this nation

will ever turn its back on those among us who have been trapped by physical or mental handicaps, by unemployment, by poverty and disease. For years, we have seen this load by the millions, abroad as well as at home.

Nevertheless, we must find a better way

dead in this problem. We must find a way to do this not only of training but

placement of the able-bodied to

work. It is more than a matter of getting people off welfare rolls. It is a matter of the

right to the American who is prepared to assert it. It a right which is interwoven with supporting oneself and family. It is a constructive contribution to the nation.

To date, the Administration has failed to

meet this situation. So, too, has the Congress. Hopefully, together, in the 93d Congress we can make a new beginning.

Once, again, the congressional approach to social and medical problems has been more than repetitive, too dull and too hard on can-

didates and electorate. Most serious, the factor of finance begins to overshadow all other considerations in determining who runs for public office and who does not, in determin-

ing who gets adequate representation and who does not. It is not healthy for free govern-

ment when vast wealth becomes the prin-

cipal arbiter of questions of this kind. It is not healthy for the nation, for politics to be-

come a sporting game of the rich.

This Congress must look deeply at where the nation's policies are headed. In my judgment, ways must be found to hold campaigns within reasonable limits. Moreover, to insure open access to politics, I can think of no better application of public policy, than to use them for the financing of elections so that public office will remain open to all, on an unfettered and impartial basis, for the better service of the nation. With this principle forming the objective, it will be desirable to continue this experiment as long as three weeks or four weeks, later scheduling of conven-

ions and possibly, replacing the present hap-

hazard, expensive, and not always pri-

mary elections with national primaries. Once again too, consideration might be given to abolish-

ing the electoral college system of state elections in the Constitution provision involving the Presidential term of office and, perhaps, that of the Members of the House.

The Federal Election Campaign Contributions Act, which we enacted in the 92d Congress and which was put into effect this past year, may save money and modifi-

cation to reduce undue paper-shuffling and

principle of full disclosure. There are also some specifications in the past election which warrant investigatory atten-

tion. One is the so-called Watergate Affair which apparently involved far less than a casual attempt to subvert the political processes of the nation, in blatant disregard of the law. Another is the matter of false allegations against our colleagues, Senator Muskie, Senator Jackson and Sena-

tor Humphrey—our primary campaign, with the clear intent, to say the least, of sowing political confusion.

Still another is the disconcerting news that
do
dorsers on Congressional candidates have been kept by the FBI for the last 22 years. This practice has reportedly been stopped. It would be well for the appropriate committees to see to it that appointed employees in the agencies of this government are not paid not placed in an area in the process of running for Congress. The FBI has, properly, sought to void this practice. We must do whatever is necessary to see to it that neither the FBI, the military intelligence en-


genue any other department of the federal government is turned by its temporary occu-

pants into a secret intruder into the free opera-

tion of the people of the United States.

On November 17, 1972, I addressed let-

ters to Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and Chairman Ervin of the Gov-

ernment Operations Committee. I requested that those two Chairmen get together and make a recommendation to the Leadership on how to proceed to investigate these and related matters, to the end that the Senate's attention be more concentrated. I renew that request, today.

While I am on this subject, I would like to suggest that the appearance of the FBI in the courts and Executive Agencies of what may be a tendency to cloud public opinion about the occurrence is a safeguard of the First Amendment as they apply to practitioners in the press and other media. Once, again, the Congress has a responsibility to keep and check. The press, radio and TV are essential arteries of the public. We will hear more as well as read more of the hidden recesses of our government and society. They are as essential to the fulfillment of our legislative responsibilities as they are to the general enlightenment of the public. At the very least, therefore, it seems, too, that a Senate inquiry is called for into the implications of recent court decisions and such official pronouncements as that of the Director of the Office of Telecommunications Policy regarding the "Fairness Doctrine." We shall share with the President and the Courts a Constitutional responsibil-

ity to protect the freedom of the press to operate as a free press.

I would like next to present a few thoughts about the internal procedures of the Sen-

ate. In recent weeks, much has been said about the evils of the system. I can understand the intent of those who make these assertions. Yet, I would observe that, in my judgment, the Senate seems to the great service of the nation in the years of my personal recollection, by the Chairmen of its various committees. For the benefit of the new Members however, I would point out that the system which is followed in the Senate by the Demo-

cratic Conference and by the Republican Conference and by the Republican Conference in nominating its chairmen is not one of automatic deference to seniority. In the first place, nominations are for each chairmanship and its chairmen are designated by the Confer-

ence's Steering Committee and by secret bal-

lot. During the 92d Congress, for the first time, the Leadership submitted in block to the Democratic Conference for concurrence the names of any new members of the several committees. The Steering Committee's selec-

tions were endorsed unanimously by the Conference. Beginning in the 92d Congress, moreover, the Conference adopted a ratification pro-

The procedures for seeking the concur-

rence in the case of each of the Steering Committee's designee for Committee Chair-

man, the process for the 92d Congress was that of a question of who will be the Chair-

man of any Standing Committee, or of the other heads, and a Democratic Conference will be called for that purpose when the Steering Committee would be the decision of the conference. I want to note that what I have just discussed is the procedure only for designation of Democratic Members to Senate committees. The actual election of committees and chairmen occurs on the floor of the Senate where, once again, they are subject to challenge. The safeguards seem to me to be substantial. Nevertheless, the Chair will entertain any request for fur-

ther discussion of this matter.

On another question, I have received from Senator Moss, a letter which states, in part: "The serious problem requiring the attention of the 93d Congress is the great need for a new rules of procedure which would be adopted unanimously certain new rules of procedure which were proposed by the Leadership to
(1) They do not want one party or one branch government during the next two years.

(2) They do not want to turn back the clock on the national effort to improve the human climate and the physical environment in which the people of this nation must live.

(3) They do not want a rate of change which whether too slow or too rapid produces major internal chaos and disruption.

(4) Most of all, they do not want the President to persist nor the Congress to acquiesce in the indefinite continuance of the same level of military expenditures, with it, accept the indefinite postponement of the return of the POW's and the recoverable MIA's.

These negatives point the way to the positive path which the Senate Majority Leadership intends to pursue during the next two years. We will not abandon the effort to end the U.S. involvement in Vietnam and to bring back the POW's and the recoverable MIA's. We will work to preserve and to enhance the faithfulness of this nation to its Constitutional principles and its highest ideals and, in so doing, we will not shut the door on essential changes.

The Leadership needs your cooperation, your understanding and your support. Ideas are welcome, not only from every member of this Congress, but from the youngest, the most junior no matter how old the Member or how long he or she has been here, in the last analysis, with only one mandate to serve the people of the several states and the nation. With your help, the Leadership will strive to carry out this mandate in full.

EXHIBIT 3
STATUES OF PRIOR LEGISLATION, 1973
Measures Pocket Vetoed in 1972:
1. Airport Development—Public Law 92-44.
3. Older Americans—Public Law 93-29.
5. Veteran Medical Care—Public Law 92-82.
8. Flood Control—Cleared for President.
10. Mining Research Centers—Passed Senate as amendment to S. 425 (Strip-Mining).
11. Environmental Data Centers—Hearings held.
13. Measures which Died in Senate—House Conference in 1972:
16. Minimum Wage Increase—Vetoed by the President; sustained by House.
17. Welfare Reform—Ia conference.
18. Anti-Aircraft Hijacking—Passed Senate 9-4-73.
19. Measures which Passed Senate Only in 1972:
20. Land Use Policy—Passed Senate 6-21-73.
22. Fair Credit Billing—Passed Senate 7-23-73.
23. Comprehensive Housing—Markup in progress.
24. Measures which Passed House only in 1972:
25. Strip Mining Controls—Passed Senate 10-3-73.

EXHIBIT 5
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—U.S. SENATE, BUDGET ESTIMATES OF NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY CONSIDERED IN APPROPRIATION BILLS, $10 BILLION, 1ST SESSION, AS OF DEC. 13, 1973
(Does not include any "back-door" type budget or spending authority in legislative bills; or any permanent (Federal or trust) authority, under earlier or "permanent" law.)

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<th>House actions</th>
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<td>B. Bills for fiscal 1974:</td>
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<td>2. Agriculture—Environmental and Public Works (H.R. 6061)</td>
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<td>3. District of Columbia (H.R. 8706)</td>
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<td>5. Energy—Science—Veterans (H.R. 8705)</td>
<td>31,554,954</td>
<td>31,554,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. District of Columbia—Veterans (H.R. 8706)</td>
<td>2,247,433</td>
<td>2,247,433</td>
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<td>C. Bills for fiscal 1975:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Agriculture—Public Works (H.R. 6061)</td>
<td>31,554,954</td>
<td>27,689,564</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Agriculture—Public Works (H.R. 6061)</td>
<td>31,554,954</td>
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<td>27,689,564</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Exhibit 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reductions by Congress below administration budget requests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In billions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal year 1970:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal year 1971:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal year 1972:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,269</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiscal year 1973:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal year 1974:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $23.5

Prepared by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

### Executive 7

**SENATE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY INDEX—93d CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION**


- Key: * denotes vetoed in 1972;

#### Agriculture

**Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act** (S. 2040) and **Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act Amendment** (S. 2401)

- Census of Agriculture (S. J. Res. 95)
- Emergency Tobacco Allotment Transfer (H. R. 1797)
- Feed Grain Set-Aside Program (S. 1572)
- Forest Service Personnel Level (S. J. Res. 134)
- Indian River Grapefruit Promotion (S. 1454)
- Public Utility Cooperatives (S. 2159)
- Rice Allotment Transfer (H. R. 6883)
- Rural Development Loans (S. 2470)
- Rural Electric and Telephone Loans (S. 294)
- Rural Environmental Assistance (REAP) and Water Bank Programs (H. R. 2107)
- *Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grant Program (H. R. 3298)*
- Wheat Referendum (S. 1938)
- Tung Nut Price Support (H. R. 2303)

#### Appropriations

**1973**

- Further Continuing (H. R. 345)
- *Second Supplemental (H. R. 7647)*
- *Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grant Program (H. R. 3298)*
- Wheat Referendum (S. 1938)
- Tung Nut Price Support (H. R. 2303)

**1974**

- Agriculture—Environmental and Consumer Protection (H. R. 8619)

### December 22, 1973

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE S 23919**

#### House actions

**Budget requests considered**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
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<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary (H.R. 11578)</td>
<td>$4,235,080,000</td>
<td>$1,242,901,000</td>
<td>$522,200,000</td>
<td>$4,313,200,000</td>
<td>$4,522,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Public Works—AEC (H.R. 9474)</td>
<td>4,757,460,000</td>
<td>4,576,350,000</td>
<td>81,000,000</td>
<td>4,757,460,000</td>
<td>4,772,983,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Treasury-Postal-Governmental Agencies (H.R. 9530)</td>
<td>6,075,343,000</td>
<td>6,484,907,000</td>
<td>1,010,000,000</td>
<td>6,526,895,000</td>
<td>6,524,225,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Senate actions

**Budget requests considered**

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<th>(1)</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Final action

**Conference agreement and compared with budget requests**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>(1)</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Amendments

- **S. 907**
  - Meat and Poultry Inspection Amendments (S. 1111)
  - Motor Vehicle Defect Remedy Act (S. 355)
  - Rabbit Meat Inspection (S. 43)
  - Truth in Lending Amendments (Fair Credit Billing) (S. 2101)
  - Wool Products Labeling Act Amendments (S. 1816)

### CRIME-JUDICIARY

- Amendments of 1973 to Federal Laws Relating to Explosives (S. 1083)
- Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act (S. 782)
- Bankruptcy Act Amendments (H.R. 3490)
- Civil Remedies for Victims of Racketeering Activity and Theft (S. 13)
- Commission on Bankruptcy Laws (H. Res. 499)
- Community Supervision and Services Act (S. 798)
- Crime Control Act (H. R. 8152)
- Debt Collection (H. R. 689)
- Disqualification of Judges (S. 1064)
- Federal Tort Claims Act Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 Amendments (H.R. 2425)
- Indian Furloughs (H.R. 7352)
- Judicial Review of Decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission (S. 603)
- Methadone Dispersion Control Act (S. 1115)
- Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act (S. 15)
- Public Safety Officers' Group Life Insurance Act (S. 531)
- Revision of the Jurisdiction of Three-Judge Courts (S. 271)
- Runaway Youth Act (S. 645)
- Territorial Franchises in the Soft Drink Industry (S. 978)
- Victims of Crime Act (S. 800)
- Victims of Crime Act (Omnibus) (S. 800)

### DEFENSE

- Coast Guard Authorization (H.R. 5383)
- Defense Production Act Amendment (S. 1989)
- Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 Amendments (H.R. 6557)
- Disposals from National Stockpiles: Abaca (H.R. 6482)
- Aluminum (S. 4413)
- Copper (S. 2316)
- Molybdenum (S. 2581)
- Oligre (Monophracté Content) (S. 2168)
- Silica (H.R. 4692)
- Silicon Carbide (S. 2493)
- Zinc (S. 2498)
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December 22, 1973

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Medicare Pira Prevention and Control Act (S. 1679)

Federal Reports Act Amendment (S. 1106)

Flood Control Act (S. 806)

Flood Disaster Protection (H.R. 8449)

Flood Insurance (S.J. Res. 26; S.J. Res. 112)

Government Printing Office (S. 1792); (S. Res. 326)

Headstart Job Order (S. 11441)

Hobby Protection Act (H.R. 5777)

Housekeeping, Housing Assistance, and Community Development Programs Funding (S. Con. Res. 57)

Joint Funding Simplification Act. (S. 2399)

Micronesian Claims Act Amendments (H.R. 6628)

Mint Buildings (S. 1901)

NASA Authorization (H.R. 7528)

National Commission on Productivity—Extension (S.J. Res. 93)

National Commission on Productivity and Work Quality (S. 1755)

National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Amendments (S. 796)

National Historic Preservation Act (S. 1201)

National Science Foundation Authorization (H.R. 8510)

Nursing Homes (S. 513)

18 Americans Comprehensive Services Amendments (S. 50)

Preservation of Historical and Archological Data (S. 514)

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Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (S. 1385)

Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act Amendments (S. 361)

United States Travel Service Authorization (S. 1747)

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Wife-Former's Act Amendment (S. 1413)

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Federal Employees Leave System (H.R. 1284)

Federal Employees Pay Adjustments (S. Res. 171)

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Military Procurement Authorization (H.R. 9286)

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Service Academy Appointments (H.R. 7982)

Servicemen’s Benefits (H.R. 4200)

Travel Expenses (H.R. 10369); (S. 1068)

U.S. Soldiers and Airmen’s Home (H.R. 8333)

Women in the Coast Guard (H.R. 9575)

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Authorizations for Certain Programs and Activities (H.R. 8550)

Child Adoption Subsidy Payments (H.R. 11258)

District of Columbia Insurance Act (H.R. 4085)

District of Columbia Rent Control Act (H.R. 4771)

District of Columbia Self Government and Government Reorganization Act (S. 1438)

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National Visitors Center Facilities Act of 1968 Amendments (H.R. 5857)

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Southeastern University (S. 389)

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American Revolution Bicentennial Coins (S. 1141)

Ceilings on Deposit Interest Rates (S. J. Res. 128)

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Dyeing and Tanning Materials (H.R. 3630)


Manganese Ore (H.R. 6076)

Metal Scrap (H.R. 2354)

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Housing and Urban Development Laws and Authorities Temporary Extensions (H.R. Res. 512); (S.J. Res. 144); (H.R. Res. 719)

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Par Value Modification Act Amendments (H.R. 6512)

National Banks in Commercial Paper (S. 2775)

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Social Security—SSI Benefits Increase (H.R. 11986)

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Federal Elections, Date For (S. 343)

Presidential Election Campaign of 1972: Select Committee on Presidential Election Campaign Activities (S. Res. 60); (S. Res. 132); (S. Res. 181); (S. Res. 194); (S. Res. 209)

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Energy Policy Act (S. 70)

Federal Energy Emergency Management Administration Act (S. 2776)

National Energy Emergency Act (S. 2569)

National Energy Research and Development Policy Act (S. 1283)

National Fuels and Energy Conservation Act (S. 2174)

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American Hospital Association (S. 1636)

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American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (H.R. 904)

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Mike Mansfield Papers, Series 21, Box 49, Folder 42, Mansfield Library, University of Montana
December 22, 1973

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Treaty:
Agreement with Canada for the Promotion of Safety on the Great Lakes (Ex. J. 93d-1st).
Amendment to Article 81 of the Charter of the United Nations (Ex. L. 93d-18th).
Conelusor Convention with Hungary (Ex. W. 93d-2d).
Conelusor Convention with Poland (Ex. U. 93d-1st).
Conelusor Convention with Romania (Ex. V. 93d-3d).
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Ex. F. 93d-4th).
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms (Ex. O. 93d-1st).
Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea Amendments (Ex. J. 93d-1st).
Convention on Endangered Species (Ex. N. 93d-1st).
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Extradition Treaty with Italy (Ex. M. 93d-1st).
Extradition Treaty with Paraguay (Ex. S. 93d-1st).
International Coffee Agreement 1968, as Extended (Ex. Q. 93d-1st).
Protocol Amending the 1928 Convention Concerning International Expositions (Ex. M. 93d-1st).
Protocol to the International Civil Aviation Convention (Ex. Q. 93d-1st).
Statute of the World Tourism Organization (Ex. R. 93d-1st).
*United States Information Agency Authorization (S. 1317); (S. 3601).
United States Oceans Policy (S. Res. 82).”

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Labor Manangement Relations Act Amendments (S. 1423).
Penn Central Rail Dispute (S. Res. 59).
Rehabilitation Act of 1972 (S. 7).
Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (H.R. 8070).
*Warrantee Payments.
Thomas B. Everett Jordan Dam and Lake (S. 2262).
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Cecil M. Harden Lake (S. 1561).
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Eisenhower Memorial (S. 934).
Pori Scott, Lake (H.R. 7030).
H. V. Eastman Lake (H.R. 655).
Hale Boggs Federal Building (S. 2173).
Herbert Hoover Memorial Educational Building (S. 1418).

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James O. Fulton Flood Protection Project (S. 2535).
James W. Trumbo Dam (S. 9483).
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John Wesley Powell Federal Building (S. 1618).
Law Day (S.J. Res. 11).
Lincoln National Memorial (S. 903).
Lyndon B. Johnson (S. Res. 34); (H. Con. Res. 90); (B. Res. 94).
Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove (S. J. Res. 178).
Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center (S. J. Res. 37).
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Roberto Walker Clemente Medals (H.R. 3841).
Senator Stevens’ Birthday (S. Res. 186).
Skybii III Astronomers (S. Res. 178).
Springfield Armmy (S. 979).
Tukeesge Institute National Historical Park (S. 292).
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W. Turner Walls Pumping Station (S. 2569).
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Indiana Dunes (S. 594).
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Saline Water Program Authorization, 1974 (S. 1386).
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Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Amendments (S. 932).
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Eagles Nest Wilderness (S. 1854).
Fiad Tops Wilderness (S. 702).
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Alvin J. Arnett to be Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity (S. 156).
Vincent R. Barabas to be Director of the Census.
Peter J. Brennan to be Secretary of Labor.
William F. Clements, Jr. to be a Deputy Secretary of Defense.
William Egan Colby to be Director of Central Intelligence.
Gerald R. Ford to be Vice-President of the United States.
Clarence M. Kelley to be Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Dr. Henry A. Kissinger to be Secretary of State.
Eldo L. Richardson to be Secretary of Defense.
Eldo L. Richardson to be Attorney General.
William B. Saxbe to be Attorney General.
James R. Schlesinger to be Director of Central Intelligence.
P. R. Schlesinger to be Secretary of Defense.
William L. Springer to be a Member of the Federal Power Commission.
Russell E. Train to be Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.
George W. Weinberger to be Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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December 22, 1973

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Rail Transportation Act (H. R. 9143).
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Rural Electrification Act (S. 1463).
Rolling Stock Utilization and Financing Act (S. 1149).
Ship Construction Act (H. R. 6197).
Sport Fishing and Hunting Improvement Act (H. R. 5649).
Water Carrier Service Legislation (S. 2267).
West Coast Corridor Feasibility Study Act (S. 1338).

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Drug and Alcohol Treatment and Rehabilitation Act (S. 284).
GI Bill Benefits During the Energy Crisis (S. 2794).
Geriatric Care Extension Act (S. 59).
National Cemeteries Act (S. 49).
Veterans’ Administration Flexible GI Interest Rate Authority (H. R. 8849).
Veterans’ Benefits (H. R. 9474).

SENATE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY—93D CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION
(By Senate Democratic Policy Committee)

Days in session, 1,084.13.
Total measures passed, 726.
Public laws passed, 196.
Treaties, 22.
Conformations, 66,817.
Record votes, 596.
Symbols: P—Passed House; P/S—Passed Senate; ——Vetoed 1973; (V) Passed by Voice Vote; numbers in parentheses indicate number of record vote on passage or reconsideration.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act Amends the Agricultural Act of 1970 and extends, in general, the present farm program with the following and other provisions:

Target Prices
Establishes for the 1974 through 1977 crops a new “target price” method of price-support payments for wheat, feed grains (corn, grain sorghums, and, if designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, any other crop on all allotted acres under an established price, which is also the “target price” for the first two years of the program) in a tax base of $2.05 per bushel for wheat, $1.38 per bushel for corn (with reasonable rates to be set for grain sorghums, in relation to the rate of corn), and 35 cents per pound for cotton for the 1974 and 1975 crops. The target price to be paid by the producer will be the established price, which is the average of the market price for the first 5 months of the marketing year or the loan level, with no payment to the producer if market prices are higher than the target price. In the event of crop failures, the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the President, may establish supplementary price support provisions to provide payments to farmers in the event of crop failure.

Other provisions
Changes the present $65.00 per crop limitation on wheat, feed grains, and cotton to $20,000 per farmer applicable to income supplement payments.
Suspends the wheat marketing certificate collections from processors on July 1, 1973; extends the suspension of wheat marketing quotes through 1977; provides for payments to farmers in the case of a national disaster or other conditions that prevent the planting or harvesting of crops; provides for a cost-sharing program to eradicate the boll weevil or other cotton insect; continues the dairy indemnity program; increases the minimum dairy support price on manufactured milk to 80 percent of parity for the balance of this marketing year and for the next marketing year, which ends March 31, 1974; continues the wool program; provides for emergency incentives for small farmer forest owners, extends and expands the food stamp program.

Oversight, regarding the environmental and conservation programs and requirements for S. 5, 10, and 25 year contracts, and perpetual easements to carry out the purposes of the rural economic assistance program (REAP), Great Plains, and water bank programs; provides 50 percent cost-sharing for rural fire protection, and soybeans for alleviating distress caused by a natural disaster.

Provides that the President shall appropriate maximum adjustments in the domestic program which may be charged under the provisions of Executive Order 11725, dated June 13, 1973, or subsequent order, for any agricultural products (at any point in the distribution chain) as to which the Secretary of Agriculture certifies to the President that the supply of the product will be reduced to provide the level of support as a result of any price control or freeze order or regulation and that alternative means are not available.


Agreement and Consumer Protection Act

Amends, because of the administrative difficulties involved, the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended by the Agricultural and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 which provides for payments to farmers in the event of crop failure. In that event, the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the President, may establish supplementary price support provisions to provide payments to farmers in the event of crop failure.

Directs the Secretary of Commerce to submit, within 30 days of enactment of this resolution, an estimate of funds needed to carry out the Secretary’s mandate for conducting a census of agriculture in 1974; requires that funds hereafter be appropriated for planning the 1974 census and utilized for such purpose; and directs the Secretary to take the necessary action to ensure that the data furnished in the 1974 census be made public through appropriate publication as soon as practicable following the closing of such census. S. J. Res. 95, P. S. June 22, 1973. (V)

Emergency tobacco allotment transfer

Provides that the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the transfer of tobacco acreage allotments across county lines in 1973 in 12 named counties in Georgia and South Carolina if he finds that one of the counties has suffered an overall loss of 10 percent or more in the number of acres of tobacco planted as a result of a natural disaster, and that the lease will not impair the program and provides that the provisions of the act shall apply only to those farmers in the county that suffered a loss of 30 percent or more in the number of acres of tobacco planted, in which case the transfer would have to be to a farm in the same or a nearby county within the State having an allotment for the same kind of tobacco. H. R. 4258, Public Law 93-83, approved August 1, 1973. (V)

Feed grain set-aside program

Increases the acreage rate for option B participants in the feed grain program to assure option B participants the same parity guarantees which option A participants now have. S. 1827, P. S. April 7, 1973. (V)

Forest Service personnel level

Requires that the number of permanent, full-time Forest Service employees employed by the Department of Agriculture to carry out the activities of the Forest Service be...
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE S 23923

December 22, 1973

RURAL environmental assistance — REAL — and water bank programs

Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to make grants in the full amounts appropriated for the Farmers Home Administration for fiscal year 1973, to supplement federal and direct or indirectly combat activities in or over or from the shores of Cambodia or in or over Laos by U.S. forces; and provides that none of the funds herein appropriated under this act or hereafter appropriated under any other act for publicity or propaganda purposes for the preparation, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television, or film presentation designed to support the war effort of any country may be expended for such purpose or for any other act for publicity or propaganda purposes for the preparation, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television, or film presentation designed to support the war effort of any country.

RURAL development loans

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

December 22, 1973

Treasury, Postal Service, and general government

Appropriates a total of $5,283,189,000 for fiscal year 1974 for the Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Postal Service, the executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies. Pub. L. 92-143, approved October 30, 1973. (365)

CONGRESS

Access to information

Assures Congress the full and prompt production of information by its committees in the event of disputes over release that may arise. Pub. L. 93-118, approved October 4, 1973. (371)

Interior and related agencies


Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies


Legislative branch

Appropriates a total of $2,905,189,000 in new budget authority for the Legislative Branch for fiscal year 1974. H.R. 6991. Public L. 93-145, approved November 1, 1973. (300)

Military construction


Par value modification

Appropriates such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed $2,293,000,000, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out section 3 of the Par Value Modification Act (Public L. 92-268), as amended, which directs the Secretary to maintain the value in terms of gold of United States dollars contributed to the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the Inter-American Development Bank, H.J. Res. 748. Public L. 93-143, approved October 26, 1973. (404, 465)

Military construction

Appropriates $4,749,403,000 in new budget obligatory authority for fiscal year 1974 for Public Works and Power Development, including the Corps of Engineers—Civil, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bonneville Power Administration, and other power agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Appalachian Regional Development Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Atomic Energy Commission, and related independent agencies and commissions. H.R. 8947. Public L. 93-97, approved August 16, 1973. (356)

Supplemental

Appropriates $1,703,125,386 in supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1974. H.R. 11767. Public L. 93-93. (356)

Transportation and related agencies


Extends the Continuing Resolution, Public L. 93-52, making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1974, until the sine die of the first session of this Congress, and suspends H.R. 735 which temporarily extends the date of Public L. 93-118, approved October 4, 1973, from January 30 to October 31, 1973. Provides that none of the funds made available by this Act shall be used by the Cost of Living Council to carry out a program which discriminates among petroleum marketers in the method of establishing prices for petroleum products; exempts the Export-Import Bank from the requirement that the funding rate for activities covered by the Bank's Assistance Appropriation Bill shall not exceed one quarter of the rates provided by the Joint resolution; and provides that no State in the aggregate will receive less than 90 percent of the amounts it received in fiscal year 1972 for grants to local educational agencies, and that no local educational agency shall receive less than 90 percent or more than 115 percent of what it received in fiscal year 1973. H. J. Res. 727. Public L. 93-124, approved October 16, 1973. (446, 454)


Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies Appropriates $4,468,012,000 for fiscal year 1974 for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies; and contains other provisions. H.R. 8916. Public L. 93-162, approved November 27, 1973. (385,464)


December 22, 1973

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 23925

provides that the offices shall be filled by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1921, vetoed May 18, 1923. The Senate on May 22, 1973, overrode veto May 22, 1973; House sustained veto May 22, 1973. (6,14)

* Office of Management and Budget

Abolishes and reestablishes as new offices the offices of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and

the Joint Economic Committee to submit its report to the President by June 30, 1973, a report and recommendations on all questions relating to the principal recommendations of the Committee on Legislation of government documents committed to the Senate or any member thereof. S. Res. 15. Senate special session (VY)

* Senate confirmation of nominations

Certain federal offices

Requires that future appointments to fill vacancies in the offices of the head of the executive departments as defined in 3 U.S.C. 101 (the Departments of State; Treasury; Defense; Justice; Interior; Agriculture; Commerce; Labor; Health, Education, and Welfare; Housing and Urban Development; and Transportation) shall serve for a term of 4 years, subject to Senate confirmation, and makes such appointments for a term of 4 years, subject to Senate confirmation, for the duration of the term. The Senate shall be notified of the date of the appointment and the term. Senate confirmation of nominations

Executive Office appointees

Requires that appointments by the President to fill the offices of the Office of Management and Budget begin no later than January 20, 1977, and (2) the Department of Transportation, and (3) the Department of Energy. Senate confirmation of nominations

Executive Office appointees

Provides that the offices of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall be filled by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1921, vetoed May 18, 1923. The Senate on May 22, 1973, overrode veto May 22, 1973; House sustained veto May 22, 1973. (6,14)

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30 days the forces may be removed; and provides that no such decision may be based upon the presence of inflammatory symptoms indicative of possible involvement in hostilities, shall not be considered to be in an inflammatory condition.

He that seeks to profit by the public funds of the United States, as a private, non-profit organization for any public purpose, and for that purpose, for a period of one year, or until such time as a court may determine, the person is acting in the public interest, and is continuing, or has previously been considered, to be acting in the public interest, may be excluded from further participation in the public interest, and is continuing, or has previously been considered, to be acting in the public interest, may be excluded from any public activity.

Rabbit meat inspection

Amends the Truth in Lending Act to protect consumers against inaccurate and unfair billing practices, prohibits, in title I, The Fair Credit Billing Act, unfair billing practices including inaccurate billing, the resolution of billing errors, and the regulation of credit reports, and extends the provisions of the Act to cover credit billing.

Truth in Lending Act amendments

Amends the Truth in Lending Act to protect consumers against inaccurate and unfair billing practices, prohibits, in title I, The Fair Credit Billing Act, unfair billing practices including inaccurate billing, the resolution of billing errors, and the regulation of credit reports, and extends the provisions of the Act to cover credit billing.

Bankruptcy act amendments

Amends section 362 of the Bankruptcy Act, which prohibits sales increases for refusing to make full and timely payments, by extending the provisions of the Act to cover credit billing.

Civil remedies for victims of racketeering activity and theft

Amends title 18 of the United States Code to strengthen civil remedies for victims of racketeering activity and provide a civil action for damages resulting from violations of section 1962 of title 18 of the United States Code, which relates to crime involving racketeering activity.

Amendments of 1973 to Federal laws relating to explosives

Amends section 846(a) of title 18 U.S.C. to increase the penalties for the terms "reprocessed wool" and "reused wool" used for the term "destruction of wool" in the Gun Control Act of 1968 and imposing a fine of $100,000 or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both, for any person who violates the provisions of title 18 U.S.C. to add language exempting from the term "destructive device" in the Gun Control Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-818) antiques dealer, used for recreational and cultural purposes.
December 22, 1973

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - SENATE
S 23927

Methadone Diversion Control Act

Amends the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-513, commonly called the Controlled Substances Act, to provide new authority for the Attorney General to establish a comprehensive drug abuse program to interrupt the flow of narcotics into the treatment of narcotic addicts; provides definitions of "maintenance program" to enable the Attorney General to establish more specific and comprehensive regulatory controls over methadone treatment centers, which are used in the treatment of narcotic addicts; requires practitioners who dispense or administer narcotic drugs in the treatment of narcotic addicts to obtain a special registration certificate; provides for such registration certificates to be canceled in the event of violation of the Controlled Substances Act and the regulations thereunder; and provides for the denial of such registration certificates to any person who has been convicted of a violation of such Act. 8. 16. P. S. March 29, 1973. (VV)

Public Safety Officers' Group Life Insurance Act

Amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to establish a means of meeting the financial needs of public safety officers killed in the line of duty where the charge or death occurs on or after October 17, 1973, and provides for the Department of Justice's Assistance Administration to make an interim payment, not to exceed $3,000, to an eligible surviving dependent of such person and an ongoing payment of not less than $100 per month to the dependents of such person. 8. 15. P. S. March 29, 1973. (VV)

Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act

Amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide a gratuity of $50,000 to the dependents of public safety officers killed in the line of duty where the crime or death occurs on or after October 17, 1973, and provides for the Department of Justice's Assistance Administration to make an initial payment of not less than $10,000 and a maximum coverage of $35,000 to the dependents of such person. 8. 13. P. S. March 29, 1973. (VV)

Revision of the Jurisdiction of Three-Judge Courts

Amends sections 2221, 2222, 2224, and 2403 of title 28, United States Code, to eliminate the requirement for special three-judge courts in cases seeking to enjoin the enforcement of State or Federal laws on the grounds of unconstitutionality; provides for the retention of three-judge courts when otherwise required by act of Congress or in any case involving apportionment of congressional districts or the apportionment of any statewide legislative body or a legislative redistricting proceeding and procedure of three-judge courts in cases where they will continue to be required; and insures the right of States to intervene in cases seeking to enjoin State laws on the ground of unconstitutionality. 8. 271. P. S. July 14, 1973. (VV)

Runaway Youth Act

Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants and to provide technical assistance to nonprofit private agencies for the purpose of developing local facilities to deal primarily with the problems of runaways in a manner which operates outside the law enforcement structure and juvenile justice system which are designed to shelter young people for a short period of time, rather than on a long-term basis, and to provide medical care and counseling as needed, and are equipped to provide a program of field counseling, where the runaway has moved to permanent living facilities; authorizes funds to conduct research on the scope of the runaway problem in this country focusing on but not limited to "the age, sex, socioeconomic background of the runaway situation," and "to which and to children run, and the relationship between running away and other illegal behavior." authorizes the appropriation of $10 million for each of fiscal years 1974, 1975, 1976; and contains other provisions. 8. 1973. (VV)

Victims of Crime Act

Amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to establish a direct Federal crime compensation program for territorial areas of direct Federal concern to provide a means of meeting the financial needs of the innocent victims of violent crime, intervenors acting to prevent the commission of a crime or assisting in the apprehension of suspected criminals, or their surviving dependents; establishes an independent Federal program to make grants to eligible organizations for the purpose of providing compensation to the victims of crime, or their survivors, of crimes occurring in the territorial areas of direct Federal concern; authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a special fund in the Treasury to consist of moneys from (1) criminal fines paid in the various courts of the United States, (2) additional appropriated funds, and (3) contributed funds; authorizes the appropriation of $8 million for fiscal year 1973 and, until specific appropriations are made, authorizes the use of funds appropriated for the Department of Justice or the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; and authorizes the use, through the established mechanisms of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, of LEAA grant funds on the usual 75 to 25 percent basis to assist substantially comparable State programs. 8. 300. P. S. March 29, 1973. (VV)

Victims of Crime Act (Omnibus)

Establishes a Federal crime compensation program for territories of direct Federal concern for innocent victims of violent crime, intervenors, or their surviving dependents; and makes such program comparable to substantially comparable State programs; provides group life insurance coverage for Federal employees, and for their dependents, and assistance to States and local governments to provide such insurance; provides gratuities for dependents of public officials who die in the line of duty where the death occurs on or after October 17, 1973, and provides for the Department of Justice's Assistance Administration to make an initial payment of not less than $10,000 and a maximum coverage of $35,000 to the dependents of such person. 8. 1973. (VV)
Armed Forces Enlisted Personnel Bonus Revision Act

Amends chapter 8 of title 37, U.S.C., to revive the special pay bonus structure relating to members of the Armed Forces, and provides for the appointment of female candidates to the U.S. military academies. S. 2771. P.S./S. 6 December 20, 1973. (Vv)

Coast Guard authorization, 1974

Authorizes a total appropriation of $1089, 288,300 for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 1974 for the procurement of vessels and related pollution abatement programs and an additional appropriation of $424,651 for research and rescue station, and for the construction of shore and offshore establishments and buildings which continues the 1973 authorized $1.2 million -2 billion Great Lakes -0.1 billion expansion program of LORAN-C West Coast Project; authorizes an end year strength of 37,607 for active duty personnel, 2,773,684,000 for new appropriation methods for any future operations. S. 1900. P.S/August 2, 1973. (Vv)

Defense Conversion Act of 1950 Amendments

Makes permanent in the law certain provisions of the Dependants Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, which expire July 1, 1973, as follows: (1) continues the current monthly rates for quarters allowances for junior enlisted and officers, (2) removes the provisioin in title 37, U.S.C., that junior enlisted members are considered at all times to be deemed to be on active duty, (3) removes the requirement that junior enlisted members must allot part of their pay before they can receive the higher quarters allowance authorized for members having dependents, (4) provides secretarial authority to grant hardship discharges for certain enlisted members with dependents, (5) establishes procedures for determining dependency of parents, (6) provides that aviation cadets receive the same quarters allowance as an E-4, and (7) provides that monthly quarters allowances to dependents of members shall not, for such period as the Secretary may prescribe, be contingent on a pay status though permanent. (S. 2956) S. 2770. P.S./December 20, 1973. (Vv)

Military construction authorization, 1974

Authorizes a total of $2,773,584,000 in new base development for the fiscal year 1974 for construction and other related authority for the military departments and the Office of the Secretary within and outside the United States, and authority for construction of facilities for the Reserve Components. S. 1777. P.S./December 20, 1973. (Vv)

Medical officers pay structure

Increases monthly special pay for physicians (including Public Health Service officers),ervice during the fiscal year 1974, for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, testing and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component of the Armed Forces, and the military training student loads; authorizes the end strength for active duty personnel for fiscal year 1974 at 2,201,000, a reduction of 43,000 persons; continues the authority to guarantee or to participate in the financing for South Vietnam and Laos with funding of the Department of Defense and the Department of State; authorizes an annual authorization by Congress of the number of civilians employed by the Department of Defense and the Department of State to assist in the collection of indirect taxes; authorizes a maximum 12-month use of funds for economic or military aid to North Vietnam; places a $25 million limitation on direct aid for defense programs; and authorizes the transfer of $25 million to defense programs. S. 2956. P.S./May 21, 1973; P.S./January 17, 1973. (Vv)

Military procurement authorization, 1974

Authorizes $21,289,020,000 for fiscal year 1974 for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, testing and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component of the Armed Forces, and the military training student loads; authorizes the end strength for active duty personnel for fiscal year 1974 at 2,201,000, a reduction of 43,000 persons; continues the authority to guarantee or to participate in the financing for South Vietnam and Laos with funding of the Department of Defense and the Department of State; authorizes an annual authorization by Congress of the number of civilians employed by the Department of Defense and the Department of State to assist in the collection of indirect taxes; authorizes a maximum 12-month use of funds for economic or military aid to North Vietnam; places a $25 million limitation on direct aid for defense programs; and authorizes the transfer of $25 million to defense programs. S. 2956. P.S./May 21, 1973; P.S./January 17, 1973. (Vv)

Sold Service Academy appointments

Authorizes the Delegate in Congress from Guam and the Virgin Islands each to nominate a cadet to each of the three service academies and permits each of the Delegates to nominate one cadet to his respective service academy upon the recommendation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. H.R. 7562. Public Law 93-171, approved November 29, 1973. (Vv)

Servicemen's benefits

Makes several amendments to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which are designed to continue the same tax treatment for surviving dependents for the 1974 Survivor Benefit Plan. P.L. 92-425, as formerly was available for them under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan
December 22, 1973

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S. 23929

Dulles and Friendship Airports transit lines

Amends the National Capital Transportation Act of 1969 to authorize the Sidewalks Authority in such amounts as may be necessary to design and construct busways and to make payments to the Transit Authority in such amounts as may be necessary to pay the cost of designing and other necessary planning for a rail rapid transit line in the median of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway between Dulles International Airport; provides for the Secretary to contract with the Transit Authority for a comprehensive study of the feasibility of extending a rail rapid transit line in the median of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway to the Dulles International Airport; and authorizes therefor an additional appropriation of not to exceed $10 million to carry out the purposes of this act. S. 2047. P/S July 9, 1973. (261)

Election law

Amends the District of Columbia Election Act as follows: changes the filing deadline for nominating petitions from 45 to 60 days before an election; eliminates the 90 day duty to establish a nominating committee in the District; authorizes the Board of Elections to use volunteers in connection with voter registration and voter education efforts; reduces the signature requirements for third party candidates for President from 8000 to 6000 for the registered voters; grants the Board of Elections the authority to enact rules and regulations to carry out the duties and duties given to it under the Election Act; extends the period of time provided under the Election Act for the Board of Elections to rule on the validity of challenged ballots from 7 to 10 days; provides for polls to open 30 minutes earlier on election day; specifies the term of newly-elected members to the Board of Education to begin 30 days after the certification of their election; amends the run-off election for the Delegate to Congress; and contains other provisions. H.R. 6713. Public Law 93-92, approved August 14, 1973. (VV)

International center complex

Authorizes an additional appropriation of $2.2 million for improvements to the land (streets, sidewalks, water mains, etc.) which was transferred to the Department of State under the authority of Public Law 89-550, for use as sites for foreign chanceries. S. 1235. Public Law 93-40, approved June 12, 1973. (VV)

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Authorizes an appropriation of $2,400,000 for the current year 1974, and $2,500,000 for the fiscal year 1975, to the Secretary of the Interior for maintenance, security, information, interpretation, janitorial, and all other non-performing arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. S. 1760. Public Law 93-67, approved July 10, 1973. (VV)

Minimum Wage Act for airline employees

Amends the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Act in order to allow airline employees to engage in the practice known as "day trading" which allows an employee to accumulate a number of successive days of work in addition to the two regular days of each week, by voluntarily working more than five days in a 14-day period. H.R. 10806. Secretary Public Law 93-—, approved —— 1973. (VV)

National Visitor Center Facilities Act of 1968

Amends the National Visitor Center Facilities Act to authorize the appropriation of $8,880,000 for construction necessary to construct the alternate site of the Union Station as a National Visitor Center, and to direct that the Secretary of the Interior provide interpretative transportation service to or between the National Visitor Center, the Capitol Grounds, the Mall, the
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S 23930

Ellis, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, West Palm Beach, Florida, and Park, and such other visitor facilities as may be established pursuant to the National Vision of the O. S. S. 23930. Public Law 93-62, approved July 6, 1973. (VV)

Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium

Amends section 8 of the Public Buildings Act of 1958, as amended, to authorize the Armory Board to borrow $1.5 million to increase the seating capacity of the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium. (Firms 31, 1972, to December 31, 1973, the temporary suspension of duty on certain casings of caprolactam monomer in water solution, and contains other provisions. H.R. 3824. Public Law 93-79, approved July 50, 1973. (VV)

Salary

Institutes a suspension of the import duty on certain forms of copper, for the District of Columbia income tax, and exempts the Mayor, and members of the city council of the mayor, and member of the board of directors of the District as established by the District of Columbia Self Government and Governmental Reorganization Act from the provisions of the Hatch Act (3724(a)(2), U.S.C.). H.R. 6859. P.H. November 26, 1973; P/S amended December 14, 1973. House agreed to Senate amendments with an amendment December 20, 1973; Senate asked for conference. (VV)

Usury law amendment


American Revolution bicentennial coin

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, when he determines that the use of copper in the one-cent piece is no longer practicable, to change the alloy to not less than 98 percent aluminum and such other metals as he shall determine, and to prescribe the weight thereof. S. 2705. P/S December 14, 1973. (VV)

American Revolution bicentennial coin

Authorizes the Secretary to change the design on the reverse side of the dollar, half dollar and quarter dollar coins minted on or after July 4, 1975, to commemorate the Bioentennial of the American Revolution and directs that such dates be described as "1776-1976," and that after July 4, 1975, and January 1, 1977, shall bear the date "1776-1976" in place of the date of coinage and all such coins minted thereafter shall bear the date "1776-1976" in addition to the date of coinage. S. 1141. Public Law 93-127, approved July 16, 1973. (VV)

Deposits on deposit interest rates

Extends from June 1, 1973, until August 1, 1974, the authority of the Federal Bank Regulators to establish flexible ceilings on the rate of interest payable on time savings deposits by Commercial Banks, Mutual Savings Banks, and Savings and Loan Associations. S.J. Res. 128. Public Law 93-62, approved July 50, 1973. (VV)

Duty suspensions

Carapool Monomer in Water Solution


Dyeing and Tanning Materials


Manganese Ore

Continues for a 3-year period through June 30, 1976, the existing suspension of duty on certain manganese ore which is primarily used for metallurgical purposes in the production of steel. H.R. 6776. Public Law 93-99, approved August 16, 1973. (VV)

Metal Scrap

Continues for an additional 2 years, to July 1, 1975, the suspension of the duties on certain metal waste and scrap principally such scrap as iron and steel, aluminum, magnesium, and nickel alloys, as provided for by item 911.12 of the Tariff Schedules. H.R. 2281. Public Law 93-79, approved July 30, 1973. (VV)

East-West trade policy resolution

Affirms the Congress' general support for increased commercial and non-commercial relations with the nonmarket economy countries, principally the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the People's Republic of China, and Eastern Europe. S.J. Res. 131. P/S June 30, 1973. (VV)

Economic Stabilization Act Amendments

Extends for 1 year, to April 30, 1974, the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 which authorized the President to issue such orders and regulations as he may deem appropriate to stabilize prices, rents, wages, and salaries; gives the President the authority to establish, after public hearings, priorities of use and an allocation system of supplies of petroleum products in order to meet essential needs in various sections of the country and to prevent anticompetitive effects which could develop from shortages of petroleum products; exempts workers earning less than $5.00 an hour from wage controls; and provides that nothing in this act be construed to authorize or require the President to impose pound or withhold funds appropriated, authorized, or available to the Congress; requires business enterprises required to make price reports to the Cost of Living Council (firms of sales or revenues of $250 million or more) to make public disclosure of reports, except for proposed volume increases in the goods which cover periods during which the firm charges a price for a substantial product that is 1.5 percent or more lower than the price previously in effect for such product on January 10, 1978, or on the date 15 months preceding the end of such period, which ever is later, and contains certain deadlines. S. Public Law 93-28, approved April 30, 1973. (VV)

Federal financing bank

Provide for a Federal Financing Bank through which the marketing of Federal and federally assisted borrowing activities can be centralized; provides for advance submission of financing plans to the Secretary of the Treasury and for Treasury approval of the method and source of financing, terms of interest, and other financing terms and conditions of certain obligations issued or sold by Federal agencies. In such cases the approval requirement does not apply to obligations issued or sold pursuant to an Act of Congress which expressly provides a guarantee of such obligations by the U.S. (that is, obligations issued or sold by the Tennessee Valley Authority and which are sold or issued by the Farmers Home Administration. H.R. 5874. Public Law 93-99, approved August 16, 1973. (VV)

Financial institution structure and regulation

Extends until December 31, 1974, the authority of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to regulate in a flexible manner the interest rates or dividends payable by insured banks on time and savings deposits and by members of the Federal Home Loan Bank system on deposits, shares, or withdrawable accounts; prohibits NOW accounts by which a depos­iitor may remove funds from a savings account through the use of a negotiable order of withdrawal except that such accounts are permissible in the States of Nevada and New Hampshire, the only two States in which such accounts are presently being offered, as a means of insuring the deposit to place, in general, a statutory prohibition until June 30, 1974, on the approval by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation of conversions from the mutual to stock form by savings and loan associations whose accounts are or would become insurable by the Corporation, permits Federal savings and loan associations and national banks to invest in State housing corpora­tions incorporated in the State in which the association or bank is located; establishes a new procedure for payment by insured savings and loan associations of premiums into the reserve fund of the Corporation; and contains other provisions. H.R. 6770. Public Law 93-100, approved August 16, 1973. (VV)

Urban development laws and Credit

Extends the authority of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to carry out its basic housing and community develop­ment programs under the Housing Act for 1 year, to June 30, 1974, and authorizes therefor an appropriation of $1.943 million for the activities authorized by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Home Loan Banks. (firms 31, 1972, to December 31, 1973, the temporary suspension of duty on certain casings of caprolactam monomer in water solution, and contains other provisions. H.R. 4504. Public Law 93-79, approved July 50, 1973. (VV)

Duty suspensions

Carapool Monomer in Water Solution


Copper


USURY LAW AMENDMENT


AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COIN

Authorizes the Secretary to change the design on the reverse side of the dollar, half dollar and quarter dollar coins minted on or after July 4, 1975, to commemorate the Bi-}
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such a management company may be sold at a profit provided that for three years after the sale at least 75 percent of the managers and directors of the fund are independent of the new and old investment advisors, and that the new management company imposes no "burden," as defined, on the fund; and contains other provisions. S. 470. P.S. June 18, 1973. (193)

Securities Pricing Act
Amends the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, by vesting the Federal Reserve System and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) the power and the responsibility to direct the evolution of market and settlement arrangements mandated by national securities associations and by broker-dealers engaged in interstate commerce; requires clearing agencies and securities depositories to register with and report to the SEC, and empowers the Commission to conduct investigations related to such registration as the Commission deems necessary. Extends the authority to conduct investigations into accounts held in "street name." Confirms the SEC’s authority to enforce the registration provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Provides that expenses of the Commission in connection with investigations and hearings shall be paid by the SEC. Requires the SEC to review the rules of a market and the procedures of an exchange if it determines that such a review is necessary in the public interest. Provides that the SEC shall consider, among other things, the development of "fair and efficient" methods of financing. Similar to S. 229. P. S. August 1, 1973. (Vv)

Social Security—SSI benefits increase
Increases by 7 percent the monthly social security benefit as of March, 1974 and by an additional 4 percent beginning June, 1974, to bring benefits up to 11 percent above the present payment; provides that automatic cost-of-living increases in the social security benefits of beneficiaries will become effective for the month of June rather than for January; increases the present payment of $12,600 to $12,135.10 in 1974; increases the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments to the aged, blind, and disabled; increases the present payment of $146 to $149 per month for an individual beginning January 1974 with a further increase to $150 in July, 1974; increases the present payment of $139 to $210 in January, 1974 and to $219 in July, 1974; provides that SSI recipients will continue to be eligible to participate in the Food Stamp program until July 1, 1974; further suspends the implementation of the social services regulations related to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Provides that the SSI recipients must participate in the Medicaid program, care facilities which do not meet Medicaid standards, and may not receive benefits of physical therapists under Medicare; permits a 90-day respite period. Federal matching of extended unemployment compensation benefits in any State whose unemployment rate exceeds 4 percent without regard to the present requirement that unemployment must be at least 20 percent of the number of the population in the State as it was in the 1971 population census. P. S. August 1, 1973. (Vv)

Education Education of the handicapped amendments
Extends the Education of the Handicapped Act of 1975, as amended, for three years, through fiscal year 1976, and authorizes therefor a total appropriation of $464.3 million; adds four new leadership positions at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; requires the Secretary of Education to assist the associate commissioner in carrying out his duties; continues the advisory committee on family services; authorizes an additional $100,000 for the secretary of Education to conduct a study of the implementation of the act; authorizes an additional $100,000 for the State of New York to conduct an evaluation of its program for the education of the handicapped; and authorizes an annual authorization of $100,000; makes grant authorizations for preschool and school programs to the States and the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1974, $80 million for fiscal year 1975, and $100 million for fiscal year 1976; requires the Secretary of Education to submit to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare an audit of the procedures and the way in which the Secretary of Education has used the funds for the financial assistance for handicapped children and services; provides that no Federal funds for fiscal year 1974, to bring benefits up to 11 percent above the present payment of $12,600 to $12,135.10 in 1974, will be expended from the funds obtained in the preceding year to help States to make up for the amount allotted to the States in fiscal year 1974 that is $655 million or more in any one year. P. S. June 18, 1973. (193)
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is elected; provides for the appointment, by the President of the Senate, of the 7 members of the majority party and 3 members of the minority party, upon the recommendation of the Majority or Minority Committee, to make a complete investigation and study of matters relating to the boundary between and the fishing area of the Democratic National Committee in the Watertag Building in Washington, D.C., and authorizes the committee to file a report of its findings at not later than February 28, 1974; authorizes an amount not to exceed $600,000 for the committee to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and contains other provisions. S. Res. 69. Senate adopted February 10, 1973.

Amends S. Res. 60 to increase the authorization for expenses of the Select Committee on Presidential Election Campaign Activities through February 28, 1974, from $500,000 to $1 million of which not to exceed $40,000 shall be available for the procurement of the services of individual consultants or organizations therefor. S. Res. 132. Senate adopted June 25, 1973. (V)

Declares Senate approval of actions taken by the Select Committee on Presidential Election Campaign Activities, Senator Sam J. Ervin, to approve the pipeline Authorization Act for the Southern District of New York in a criminal case entitled United States v. Vincent Maurice Stans, and others, which involves a campaign contribution for $500,000 allegedly made by Robert Vesco. S. Res. 181. Senate adopted October 10, 1973. (V)

Contains miscellaneous provisions, including (1) extension of Senate Legislation to the President's Administration Act, effective through February 28, 1973, to provide an additional $500,000 for expenses of the Select Committee on Presidential Election Campaign Activities through February 28, 1973, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for the procurement of the services of individual consultants or organizations. S. Res. 209. Senate adopted December 4, 1973. (V)

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR FOR WATERTAG INVESTIGATION

States the sense of the Senate that the President should (1) immediately designate an individual of the highest character and integrity to serve as special prosecutor for the government of the United States in any and all cases and controversies, on the advice and consent of the Senate, brought by or against the President or by or against any individual or group of individuals, with respect to the Watergate Investigation; (2) grant such special prosecutor such powers, privileges and other necessary attributes as are necessary to the effective performance of his duties; and (3) submit the name of such designee to the Senate, requesting a resolution of approval therefor. S. Res. 106. Senate adopted May 1, 1973. (V)

Extends to June 4, 1974, the term of the grand jury of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia which was established on June 4, 1973, and provides that the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, upon determination by the head of the business of the grand jury will not be completed by that date, may extend its term for an additional 6 months and upon application by the grand jury upon the affirmative vote of a majority of its members, provided however, that in no event shall such term extend beyond December 4, 1974. H. Res. 1398. Public Law 93-172, approved November 30, 1973. (V)

Voter Registration Act

Establishes a voter information system for Federal elections through the mail, establishes within the Bureau of the Census a Voter Registration Program to administer the program with an Administrator and two Associates of different political parties to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate; provides that an individual who qualifies as a voter registration judge or clerk as provided under this act shall be entitled to vote in Federal elections in that State; requires States to provide an opportunity for individuals to register to vote up to 30 days before a Federal election; provides that the Administrator shall prepare voter registration forms designed to provide a simple method for a mail to be distributed by the Postal Service at any time from the beginning of registration to the day of the election; provides that in no event shall the voter registration judge, that, in addition to appropriate action under State law, a State officer shall notify the Administration which shall provide assistance, and that when a State officer or the Administrator determines that a pattern of fraud or attempts at fraudulent registration exists, either may request the Attorney-General to bring a civil action, in the United States District Court to enjoin fraudulent registration; includes criminal penalties for the falsifying of voter registration forms; provides for payment to the States of the cost, as determined by the Administrator, of voter registration forms under this act, and provides financial assistance to States adopting this system for State elections and contains other provisions. S. 352. P.L. 93, 8 May 9, 1973. (H)

ENERGY

Alaska pipeline

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, or an appropriate agency head, to grant rights-of-way through Federal lands (except for National Park System, Indian, and Outer Continental Shelf lands) for transportation by pipeline of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any refined product produced therefrom, up to the width of a right-of-way, not exceeding 50 feet plus the ground occupied by the pipeline and related facilities unless the Secretary or the agency head determines otherwise; provides that a right-of-way may be supplemented by an additional right-of-way on Federal lands in the vicinity of the pipeline with the approval of the Secretary or the agency head; provides for the reimbursement to the government for the use of the right-of-way at the fair market rental price as well as for certain other expenses, and the joint use of rights-of-way; provides that the pipeline is to be constructed, operated, and maintained as a common carrier; prohibits the export of domestic oil and natural gas if a certificate of public convenience and necessity to that effect is not filed with the Secretary of Commerce; contains provisions with respect to the receipt of a certificate of public convenience and necessity to the effect that such exports will not diminish the total quantity or quality of a national natural gas supply adequate to the needs of the national interest; and (3) are in accord with the Export Administration Act of 1971. Congress does not disapprove within 60 days.

Provides, in Title II, Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act, that the trans-Alaska oil pipeline, from the North Slope of Alaska to Port Valdez, be constructed promptly without further administrative or judicial delay under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA); authorizes and directs the Secretary and other Federal officers to issue rights-of-way and other authorizations necessary for the construction and operation of the trans-Alaska oil pipeline system, including roads and airstrips, as described in the final Environmental Impact Statement issued on March 20, 1973; imposes strict liability of up to $50 million without regard to fault on the owner of the pipeline for any oil spill; and imposes strict liability on the owners of tankers carrying oil from the pipeline and provides that no action for any oil spill, with the owner and operator jointly liable for the first $14 million and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund liable for the remainder up to $100 million; establishes the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund; authorizes the Treasury Secretary to be appointed for terms no longer than two years, which the President may designate; provides that in no event shall the possession of such designee be entitled to be administered by the holders of the trans-Alaska pipeline right-of-way, and provides that the final amount to be collected in the fund will be collected from the holder of the oil at the time it is loaded on the vessel until $100 million has been accumulated in the fund and is used for the construction of the pipeline.

Contains miscellaneous provisions, in Title IV, Construction Standards, and vessel traffic control by the Coast Guard in the Valdez area, Senate confirmation of the Secretary; and requires the Head of the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration except for the present appointments unless such nominations are disapproved by the Senate, exemption of the first sale of crude oil and natural gas from stripper wells (those wells with an average daily production of not more than 10 barrels) from price controls, and allocation programs, and advance payment to Alaskan natives of $5 million every six months beginning fiscal year 1976; grants the Federal Energy Administration authority to ensure prompt enforcement of the laws; waives the Ross Commission authorities by granting statutory status to the Alaska Pipeline Authority; authorizes the Secretary to seek legal action against any person to whom oil or gas is sold as a pipeline customer or who operates oil or gas pipeline; authorizes the Secretary to seize and to seek preliminary injunctive relief to avoid unfair competitive practices; authorizes the Secretary to direct agencies from obtaining advance approval from the Office of Management and Budget for Federal funds; provides for the determination of more persons and provides a procedure for advance review by the General Accounting Office; the information requested is obtained with a minimum burden upon businesses or persons required to furnish such information;
Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act

Seeks to alleviate the national energy shortage by imposing 1 hour advanced time on a year-round basis for a five-year trial period (beginning at 2:00 a.m. on the first Sunday, January 1, 1972, and continuing every year thereafter until April 1977, or April 24, 1975) throughout the country. The President is authorized to exempt any State upon a proclamation by the Governor of that State, prior to the effective date, that such an exemption from uniform advanced time is necessary to avoid undue hardship or to conserve fuel; requires the Secretary of Transportation to report to Congress on the operation and effects of this act on the use of energy, traffic safety (including the safety of children traveling to and from school), and school hours; and requires the Federal Communications Commission to permit certain daytime broadcast stations to operate before local sunrise. H.R. 11324, Public Law 93-182, approved December 15, 1973. (536)

Eik Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve

Authorizes the purchase and development of petroleum from Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 1 (known as Eik Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve) for national defense purposes and directs the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserves Number 1 and 4. H.R. 19240, Public Law 93-386, approved October 1, 1974. (536)

Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act

Requires the President to implement a comprehensive mandatory allocation program (1) to control the total consumption of crude oil, residual fuel oil, and refined petroleum products in amounts and prices in accordance with regulations to be promulgated not later than 15 days after the enactment date of this Act (with a 30 day delay permitted with respect to the allocation of gasoline and any allocation of products which are allocated under section 203(a)(3) of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, as the promulgation of the regulations under this act) which are to be designed to meet the following objectives: (1) public health, safety, and welfare (including residential heating), and the national defense; (2) the equalization of production and prices among regions and the United States and sectors of the petroleum industry, including independent refiners, small refiners, nonbranded independent marketers, branded independent marketers, and among all users; (3) the allocation of residual fuel oil and refined petroleum products as necessary to maintain exploration for, and production of, energy resources; (4) the coordination of the energy activities of the Federal Government and leaders of State governments; (5) the coordination of emergency activities; prepare a long-range comprehensive energy plan for the United States, to be updated annually, for energy development, utilization, and conservation; and, in re-examine all legislation and regulations and report to Congress on or before January 1, 1974, and annually thereafter, an energy report to accompany the Energy Plan indicating estimates of energy needs for the ensuing ten-year period, discussion of sources of supply for meeting those needs, and an evaluation of trends in price, quality, management, and utilization of energy resources; authorizes the Comptroller General to monitor and evaluate the operations of the Council and report to Congress with respect to Federal energy programs including his recommendations and reports, including consideration of existing and expected Federal energy programs; and establishes an annual energy accounting. H.R. 11665, P.L. 93-273, approved March 1, 1973. (580)
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operating costs, and encouragement of car­
pooling; suspends the requirements for a full
environmental impact statement for Federal actions
for more than one year's duration.

Authorizes the President to take certain
other actions to increase the availability of
petroleum supplies, including requiring ex­
isting domestic oil fields to produce at their
maximum rate, and limiting the export of
petroleum products.

Includes provisions regarding administr­
ative procedure in order to insure account­
dable and due process, judicial review, and
sanctions; contains safeguards and proce­
dures to prevent the virtual subversion of
the anti-trust laws and provides a limited defense
under the anti-trust laws for persons or com­
panies acting in compliance with Federal
directives under this act.

Amends the Clean Air Act to authorize the
Administrator to temporarily suspend any
emission limitation related to control of pol­
lutants resulting from fuel burning or other
activities in order to assure public health.

Provides for Federal involvement in Federal
projects, including contracts, agreements, and
programs directed or authorized by this act by
the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act,
and the Agriculture Act of 1973; directs
the establishment of a joint Federal-industry
corporation, such as the president shall
establish, to Congress for approval on a
case-by-case basis; authorizes for the project
$2 million for fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

In Title II, "Geothermal Energy Act of
1973," authorizes the Secretary of the Interior
to guarantee loans (up to 75 percent of the
amounts as required to NASA; and Canada, 1980--2000). Provides for Immediate research
and development programs and a demonstration
program and establishes a joint Federal-industry
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establish, to Congress for approval on a
case-by-case basis; authorizes for the project
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Endangered Species Act

Provides for conservation, protection, and propagation of threatened and endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants by Federal action and by encouraging the establishment of State and local governments to develop plans for the conservation, protection, and propagation of threatened and endangered species, or to become endangered within the foreseeable future, is by Federal action or State and local action, or by the owner must be authorized by the Secretary of Interior to enter upon the lands affected, that habitat to have sole responsibility for maintaining the land; directs the Secretary of Interior to enter upon the lands; authorizes $100 million a year for 8 years; authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer the Fish and Wildlife and other programs established under this act, to review, with the heads of other Federal agencies, statewide land use and planning programs, and State land use programs for conformity to the provisions of this act, and to assist in the coordination of activities of Federal Agencies with State land use programs; authorizes $10 million each year for 5 fiscal years to the Secretary of Agriculture; authorizes continued with anti-pollution regulations and policies already enacted; establishes the Environmental Advisory Board on Land Use Policy to assist in the exchange of data and information between land-use policies among all levels of government, and to recommend to the Congress such legislation as it deems appropriate to establish land use policies and any requirements or procedures necessary to assure that such policies are implemented.

Oil Pollution Act Amendments

Amends the Oil Pollution Act to conform with the 1969 and 1971 amendments to the National Environmental Policy Act of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended dealing with intentional discharges of oil and related actions; establishes a $5 million a year for 8 years for grants to States to establish management plans and grants to States to develop management plans; provides that the provisions of the act be consistent with Federal drinking water, surface water, and non-Federal lands adjacent to and authorities the expansion of the provisions of the act; authorizes $2 million a year for 8 years for training and research grants for the program to assist Indian tribes to develop land use programs for reservation and other Tribal lands and authorizes $500 million a year for 8 years; authorizes the Public Works in the act to promote the establishment of the Federal drinking water standards; (3) the States may establish minimum Federal drinking water standards for existing water systems which are necessary to maintain compliance with the Federal drinking water standards; (4) the States will be primarily responsible for enforcing the standards; (5) the States will be responsible for enforcement of the standards if the States fail to act in cases of imminent hazard; (6) a National Drinking Water Information Program shall advise the administrator on scientific and engineering matters; (7) EPA conduct and promote re-
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search, technical assistance, and training of operators for sewage treatment plants; (7) EPA conduct a rural water survey within two years of enactment; (8) EPA make grants-in-aid and demonstrations for sewage treatment projects with respect to water supply technology; (9) EPA make grants to the States to help people with low incomes reduce the water pollution from (10) citizens be authorized to bring injunctive suits against violating of primary drinking water standards and against the operator for failing to perform mandatory duties. S. 433. P.S. June 22, 1973. (Ven.)

Section 12. Facilities construction

Authorizes an additional $600,000,000 under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 for preliminary work on sewage treatment construction projects begun prior to the 1972 amendments in anticipation of the possibility of authorization before 1972; extends the deadline for filing reimbursement applications from October 18, 1974, to December 31, 1974, for preliminary work; extends the deadline for final processing of all projects. S. Res. 158. P.S. October 11, 1973. (Ven.)

Authorizes an appropriation of $249,065,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal year 1974 of which $1,740,750,000 is for operating expenses and $658,250,000 for plant and capital equipment including construction, and land acquisition, and contains other provisions. S. 194. Public Law 93-60, approved July 6, 1973. (206)

Amends Public Law 93-60, the Atomic Energy Commission Authorization Act for fiscal year 1974, by providing a supplemental authorization for appropriations of $10,700,000 for operating expenses and $5,000,000 for plant and capital equipment. S. 2645. Public Law 93-158, approved November 26, 1973. (Ven.)

Commission on Highway Beautification— extension

Extends to December 31, 1973, the date for submission to the President and the Congress of the report concerning the provisions of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 and authorizes therefor an additional appropriation of $250,000. Public Law 93-66, approved February 16, 1973. (Ven.)

Council on International Economic Policy

Extends the authorization on the Council on International Economic Policy (CIEP) until June 30, 1977, and authorizes $1.4 million for fiscal year 1974; provides that, instead of serving as Chairman, the President shall designate a Chairman of CIEP; provides that any Executive Director of CIEP, other than the incumbent, shall be appointed by the President subject to confirmation by the Senate; and requires that the annual report of the Council be a comparative description and analysis of certain specific activities, policies, and programs of the United States, the European Community, Japan, and the U.S.S.R. as well as an analysis concerning the economic relations between the United States and Canada, respectively, and the economic relations between the U.S. Government and American business and recommendations for programs and policies to assure the United States that American business is competitive in international commerce. S. 1636. Public Law 93-121, approved October 4, 1973. (92)

Disaster relief

Emergency Disaster Bill

Authorizes and directs the President to make grants to units of State and local public agencies for pre-disaster assistance for fire suppression, tree removal, and reforestation work on public
and private lands in the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, California, to reduce the fire threat posed to life and property within the flood hazard area of the December 21, 1973, flood which killed thousands of tons of eucalyptus trees throughout the area; provided that the Uniform Hazard Mitigation Ordinance and the Uniform Mitigation Ordinance enacted by section 221 of the Disaster Relief Act of 1970 to carry out the provisions of this act in the area known as the 100 year major disaster. S. 1697. P/S May 21, 1973. (VV)

Emergency Loan Program for Disaster Areas
Amends the Farmers Home Administration emergency loan program under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, which was curtailed by the Department of Agriculture by action announced on December 27, 1972, to provide a source of funds for farmers and ranchers in areas determined to be disaster areas by either the Secretary of Agriculture or the President; eliminates certain features, including the loan forgiveness feature and low interest rates, which became available under the program as a result of the Disaster Relief Act of 1970, Public Law 91-606, and the "Agnes-Reagan Disaster Loan Act" of 1974, Public Law 93-24, which requires the Secretary to make, insure or guarantee loans to eligible applicants; sets the maximum loan amount equal to 50 percent of the principal amount of the principal amount of certain loans and charge interest at a rate to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury; applies the same interest rate and eliminates the forgiveness feature for single business administration disaster loans made under the Small Business Act in connection with any disaster occurring on or after the date of enactment of this act and contains other provisions. H.R. 93-24, approved June 28, 1973. (VV)

Domestic Volunteer Service Act—Action Programs for the National and Community Service Programs Act
Provides for the creation of new and expanded volunteer service programs by the ACTION Agency, which was established by Reorganization Plan II of 1961 and created as a single piece of enabling legislation; authorizes appropriations for fiscal years 1974 and 1975; contains other provisions; VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), the Peace Corps, the Foster Grandparent Program, RSVP (Retired Senior Volunteer Program), USA (University Year for ACTION Program), the Service Corps of Retired Executives and the Active Corps of Executives; provides for new voluntary activities to meet a broad range of human and social needs beyond the strict anti-poverty programs in- cluding programs to provide alternatives to the incarceration of youthful offenders, to promote educational and job opportunities for returning veterans and to provide community health and outreach for drug abuses; provides for two new older American programs: "Senior Help" and "Senior Companions" modeled on the Foster Grandparent program; and contains other provisions. S. 1148, Public Law 93-113, approved October 1, 1973. (VV)

Exemption of Federal Judiciary From Federal Pay Commission ceilings in connection with property within the identified flood-prone areas of communities eligible for assistance under the flood insurance program by July 1, 1975; requires the Secretary of HUD, in carrying out the land use requirements under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act, to establish procedures insuring adequate consultation with appropriate local officials and citizens; and contains other provisions. H.R. 8447, Public Law 93-341, approved June 7, 1973. (VV)

Flood Insurance
Amends the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 to increase from $2.5 billion to $5 billion the limitation on the face amount of flood insurance coverage authorized to be outstanding. S.J. Res. 112, Public Law 93-34, approved February 3, 1974. (VV)

Government Printing Office
Provides that certifying employees of the Government Printing Office be responsible for the vouchers they certify for payment to the disbursement officer in certifying certifying employees of the Government; and contains other provisions. S. 1795, P/S June 28, 1973. (VV)

Government Printing Office
Authorizes development of flood control, multi-purpose and related projects and provides for studies and reviews of program. S. 1106, P/S November 16, 1973. (VV)

Flood Disaster Protection
Incorporates limits of both subsidized flood insurance coverage for all types of properties (doubles structure and contents limits on single families as well as contents limits on multifamily residential property, triples limits on nonresidential structures, and quadruples nonresidential contents from $5,000 to $100,000); requires the purchase of flood insurance in communities designated for construction or acquisition purposes affecting a property located in a flood-prone area after the expiration of 60 days following the date of enactment; forbids all Federally supervised banks, savings and loan associations, and other similar institutions from making a loan in connection with a property in an identified flood hazard area after 60 days following enactment unless that property has the necessary flood insurance; de- fers until December 31, 1974 (or the effective date of the initial rate map published by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development) the availability of actuarial flood insurance premium rates to new construction; increases the Fed- eral financial commitment in support of the insurance fund by increasing the Treasury borrowing authority to $500 million, plus an additional $900 million to be used at the discretion of the President; establishes an appeals process to challenge the Secretary's proposed determination of a new flood hazard; extends the emergency program authority for an additional two years until December 31, 1978; requires notification to the known flood-prone communities and notify them within 6 months of their tentative identification as flood-prone by Federally supervised lending institutions in connection with property within the identified flood-prone areas of communities eligible for assistance under the flood insurance program by July 1, 1975; requires the Secretary of HUD, in carrying out the land use requirements under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act, to establish procedures insuring adequate consultation with appropriate local officials and citizens; and contains other provisions. S. 444, Public Law 93-112, approved June 28, 1973. (VV)

Hobby Protection Act
Provides protection for coin, token, and other collectors by requiring the marking of domestic or imported numismatic items as a "copy" and political items with the calendar year of their manufacture in order to prevent their being sold or traded as originals, and containing other provisions. H.R. 5777, Public Law 93-147, approved November 29, 1973. (367)

Housing Assistance, and Community Development Programs Funding
Expresses the sense of the Congress that until the Congress terminates or replaces existing housing, housing, and the calendar community development programs, funds authorized and appropriated for the purpose of carrying out these programs shall be obligated or expended, to the extent current appropriations or other obligatory authorizations permit, at the rates at which funds were obligated or expanded for such programs during calendar year 1973. S. 167, Senate adopted November 20, 1973. (VV)
December 22, 1973

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE S 2393

National Historic Preservation Act

Amends the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, authorizes a special grant program for fiscal year 1974, establishes a program in support of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; appropriates $600,000 for fiscal year 1974; and makes other changes.

Mint Buildings

Appropriates $2,245,500,000, of which $300 million for Mint products, for the construction and installation of facilities for the Mint.

Nursing Homes

Amends section 232 of the National Housing Act to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to provide loan guarantees for fire safety equipment in nursing homes and other similar facilities.

Older Americans Comprehensive Services Amendment

Extends and adds new provisions to the Older Americans Act of 1966 to authorize grants to States to provide services to the elderly.


Authorizes appropriations to carry out the provisions of the National Commission on Productivity Act of 1967.

National Science Foundation Authorization Act

Authorizes appropriations for the National Science Foundation for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1974, and makes other provisions.

Nuclear Waste Disposal Authorization Act


Nursing Home Act

Amends section 1204(b) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1975 to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to States for the operation of nursing homes.

National Science Foundation Authorization Act

Extends and modifies the provisions of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1972 to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to States for the operation of research facilities.

Proving Grounds Expansion Act

Extends and modifies the provisions of the Proving Grounds Expansion Act of 1972 to authorize the Secretary of Defense to expand the proving grounds at the White Sands Proving Grounds.

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Program Information Act

Provides information to Federal agencies and other public entities on the availability of Federal assistance programs and other information.

Public Works and Economic Development Act

Extends and modifies the provisions of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to provide assistance to States for economic development projects.

Public Service Commission Authorization Act

Extends and modifies the provisions of the Public Service Commission Authorization Act of 1972 to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to provide assistance to States for economic development projects.

Recreation and Park Services Act

Amends the Recreation and Park Services Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance to States for the development of recreational areas.

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Reclamation Project Authorization Act

Extends and modifies the provisions of the Reclamation Project Authorization Act of 1972 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance to States for the development of recreational areas.
Amends the Wagner-O'Day Act of 1938, as amended by Public Law 92-28, to increase the authorization to the Committee for Purchase of Products and Services of the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped for fiscal year 1974 from $200,000 to $400,000. S. 1415. Public Law 93-78, approved July 30, 1973. (V)

Waver-of-Claims Authority

Extends the same waver-of-claims authority as that granted to the Executive Branch for overpayments of certain allowances to all agencies of the Legislative Branch except the House of Representatives. S. 1803. P. S. 3/24, 1973. (V)

War Claims—Vietnam Conflict

Increases the rate of detention benefits payable under the War Claims Act of 1946, as amended, to $54 per month for each person held as prisoners in Southeast Asia, from $60 per month to $150 per month. S. 1728. P. S. October 8, 1973. (V)

White House Conference on Library and Information Services

Requests the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services in 1976 to develop recommendations for the further improvement of the Nation's libraries and information centers and their use by the public. S. J. Res. 40. P. S. November 20, 1973. (V)

White House Conference on the Handicapped

Declares that it is the sense of Congress that the President call a White House Conference on the Handicapped within 2 years from the date of enactment of this Act in order to make recommendations for further research and action in this field, and to repeal other provisions. S. J. Res. 118. P. S. July 18, 1973. (V)

Youth Conservation Corps

Authorizes the expansion of the Youth Conservation Corps Program and establishes it on a permanent basis to be administered by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture at an annual authorization of $100 million; permits the establishment of a new program of Federal support to States in their administration of Youth Conservation Corps to utilize surplus and/or unused Federal property; and make available for off-season use by local education and conservation projects. S. 1871. P. S. October 8, 1973. (V)

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

December 22, 1973

S 23940
vides that all civil service retirees who retire after December 31, 1973, due to a cost-of-living increase, but before the next cost-of-living increase becomes effective, may receive a smaller annuity than an employee retiring just before the effective date of the next cost-of-living increase, retroactively effective to immediate annuities which commenced on or after August 31, 1965, and the first day after the effective date of the last preceding cost-of-living increase. H.R. 3799. Public Law 93-136, approved October 24, 1973. (VV)

**Civil Service retirement annuities**

Establishes a minimum civil service retirement annuity equal to the social security minimum primary insurance amount; excludes any individual receiving benefits under non-personal service retirement laws from receiving the civil service retirement annuity benefit; provides minimum amounts to be paid in the monthly minimum amount allowed under social security and in the case of a surviving child, in an amount less than three-fourths of the minimum monthly amount allowed under social security; increases annuity payments from the Federal Service Retirement Fund by $240 to an annuitant and $132 to the surviving spouse of an annuitant (resulting in more than $290 and $111 respectively) whose separation from service occurred prior to October 29, 1969; makes effective immediately upon enactment of this act the social security cost-of-living increase, which under present law (Public Law 93-66) would become effective in June 1973, in an amount based on “the percentage by which the Consumer Price Index prepared by the Department of Labor for the month of June 1973 exceeds such index for the month of June 1973”; and contains other provisions. S. 1896. Public S. 93-11, September 11, 1973. (379)

**Civil Service survivors benefits**

Amends the Civil Service Retirement Act to change the marriage requirement regarding eligibility for survivor benefits under the Federal retirement system to a 1-year requirement. S. 2174. Public Law 93-66, approved 1973. (VV) Executive, legislative, and judicial salaries Provides that the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries submit its report to the President every other year instead of every four years and that the President likewise may make his salary recom-

mendations to the Congress biennially, by August 31, in the odd numbered years beginning in 1973; provides for such recom-Men dations to be effective upon the first day of the second month following the date of the Commission’s report, beginning in 1973; provides that the recommendations made by the Commission shall be deposited with the Senate and the House of Representatives of each year, beginning in 1973.
special grant authority providing an additional allotment of $100,000 plus 10 percent of its formula allotment for each State which adopts a comprehensive medical and Mental Health Treatment Act, or legislation substantially similar to that Act, which requires inpatient and outpatient treatment of alcoholism and mental illness within the State. The Act contains special provisions for State hospitals intensively treating alcoholics and mental patients who are not residents of the State. The Act also provides for the development of a comprehensive system for the treatment of alcoholism and mental illness, including provision for the establishment of regional treatment centers and the development of a system of community health centers. The Act includes provisions for the establishment of a State alcoholism and mental health service commission, which shall have the authority to establish policies and procedures for the operation of the system, to coordinate the activities of the various agencies and organizations involved in the treatment of alcoholism and mental illness, and to ensure the quality of services provided. The Act also includes provisions for the establishment of a State alcoholism and mental health service commission, which shall have the authority to establish policies and procedures for the operation of the system, to coordinate the activities of the various agencies and organizations involved in the treatment of alcoholism and mental illness, and to ensure the quality of services provided.

System interconnected within the system and specified operation of systems which will apply to diabetes mellitus. It includes provisions for the establishment of a comprehensive Diabetes Research Program, which shall have the authority to establish policies and procedures for the operation of the program, to coordinate the activities of the various agencies and organizations involved in the treatment of diabetes mellitus, and to ensure the quality of services provided. The program includes provisions for the establishment of a comprehensive Diabetes Research Program, which shall have the authority to establish policies and procedures for the operation of the program, to coordinate the activities of the various agencies and organizations involved in the treatment of diabetes mellitus, and to ensure the quality of services provided.

Diabetes mellitus

Amends the Public Health Service Act to provide for greater and more effective efforts in research and public education with regard to diabetes mellitus. S. 2830. P. December 19, 1973. (V)

Emergency Medical Services Systems

Adds a new title XII to the Public Health Service Act authorizing for public and non-profit private entities for feasibility surveys and planning for emergency medical services systems; (2) for the establishment and initial operation of such systems, and (3) for expansion and improvement of such systems, and a new program in the present title VII of the act for training programs, especially for medical doctors engaged in systems assisted under the new title XII. It requires an applicant for a grant or contract for expansion or improvement of an emergency medical services system (EMS) to demonstrate that the EMS will meet each of the specified component requirements within certain time limitations; provides that applications for grants and contracts for feasibility studies and planning shall include a showing of the need for the area for such a system, the applicant's planning qualifications and willingness to conduct the planning in cooperation with the area health planning agency and with the entity responsible for evaluation of the provision of such services in the area. The Act also provides that all applications for grants and contracts for research in an amount in excess of $50,000 must be recommended for appropriation by a joint committee on state planning, view panel designated or established by the Secretary, and special consideration will be given to applications for grants and contracts for research in an amount in excess of $50,000. The Act also provides for the establishment of a State Health Planning Agency, which shall have the authority to establish policies and procedures for the operation of the system, to ensure the quality of services provided. The Act also includes provisions for the establishment of a State Health Planning Agency, which shall have the authority to establish policies and procedures for the operation of the system, to coordinate the activities of the various agencies and organizations involved in the treatment of diabetes mellitus, and to ensure the quality of services provided.

Health Maintenance Organization Act

Authorizes grants and contracts for public or nonprofit private entities for feasibility surveys and planning for health maintenance organizations (HMO's) to establish or expend funds or HMO's for projects to establish or expand HMO's which serve medically underserved populations. The Act also includes provisions for the establishment of a State Health Planning Agency, which shall have the authority to establish policies and procedures for the operation of the system, to coordinate the activities of the various agencies and organizations involved in the treatment of diabetes mellitus, and to ensure the quality of services provided. The Act also includes provisions for the establishment of a State Health Planning Agency, which shall have the authority to establish policies and procedures for the operation of the system, to coordinate the activities of the various agencies and organizations involved in the treatment of diabetes mellitus, and to ensure the quality of services provided.

Health Programs Extension Act

Extends the 12 expiring health authorities of the State Health Planning and Health Resources Development Act of 1974, the Community Mental Health Centers Act, the Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act, and the Health Professions Education and Reinvestment Act of 1974 for five years through June 30, 1979. The Act also includes provisions for the establishment of a State Health Planning Agency, which shall have the authority to establish policies and procedures for the operation of the system, to coordinate the activities of the various agencies and organizations involved in the treatment of diabetes mellitus, and to ensure the quality of services provided. The Act also includes provisions for the establishment of a State Health Planning Agency, which shall have the authority to establish policies and procedures for the operation of the system, to coordinate the activities of the various agencies and organizations involved in the treatment of diabetes mellitus, and to ensure the quality of services provided.
December 22, 1973

Little Cigar Act

Amends the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act (15 USC 1331-1340) as amended by the Comprehensive Health Care and Welfare Act of 1976 to provide for the regulation of tobacco products. This act, as amended, prohibits the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and other tobacco-related products to persons under the age of 18 years. It also requires manufacturers and distributors of tobacco products to provide clear and conspicuous statements regarding the health hazards associated with tobacco use.

National Institute of Health Care Delivery Act

Amends the Public Health Service Act to establish a National Institute of Health Care Delivery as a separate agency within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out an accelerated multidisciplinary research and development project to improve the organization and delivery of health care in the nation. The Institute is authorized to develop and implement policies and programs to enhance the quality of health care delivery and to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of health care services. The Institute is also authorized to conduct research and development activities in the areas of health care delivery, health care utilization, and health care financing.

National Research Service Awards and Protection of Human Subjects Act

This act requires the National Institutes of Health to establish a National Research Service Award (NRSA) program to support the training and career development of research scientists. The NRSA program is designed to provide support for postdoctoral and fellowship training, as well as for the development of new and innovative research ideas.

Research in Aging Act

Amends the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Institute on Aging (NIA) to conduct and support biomedical and behavioral research on aging. The Institute is authorized to develop and implement policies and programs to enhance the quality of life for older Americans and to promote the health and well-being of older adults.

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Act

Provides financial assistance to states to develop and implement programs to reduce the incidence of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). The act authorizes $200 million for the fiscal year 1974 to support state and local programs to reduce SIDS.

Indian Services Appropriation Act

Provides funding for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out programs and services for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

American Indian Policy Review Commission

Establishes a commission to review the policies and programs of the federal government relating to American Indians and to make recommendations to the President and Congress for improving the delivery of services to American Indians.

School Lunch and Child Nutrition Programs

Amends section 6 of the National School Lunch Act to provide for a special summer meal program to be carried out by school districts and local agencies. The program is designed to provide nutritious meals to children during the summer months when school is not in session.

Congressional Record - Senate

C.S. 1158, Public Law 93-93, approved September 21, 1973. (Vv)

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE
December 22, 1973

S 2394

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OrRnt.s
Klamath Indian tribal
reduction in military expenditures; and
and Russia seek agreement on specific mu-
the Department of Interior relating to
Indian Affairs, Selected Development,

Rainbow Bridge Indian Village National Historic Site

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to
acquire a contiguous tract of lands located near the Rainbow and Missouri Rivers togeth-
er with additional lands as may be neces-
sary to create a national historic area as the
Rainbow Bridge Indian Village National Histori-

Monto re, R. S. JuLion Act

Reinstates the act terminating supervision over the
affairs of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; makes available to the tribe the Federal services lost through termi-

Diplomatic relations between Sweden and
the United States

Expresses the sense of the Senate that "the United States Government and Sweden
should restore their normal friendly relation
and confirm their return to normality by
appointing and dispatching ambassadors to
their respective capitals on an immediate
basis." S. Res. 146. Senate adopted October
4, 1973. (VY)

Environmental modification as a weapon of war

Expresses as a sense of the Senate that the
United States Government should seek
the agreement of other governments, includ-
ing all permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, to a proposed treaty for the complete cessation of any re-
search experimentation or use of any en-
vironmental or geophysical modification ac-
tivity as a weapon of war, including weather, climate, earthquakes, and ocean disturbances. S. Res. 71. Senate adopted July 11, 1973. (266)

Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958 amendment

Amends section 5 of the EURATOM Coop-
eration Act of 1958, as amended, by increas-
ing the maximum amount, from $200,000 to
583,000,000 kilograms, of contained uranium 235 which the United States Atomic Energy Commission is authorized to transfer to the European Atomic Energy Community under the Agreements for Cooperation between the United States and EURATOM. S. 993. Public Law 93-88, approved August 14, 1973. (VY)

Foreign Assistance Act

Authorizes appropriations for economic as-
tistance to foreign countries comprised of
grants and loans of $1,218,200,000 divided among the development categories: Food and Nutrition, Population Planning and Health, Education and Human Re-
sources Development, Armed Forces Development Programs, and Selected Countries and Organiza-
tions, instead of, as formerly, providing funding on the basis of categorical, inter-divisional, and operation and development grants, and the Alliance for Progress; provides for greater transparencies and controls over the fund-
categories than is now permitted among present funding categories, whereby the President may cause the transfer of funds under one category to another in an amount which does not increase the funds available in the other category by more than 25 per-

lives who are not residents of Alaska. H.R.
620. P/H October 1, 1973. P/S amended De-

Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee Nations

Grants the consent of the United States for the
purchase of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and
Cherokee Nation to sue each other and
other persons or entities to quiet title to
their respective lands. S. 1384. P/S July 30,
1973. (VV)

Indian Claims Commission

Authorizes not to exceed $1.2 million for
the expenses of the Indian Claims Commis-

sion for fiscal year 1974, and an additional
$900 million for the expense assistance re-
volving loan fund. S. 721. Public Law 93-37,
approved May 24, 1973. (VV)

Indian Financing Act

Provides to Indian organizations and in-
dividual Indians capital in the form of loans and loans to promote their economic development; authorizes a $50
million increase for the Revolving Loan Fund; provides a Loan Guarantee and Insurance Program which could generate as much as $200 million in new private capital; author-
izes an Interest Subsidy Program; and

Indian Judgment Distribution Act

Provides that if neither House of Congress,within 60 calendar days (excluding adjourn-
ment days) from the date of submission of a recommended report by the Secretary of the Interior regarding the decisions awarded to Indian Indian Tribal groups by the Court of Claims, or a committee resolution disapproving such plan and the authorities thereunder, the legislation, the plan will become effective and the distribution of such funds made upon the expiration of the 60 day period or earlier if waived by committee resolutions by both the
House and the Senate Committees on In-
terior and Insular Affairs, thereby relieving
the Committees of the necessity of having

to legislate on all judgment awards except for the most compli-

Joint Committee on Navajo-Hopi Admin-
istration—abolishment

Abolishes the committee on Navajo-
Hopi Indian Administration created during
the 81st Congress to consider the problems peculiar to the Navajo and Hopi nations and to oversee the expenditure of funds appropriated for the development of their reserva-
tions, the construction of facilities, and other needed improvements, work which was
principally completed in 1964. S. 267. P/S Feb-
ruary 14, 1973. (VV)

Klamath Indian tribal land acquisition

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire by condemnation the remainder of the Klamath Indian Forest lands, for in-
cision in the Winema National Forest, which the Klamath Tribe has directed the
United States National Bank of Portland, a
private trustee, to sell by the terms of the
deed for this purpose an amount not to exceed $70 million. H.R. 3867, Public Law 93-102, approved August 15, 1973. (VY)

Knife River Indian Village National Historic Site

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to
acquire a contiguous tract of lands located near the Knife and Missouri Rivers togeth-
er with additional lands as may be neces-
sary to create a national historic area as the
Knife River Indian Village National Histori-

Monto re, R. S. Jutton Act

Reinstates the act terminating supervision over the
affairs of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; makes available to the tribe the Federal services lost through termi-

Diplomatic relations between Sweden and
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Foreign Service Building

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July 31, 1968, it was

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in connection with the

In the past, this Act would

is to be available solely for

the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

and assistance, requires U.S. military forces in

was important to the national interests of the

the effective period of

May 25, 1975.

in the Vietnam cease-fire agreement,

or the

As a result, under the

rate of $250,000,000 for

piece per country of the project or program

December 22, 1973

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

financing its operations.

the training of

provisions are

separately identified.

Foreign Service Loan Guarantee

should not be construed to

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the use of military

provisions are not

be used for

the loan repayment

and appropriate process of

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In the past, this

In the Vietnam cease-fire agreement,

the Vietnam cease-fire agreement,

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and

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in the pull-down menu.

People's Republic of China—Diplomatic privileges

Authorizes the President to extend to the People's Republic of China in Washington and to the members thereof the same privileges and immunities subject to the conditions of public obligations as are enjoyed by diplomatic missions accredited to the United States and by members thereof. H.R. 6543. Public Law 93-149, approved November 7, 1973. (VV)

Privileges and immunities

Organization of American States (OAS)

Reenacts the 1985 Organization of American States Act to authorize the President to extend diplomatic privileges and immunities to a newly established group, the Permanent Observers to the OAS, which consists of nonmember American States and non-American States participating in OAS programs. H.R. 6543. Public Law 93-149, approved November 7, 1973. (VV)

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Amends the International Organization Immunities Act of 1945 making the provisions of that Act applicable to the OAU in the same way as they may be extended to a public international organization in which the United States participates. S. 1526. P.S. October 12, 1973. (369) Immunities are contained in H.R. 8219 which became Public Law 93-161. (VV)

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

Prohibition of intervention in foreign political affairs

Prohibits any citizen or resident of the United States from offering a contribution to any agency or employee of the United States for the purpose of influencing the outcome of an election for public office in a foreign country; makes it unlawful for any officer, employee, or agent of the United States to solicit or accept contributions or political parties to influence an election in a foreign country; and contains other provisions. S. 2299. P.S. July 26, 1973. (VV)

Radio Europe and Radio Liberty supplemental authorization, 1973


Rhodesian chrome importation

Amends the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 so as to provide that full United Nations sanctions will be lifted. S. 1866. P.S. December 18, 1973. (571)

Shrimp Fisheries Act

Provides the necessary legislation to implement (Ex. P. 924-2d) a treaty between the United States and Brazil concerning shrimp which establishes a basis for regulating the high seas fishing of shrimp and a protected area off the coast of Brazil. H.R. 6559. Public Law 93-56, approved July 6, 1973. (VV)

Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty

Directs the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to conduct a full and complete review of U.S. participation in the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (SEATO) including a "re-examination of the basic foreign policy considerations which originally led to the conclusion to join the SEATO Organization and reassessment of those considerations in the light of subsequent developments in the world political organization and the foreign policy interests of the United States;" and recommends to the Senate no later than March 31, 1974. S. Res. 174. Senate adopted November 7, 1973. (VV)

Transfer of trust funds to the Republic of the Philippines

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, sixty days after the date of enactment, the money then held in a special trust account in the Treasury for making payment on certain Philippine bonds issued before 1894, all of which have matured, thus terminating U.S. liability for them. S. 1938. P.S. November 15, 1973. (VV)

Treaties

Agreement With Canada for the Promotion of Cultural Exchange

Terminates and replaces a similar agreement between the United States and Canada providing for the protection of species of birds which are common to the United States and Canada and the People's Republic of China; and replaces the convention currently in existence between the United States and the Socialist Republic of Romania; improves consular services (including the issuance of passports and visas, performance of notarial services, and representation of the interest of nationals in estate matters); and provides that nationals whose names are detained by officers of personal freedom limited will be notified promptly and will have the right to visit and communicate with such nationals. Ex. V, 924-2d. Resolution of Ratification agreed to March 27, 1973. (56)

Congress Concerning Relations With Romania

Replaces the convention currently in existence between the United States and the Socialist Republic of Romania; improves consular services in the People's Republic of China; and provides for the protection of species of birds which are common to the United States and China. Ex. V, 924-2d. Resolution of Ratification agreed to March 27, 1973. (57)

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Provides for the protection of species of birds which are common to the United States and China. Ex. V, 924-2d. Resolution of Ratification agreed to March 27, 1973. (58)

Convention for the Protection of the Producers of Phonograms

Provides for the protection of species of birds which are common to the United States and China. Ex. V, 924-2d. Resolution of Ratification agreed to March 27, 1973. (59)

Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Oils

Establishes in each country party to the Convention a national system for regulating the ocean disposal of wastes comparable to the system provided for the United States by Title I of Public Law 92-352, the Marine Protection, Research and Sanitary Act of 1972. Ex. C, 93d-1st. Resolution of Ratification agreed to August 3, 1973. (536)

Convention With Japan for the Protection of Birds and Their Environment

Provides for the protection of species of birds which are common to the United States and Japan or which migrate between them, and provides that the parties to develop programs to preserve and enhance the environment of the birds protected by this agreement. Ex. A, 93d-1st. Resolution of Ratification agreed to August 3, 1973. (536)

Convention With the People's Republic of China

Terminates the notes exchanged on September 7, 1951, concerning the administration of justice and constituting an integral part of the Treaty of Amity and Economic
Relations between the United States and Ethiopia caused special commitments on the part of the Ethiopian Government regarding the terminally ill, which would be in conformity with the U.S. policy of basing international agreements in general on equality of rights, prospects, geographic reference points, and cross references. Ex. D, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to August 3, 1973. (381)

Patent Cooperation Treaty and Annexed Protocols

Simplifies the procedures for applying for patents on the same invention in a number of countries by providing, among other things, for a single category and a standardized application format. Ex. S. 92d-2d. Resolution of ratification agreed to October 30, 1973. (426)

Protocol Amending the 1928 Convention on International Expositions

Amends the 1928 Convention on International Expositions placing the rules and procedures governing international expositions in line with current techniques, including the requirement of international recognition for national, international and special expositions, and modernizes the provisions concerning the administration of the Bureau of International Expositions. Ex. N, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to November 26, 1973. (466)

Protocol to the International Civil Aviation Convention

Increases the size of the Air Navigation Commission of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) from 12 to 15 members. Ex. Q, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to November 30, 1973. (466)

Statutes of the World Tourism Organization

Transfers the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUTO), a non-governmental organization, to the World Tourism Organization (WTO), an inter-governmental tourist organization, for the purpose of promoting and developing international tourism to further the economic, social, and cultural progress of all nations. Ex. R, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to October 30, 1973. (457)

Strasbourg Patent Classification Agreement

Adopts a common world-wide system of international patent classifications for inventions, inventors' certificates, utility models and utility certificates providing that each shall be given the right to use the classification as a principal or as a subsidiary system and that the classification shall be the authoritative and character. The agreement is similar in purpose to the Nice Agreement Concerning International Classification of Goods and Services to Which Trademarks are Applied (Ex. M, 91st-2d), and the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (Ex. I, 92d-2d), which were approved by the Senate on December 11, 1971. Ex. F, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to October 30, 1973. (456)

United Nations Environment Program


Agency authorization

Authorizes $218,775,00 for fiscal year 1974 for the United States Information Agency to carry out international informational activities, which are entitled to United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, and Reorganization Plan Number 8 of 1953, including $56,083,000 for Voice of America operations; prohibits the obligation of funds if the USA does not make information requested available and deletes all operational provisions but preserving the structure of the International Information Agency. Ex. O, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to October 1, 1973. (427)

International Convention on Load Lines

Amends the International Load Lines Convention (which established uniform rules concerning the limits to which ships on international voyages may be loaded and brings international, national and international load lines into accord with international rules) by correcting a number of errors and ambiguities which have become apparent in such a technical terminology, geographic reference points, and cross references. Ex. D, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to August 3, 1973. (381)

United Nations Financial Institutions

Consolidation of the provisions of the Bank for International Settlements, World Bank and International Monetary Fund, and designation of the International Monetary Fund as the central international financial institution. Ex. E, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to March 27, 1973. (59)

Extradition Treaty with Italy

Terminates a 1905 treaty between the United States and Uruguay except that offenses listed in that treaty and committed prior to March 26, 1913, involving narcotic drugs or aircraft hijacking in the United States shall be subject to the provisions of the 1905 treaty; provides for the extradition of persons charged with any of the specified offenses including offenses relating to narcotic drugs and aircraft hijacking; in the case of conspiracy and the perpetration of specified offenses; defines territorial application to include all territory under the jurisdiction of either party including territorial waters and airspace as well as registered aircraft in flight; and permits refusal of extradition unless assurances are received that the death penalty will not be imposed for an offense not punishable by death in the country from which extradition is requested. Ex. M, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to October 1, 1973. (430)

Extradition Treaty with Paraguay

Terminates a 1905 treaty between the United States and Uruguay except that offenses listed in that treaty and committed prior to March 26, 1913, involving narcotic drugs or aircraft hijacking in the United States shall be subject to the provisions of the 1905 treaty; provides for the extradition of persons charged with any of the specified offenses including offenses relating to narcotic drugs and aircraft hijacking; in the case of conspiracy and the perpetration of specified offenses; defines territorial application to include all territory under the jurisdiction of either party including territorial waters and airspace as well as registered aircraft in flight; and permits refusal of extradition unless assurances are received that the death penalty will not be imposed for an offense not punishable by death in the country from which extradition is requested. Ex. M, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to October 1, 1973. (431)

U.S. and Ethiopia

Terminates a 1905 treaty between the United States and Ethiopia except that crimes listed in that treaty and committed prior to March 26, 1913, involving narcotic drugs or aircraft hijacking in the United States shall be subject to the provisions of the 1905 treaty; provides for the extradition of persons charged with any of the specified offenses including offenses relating to narcotic drugs and aircraft hijacking; in the case of conspiracy and the perpetration of specified offenses; defines territorial application to include all territory under the jurisdiction of either party including territorial waters and airspace as well as registered aircraft in flight; and permits refusal of extradition unless assurances are received that the death penalty will not be imposed for an offense not punishable by death in the country from which extradition is requested. Ex. M, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to October 1, 1973. (432)

International Coffee Agreement of 1968, as extended


International Convention on Load Lines

Amends the International Load Lines Convention (which established uniform rules concerning the limits to which ships on international voyages may be loaded and brings international, national and international load lines into accord with international rules) by correcting a number of errors and ambiguities which have become apparent in such a technical terminology, geographic reference points, and cross references. Ex. D, 93d-1st. Resolution of ratification agreed to August 3, 1973. (381)
thereafter; establishes, for employees in agriculture, an hourly minimum of $1.60 during the period ending June 30, 1974, $1.80 during the period ending June 30, 1975, and $2.00 during the year beginning July 1, 1976, and $2.20 an hour after June 30, 1976, estab-
ishes, for employees newly covered by the 1966 amendments and by the 1973 amend-
ments, an hourly minimum of $1.90 during the period ending June 30, 1974, $2.00 dur-
ing the year beginning July 1, 1975, and $2.20 thereafter.

Companies for presently covered employees in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands effec-
tive on the effective date of the legislation: (A) increases of 12 cents an hour if their wage order rates are less than $1.40 an hour; and (B) an increase of 15 cents an hour if their wage order rates are $1.40 an hour, whichever is greater; and that all employees (other than commonwealth and municipal) will receive, beginning one year after the effective date of this legis-
lation, yearly increases of (A) $1.25 an hour if their wage order rates are less than $1.40, and (B) increases of 15 cents an hour per year if their wage order rates are $1.40 and higher; provides that the following employees in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are to have their rates set as in the United States: main-

**Labor training—Employment opportunities**

Provides job training and employment oppor-
tunities for economically disadvantaged, unemploy-
ed, and unemployed persons; authorizes the Secretary of Labor to provide financial assistance under the terms of exist-
ing laws repealed by the act or to establish a program to provide comprehensive manpower services throughout the Nation to assure that Federal, State, and local programs; make special provisions regarding prime sponsors and special man-
power agencies, contains provisions relat-
ing to manpower programs for Indians and for migrant and seasonal farmworkers; establishes within the Department of Labor a "Job Corps" to assist low-income disadvan-
taged young persons in becoming more employ-
able, and productive citizens; establishes a National Commission for Manpower Policy to coordinate manpower programs; and contains other provisions. Pub-
lic Law 93–346. Labor-Management Relations Act Amendments

Amends section 302(c) of the Labor-Man-
agement Relations Act of 1947 to add legal service programs for employees, their fam-
ilies, and their counsel; establishes a claim settlement fund for workers; their choice to the specialized employer fin-
canced fringe benefits which may be establish-
ed by labor-management relations admin-
istration, with the provision that legal services funds may not be used in suits aga-
ainst employers for the estates of workermen's compensation cases, suits against participating labor organizations, or suits against any employer or labor organization which is not a party to the labor-management Labor-Relations Act or this act or where a
December 22, 1973

**Earle Cabell Federal Building**

**Eisenhower Memorial**
Authorizes the use, for grants to Eisen­ hower College, Seneca Falls, New York, of $10 million of the sale of each of the silver dollar proof coins being offered to the public at $10 each which bear the likeness of the late President of the United States, Dwight David Eisenhower. S. 1264. P/S May 2, 1973. (VV)

**Tulsa Dam**

**H. V. Eastman Lake**

**Hale Boggs Federal Building**

**Herbert Hoover Memorial Educational Building**
Provides $5 million in matching grants to the Hoover Institution of War, Revolution, and Peace for constructing and equip­ping a new educational building to be located at Stanford University, such funds to be available without fiscal year limitation for a period of 5 years beginning on the date of enactment. S. 1419. P/S November 15, 1973. (VV)

**International Exposition on Environment**
Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and furnish to the Spokane World Exposition, Inc. not more than 750,000 med­als commemorating the International Expo­sition on Environment to be held in Spok­ane, Washington in 1974. H.R. 8760. Pub­lic Law 93-193, approved July 16, 1973. (VV)

**James G. Fulton Flood Protection Project**
Designates the Cartiers Creek flood protec­tion in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, as the "James G. Fulton Flood Protection project." S. 2535. P/S December 14, 1973. (VV)

**James W. Trimble Dam**
Names the Beaver Dam on the White River in northwestern Arkansas the James W. Trimble Dam. S. 2463. P/S October 10, 1973. (VV)

**Jim Thorpe Medals**
Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and furnish to the Jim Thorpe Mem­orial-Oklahoma Athletic Hall of Fame Commission up to 100,000 national medals commemorating the outstanding achieve­ments of Jim Thorpe. H.R. 4507. Public Law 93-132, approved October 19, 1973. (VV)

**John Wesley Powell Federal Building**

**Lincoln National Memorial**
Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to have the "Lincoln National Memorial" inscribed on the walls of the Lincoln Memorial in a manner and style consistent with the other forty states. S. 905. S/S December 4, 1973. (VV)

**Lyndon B. Johnson**
Expresses the profound sorrow and deep regret of the Senate upon the announcement of the death of Lyndon B. Johnson, a former President of the United States and a former Representative and Senator from the State of Texas, and designates the President of the Senate to appoint a committee to consist of all the members of the Senate to attend the funeral of the former President. S. Res. 24. Senate adopted January 22, 1973. (VV)

**Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove**
Designates the Beaver Dam on the White River, Georgia and Lake Patman Dam and Lake, Texas as the "Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove." S. 178. P/S December 20, 1973. (VV)

**Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center**
Designates the manned spacecraft center in Houston, Texas, as the "Lyndon B. John­son Space Center" in honor of the late President, S. Res. 37. Public Law 93-8, approved February 17, 1973. (VV)

**Members of the Armed Forces missing in action in Indochina**

**Monument to 1st Infantry Division**

**Robert B. Russell Dam and Lake**
Names the Trotters Shoals Dam and Lake on the Savannah River, Georgia and South Carolina, the Richard B. Russell Dam and Lake. S. 2496. Public Law 93-139, ap­proved October 26, 1973. (VV)

**Roberto Walker Cen­tral Medals**
Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and furnish to the Chamber of Com­merce of Greater Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., one gold medal and not more than 200,000 silver medals, each of the medals commemorating the out­standing athletic, civic, charitable and hu­manitarian contributions of Roberto Walker Cen­tral, and contains other provisions. H.R. 3841. Public Law 93-33, approved May 14, 1973. (VV)

**Senator Stehm's birthday**

**Skylab Day**

**Statehood Day**
Commends the astronauts of the Skylab III and their support teams on the ground for successfully completing man's longest stay in space. S. Res. 175. Senate adopted September 26, 1973. (VV)

**Springfield Armory**
Provides for the preservation and manage­ment of the Springfield Armory, located in Massachusetts, as a national historic site. S. 973. P/S December 4, 1973. (VV)

**Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park**
Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands by donation, purchase, or ex­change to establish the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, a memorial to Booker T. Washington and George Washington Car­ver, consisting of lands and buildings on or adjacent to the Tuskegee Institute campus in Tuskegee, Alabama. S. 262. P/S December 7, 1973. (VV)

**Veterans Day**

**Vietnam MIA's**
Urges the President to continue to use every diplomatic avenue, including North Vietnam's allies and the United Nations, to assist in obtaining the necessary cooperation and information concerning those missing in action in Vietnam, provides for the Secretary of Defense to make an annual report to Congress and pays special tribute to these men during this Christmas season. S. Res. 217. Senate adopted December 19, 1973. (VV)

**Vietnam War Memorial**

**W. Turner Wallis Pumping Station**
Designates structure S-5A of the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Dist­trict, located in Palm Beach County, Florida, as the W. Turner Wallis Pumping Station. S. 295. P/S December 14, 1973. (VV)

**Wright Patman Dam and Lake**

**American Falls Dam replacement**
Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into appropriate agreements to per­mit the water-users to arrange for the financing and construction of a new dam for the American Falls Dam, Upper Snake River project, Idaho, which has become unsafe as a result of deteriorating concrete, which would be acquired by the Secretary and operated as a feature of the exist­ing American Falls Dam replacementproj­ect, Idaho. S. J. Res. 529. Public Law 92-309, approved September 1, 1973. (VV)

**Arkansas River Basin Compact**
Grants the consent of the United States to an interstate compact between Arkansas and Oklahoma, signed on behalf of the two States on March 16, 1970, to provide for the equitable apportionment of the waters of the Arkansas River and tributaries between the two States and encourages each State to continue to use the Colorado River and to develop its resources. S. J. Res. 48. P/S December 4, 1973. (VV)

**Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona**
Provides greater protection to the Grand Canyon of Arizona by creating an enlarged Grand Canyon National Park consisting of 272.5 miles of the Grand Canyon which will
be managed as a single, natural area by the National Park Service. S. 1256. P.S. September 24, 1973. (VV)

**Indiana Dunes**


**National park system authorization**


**National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1965 amendments**

Provides an authorization of $30 million, $40 million, and $50 million for fiscal years 1974, 1975, and 1976 respectively for the National Sea Grant College marine research and development programs within the Department of Commerce. S. 2740. P.S. October 20, 1973. (VV)

**Saline water program authorization, 1974**

Authorizes an increased level of $9,127,000 for fiscal year 1974 for the Federal Saline Water Conversion programs conducted by the Secretary of the Interior to support a continuing research program into the development of salting technology and to develop a feasible and workable saline water system not only by desalination, but by methods other. S. 4546. Public Law 93-73, approved July 3, 1973. (VV)

**U.S. fishing industry**

Sets forth congressional resolve to provide all necessary support to strengthen the United States fishing industry and to protect our fishing industry against excessive foreign fishing, and to provide interim measures to conserve overfished stocks and to protect our national interest. Recognizes, encourages, and supports the key responsibilities of the Federal government to conserve and manage the scientific management of fisheries resources within the United States territorial waters, and provides for Federal programs designed to improve coordinated protection, enhancement, and scientific management of all United States fisheries, both coastal and distant, including presently successful federal aid programs under the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1966, and the newly developing Federal-State fisheries management programs. S. Con. Res. 11. Senate adopted June 1, 1973; House adopted amended December 4, 1973. Senate adopted as amended December 21, 1973. (VV)

**Wild and Scenic Rivers Act amendments**

Extends to October 2, 1978, the protection period from water resource projects for the 27 rivers now under study for possible inclusion in the wild and scenic rivers system; increases the funding authorization from $47,575,000 to $250,000,000 to permit completion of acquisitions for seven of the eight rivers designated as the first components of the system not only by donation but also by exchange of Federal land in other areas; puts a definite three fiscal year time limit on the studies for all rivers designated by Congress; makes the authority of either Secretary, without ever re-fering Congress, to terminate a study of, and re- move protection from, a wild river, subject to legislation by Congress has designated for study; and provides that the President must report to Congress on each river study. S. 2743. P.S. September 24, 1973. P/H amended December 3, 1973. S. 2743. P.S. amended with emergency amendment December 3, 1973. (VV)

**Wilderness areas**

**Eagles Nest Wilderness**

Designates as wilderness approximately 126,394 acres in the Arapahoe and White River National Forests in Colorado to be known as the Eagles Nest Wilderness. S. 1604. P/S October 11, 1973. (VV)

**Flat Tops Wilderness**

Designates as wilderness approximately 237,500 acres in the White River and Routt National Forests in Colorado to be known as the Flat Tops Wilderness. S. 702. P/S October 30, 1973. (VV)

**Shenandoah National Park**


**NOMINATIONS—ACTION BY ROLL CALL VOTE**


Peter J. Brennan, of New York, to be the Secretary of Labor: Nomination confirmed January 31, 1973. (4)

William P. Clements, Jr., of Texas, to be the Director of the Office of Management and Budget: Nomination confirmed January 23, 1973. (1)

William Egan Cosby, of Maryland, to be the Assistant Director of the Office of National Intelligence: Nomination confirmed August 1, 1973. (352)

Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan, to be the Director of the Office of Manpower and Training: Nomination confirmed September 27, 1973. (499)

Clarence M. Kelley, of Missouri, to be the Attorney General of the United States: Nomination confirmed May 23, 1973. (145)

William R. Saxbe, of Ohio, to be the Attorney General:Nomination confirmed December 17, 1973. (566)

James R. Schlesinger, of Virginia, to be the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity: Nomination confirmed January 23, 1973. (2)

James R. Schlesinger, of Virginia, to be the Secretary of Defense: Nomination confirmed June 28, 1973. (243)


Russel E. Train, of the District of Columbia, to be the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency: Nomination confirmed September 10, 1973. (375)

Caspar Weinberger, of California, to be the Director of the Office of Management and Budget: Nomination confirmed February 8, 1973. (14)

**Digestive Disease Week**


**December 22, 1973**

**Grandparents Day**

Designates the fourth Sunday in May of each year as "Grandparents Day." S.J. Res. 136. P/S November 15, 1973. (VV)

**Honor America Day**


**International Clergy Week in the United States**


**Jim Thorpe Day**


**John C. Stennis Day**


**Johnny Horizon '76 Clean Up America Month**


**Middle East crisis**

States as a sense of the Senate that we deplore the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East and support the use of the offices of the United States by the President and Secretary of State to urge the parties to this conflict to cease-fire and a return of the parties involved to a discussion of the issues occupied by them prior to the outbreak of hostilities, and to urge that the Senate expresses its hope for a more stable condition leading to peace in that region. S. Res. 179. Senate adopted October 8, 1973. (VV)

**Mississippi River**

Designates June 17, 1973, as a day of commemoration marking the 300th anniversary of the opening of the upper Mississippi River by Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet. S. J. Res. 102. Public Law 93-41, approved June 14, 1973. (VV)

**National Arthritis Month**


**National Autistic Children's Week**


**National Clean Water Week**


**National Consumer Effort to Save Gas and Arrange Jobs**

Calls for all motor vehicle operators traveling on high-speed roads on work-ends and holidays, between the date of passage of this resolution and Labor Day, September 3, 1973, to: (1) travel at speed no greater than 10 miles per hour less than the posted speed limit, and (2) turn on headlights to encourage fellow drivers. Nationwide campaign to slow down, save gas, save lives and save money. S. Res. 138; Senate adopted August 2, 1973. (VV)

**National Employ the Older Worker Week**

December 22, 1973

National Historic Preservation Week

Native American Fishing Day

National Legal Secretaries' Court Observance Week

National Moment and Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving
Designates the first Sunday of the month of November as "National Moment and Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving," S.J. Res. 27. Public Law 93-3, approved January 2, 1973. (V)

National Voting Rights Day

National Nurse Week

National Nutrition Week

National Prayers Day

Nicolaus Copernicus Day
Designates the week of April 23, 1973, as "Nicolaus Copernicus Week" marking the quinquecentennial of his birth. H.J. Res. 6. Public Law 93-16, approved April 9, 1973. (V)

Vietnam Veterans' Day

Walk a Mile For Your Health Day
Designates the last Sunday of May of each year as "Walk a Mile For Your Health Day," S.J. Res. 180. P.S. December 14, 1973. (V)

Waving Ghetto Uprising

Women's Equality Day
Designates August 26 of each year as Women's Equality Day, in observance of the day in 1920 on which the women of America were first granted the right to vote. H.J. Res. 30. Public Law 93-105, approved August 16, 1973. (V)

Transportation—Communications

Air traffic hijacking
Amends the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide a more effective program to prevent aircraft piracy on both the international and domestic levels; implements, in Title II, the role of the Federal Aviation Administration in the Suspension of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Hague Convention—Ex. A [92d-111] to which the United States is a party and which came into effect on October 4, 1971; provides the President authority to suspend air service between the United States and any foreign nation he determines is acting consistently with the provisions of the Hague Convention, in effect imposing, unilaterally, a U.S. air transport boycott of any foreign country or air carrier, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to restrict, limit, or revoke the operating authority of any foreign air carrier failing to afford necessary security safeguards to the traveling public; provides, in Title II, for the screening of all passengers and carry on baggage by weapons detecting devices prior to their being boarded on the aircraft; empowers the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration an Air Transportation Security Force to provide a Federal law enforcement presence at the nation's major airports; and contains other provisions. S. 39-P/S February 21, 1973. (V)

Airport Development Acceleration Act
Amends the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 and the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to increase Federal financial assistance for airport development throughout the United States; in Title I, provides for the implementation of the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 (Public Law 93-50, approved August 30, 1973); provides for the implementation of the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 (Public Law 93-50, approved August 30, 1973); and contains other provisions. S. Res. 93-P/S February 21, 1973. (V)

Airline hijacking
Amends the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for Federal financial assistance for airport development throughout the United States; in Title I, authorizes the Corporation to provide grants to air carriers for the construction of new general aviation airports to $35 million for each of fiscal years 1974 and 1975, and the five year limit on obligated grants to be reduced to $50 million for fiscal years 1971-1975 to $4.16 billion, funds which will come from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund; provides that no more than 50 percent Federal share of project costs will be determined by the total number of passengers enplaned for all air carrier airports operated by the same sponsor and raises the maximum Federal share to 75 percent for general aviation airports; prohibits the leasing by State and local governments of passenger "head" taxes or use taxes on the carriage of persons in air transportation; and contains other provisions. NOTE: (An earlier measure, S. 3758 [92d-2d], was pocket vetoed by President Nixon on October 27, 1972.) S. 38. Public Law 93-44, approved June 18, 1973. (V)

AMTRAK Improvement Act
Amends the Federal Rail Passenger Act of 1970 to upgrade the quality of rail passenger service and put it on a par with quality rail passenger services in other countries; increases the $22.7 million authorization in existing law to $394.3 million and increases the ceiling on Federal obligations on behalf of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation from $300 million to $500 million; restructures the Corporation of directors; authorizes the Corporation to make all reasonable efforts to insure that elderly and handicapped passengers be given equal opportunity to utilize intercity transportation on passenger trains operated by or on behalf of the Corporation; gives the Corporation the power of eminent domain in order to acquire from owners other than governments and railroads right-of-way land, other property, and authorizes an Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) proceeding through which the Corporation can acquire interest in property owned by a railroad; provides that quality of service must be considered by the ICC in fixing the compensation the Corporation must pay to railroads providing it with passenger service; requires the Corporation to initiate one new experimental route each year, and to operate it for a two year period and provides a means of determining whether service if it proves unsuccessful; vests jurisdiction over safety-related matters in the Department of Transportation; provides for the availability of Federal funds to any State or local public body, or any eligible nonprofit organization, to pay operating expenses incurred as a result of providing such services; provides for the installation of on-board public address systems; authorizes the Secretary, in accordance with the recommendations of a reasonable fare structure for each area according to its particular local needs, to determine the reasonable fair (minimum) fare which is to be charged for the operation of such systems; provides for the construction, establishment, and operation of demonstration projects to determine the feasibility of fare-
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Federal Railroad Safety Act authorization, 1973


Highway Safety Act

Authorizes $455 million for fiscal year 1974 and $500 million for fiscal year 1975 for the Federal-Aid highway safety programs, including $100 million for each of fiscal years 1974 and 1975 for the bridge replacement, establishes a Federal-Aid safer roads system, and authorizes $200 million of the total amounts appropriated for each of fiscal years 1974 and 1975, to be available on a 90 percent Federal-to-State matching basis, for the correction of highway hazards on that system; requires States to identify by June 30, 1974, projects on the Federal-Aid safer roads system which have been made eligible and assign priority to the correction of hazards falling within the following three major categories: (1) traffic control; (2) projects approved for correction of hazards under the Federal-Aid highway safety programs, including bicycle safety in the areas to be covered by the Federal-Aid highway safety programs and projects to correct hazardous locations at railroad-highway grade crossings; includes bicycle safety in the areas to be covered by the Federal-Aid highway safety programs; and (3) a Federal-Aid road safety program for the correction of non-highway hazards on the interstate highways and the urbanized areas of the United States; and authorizes such funds for Federal-Aid highway safety programs as are necessary for the establishment, development, and administration of the Federal-Aid road safety program; and contains other provisions. S. 988. P/S July 27, 1973. (V)

Interim appropriation of Interstate and other highway funds

Directs the Secretary of Transportation to appropriate, as provided in the act, $1 billion of the funds authorized for fiscal year 1974 for immediate expenditure for the construction of the Interstate and Defense highways, and authorizes the appropriation of $500 million from the Highway Trust Fund for fiscal year 1974 funding of the Federal-Aid primary and secondary systems and their urban extensions, such funds to be available for the funding of Federal-Aid primary and secondary highway safety programs and to be subject to the Federal-Aid highway safety programs, and contains other provisions. S. 1608. Public Law 93-61, approved July 6, 1973. (V)

Interstate appropriation

Directs the Secretary of Transportation to appropriate, as provided in the act, $1 billion of the funds authorized for fiscal year 1974 for expenditure on the Interstate and Defense Highway systems. S. Con. Res. 6. Senate adopted March 30, 1973. (V)

Maritime authorization, 1974

Authorizes $531,815,000 for fiscal year 1974 for programs of the Maritime Administration from the Department of Commerce, and amends title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to increase the loan guarantee authority of the Secretary of Commerce for the construction of vessels $33 million to $5 billion. H.R. 7960. Public Laws 93-70, approved July 10, 1974. (V)

Ocean transportation in noncontiguous States and territories

Amends section 607(h)(8) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to ex-
premised include within the definition of "noncontiguous trade" trade between two or more points within Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and territories or possessions of the United States for the purpose of insuring that vending between points within the United States, insular territories and possessions are eligible for assistance from capital construction funds (designated by the President) generated by the enterprises made by eligible vessel operators under agreements with the Administration for a period of three years and to make it clear that a vessel which has been built with such funds is legally permitted to operate between such points.
S. 902. Public Law 93-116, approved October 1, 1972. (V.V)

Rail freight car shortage

In view of the current railroad transportation crisis caused by a freight car shortage and other factors, declares it to be the sense of the Senate that (1) the Commodity Credit Corporation should make available to farmers the option to reloan leases on farm-stored wheat and feed grains with respect to the 1971 and 1972 crops; and (2) the President is urged and requested to appoint a special committee to study the extent of the railroad freight car shortage problem and to submit to the President and the Senate Committees of Interstate and Foreign Commerce, within thirty days after its appointment, a report along with its recommendations for the abolition of the prorating practices of (A) delivering adequate quantities of wheat to millers and feed grains to farmers and stockmen, or (B) States dependent upon such grain for their livestock, and (B) alternating the backup at those ports where freight cars are waiting to be loaded and railroad cars are waiting to be unloaded. S. Res. 89. Senate adopted February 19, 1973. (18)

Legislation Act

Authorizes and directs the maintenance of adequate and efficient rail services in the Midwest and Northeast region of the United States; provides, in order to salvage the rail services operated by seven insolvent Class I railroads in the Midwest and Northeast region, which are threatened with abandonment, for their replacement with a new and viable rail service; enacts a non-Competitive Rail System Authority Act to establish, maintain, and finance the acquisition, rehabilitation, and modernization of the new system; and authorizes and directs the Corporation to operate the system. H.R. 10412. Public Law 93-30, approved 1973. (1045)

Amendments to the Interstate Commerce Commission

Increases the tax which railroads are required to pay under the Railroad Retirement Act; provides for retirement eligibility for men at age 60 with 30 years of service; provides for an extension to December 31, 1974, of the temporary railroad retirement benefits increases presently scheduled to expire July 1, 1973; provides for a pass-through of social security benefit increases which might be enacted between July 1, 1973, and December 31, 1974; provides for the establishment of a labor-management joint committee to recommend a restructuring of the railroad retirement system to ensure its actuarial soundness and financial stability, and recommend such modifications as may be necessary to the Congress by November 1, 1974; requires the intent of Congress to enact legislation not later than January 1, 1975, which will assure the long-term actuarial soundness of the railroad retirement system. H.R. 13876, approved October 27, 1972. (1046)

Amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act

Amends section 502(a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to extend from June 30, 1973, to June 30, 1975, the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to award subsidies for the construction of vessels on which is established, by negotiation between the prospective ship owner and the shipyard. H.R. 6187. Public Law 93-11, approved July 10, 1973. (1047)

TV delivery of professional sports

Provides that if any game of professional sports club is to be televised pursuant to a league television contract for seats made available 120 hours (5 days) or more before the scheduled beginning time of the game, the television network must purchase 72 hours (3 days) or more before such time, no agreement preventing the televising of such game at the same time and in the same area in which the game is being played would be valid; requires the Federal Communications Commission to conduct a continuing study of the effect of this act and to report, not later than April 15 of each year, the results of its study to the Committees of Commerce and Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the Senate and House respectively. S. 1841. Public Law 93-97, approved September 14, 1973. (1048)

Water carrier carriage rule legislation

Removes outdated restrictions upon the application and scope of the qualified examiners provisions contained in section 303(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act which stands as a bar to the realization of greater efficiency and increased in the transportation of commodities by barge on inland waterways. S. 2297. Public Law 93-99, approved July 10, 1973. (1049)
the exception of certain specified cemeteries, including Arlington National Cemetery and those located at the service academies; directs the V.A. to conduct a comprehensive study and submit its recommendations on or before January 3, 1974, as to what our National Cemetery System and national burial policy should be; authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to permit the flying of the American flag at cemeteries in the national cemetery system 24 hours a day; authorizes a special burial plot allowance of $150 (in addition to the present V.A. allowance for burial and funeral expenses of $250) in any case where a veteran is not buried in a national or other Federal cemetery; authorizes the burial of an unknown soldier from the Vietnam Conflict at Arlington National Cemetery; and contains other provisions.

NOTE: (H.R. 12674 [92d - 2d], a similar measure, was pocket vetoed by President Nixon on October 27, 1972.) S. 49. Pub. Law 93-43, approved June 18, 1973. (30)

_Veterans' Administration flexible GI interest rate authority_

Restores the authority of the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration to set flexible interest rates on loans to veterans, which expired June 30, 1973; authorizes the Administrator to consult with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in order to set flexible interest rates on guaranteed, insured, and direct loans in excess of 6 percent as he determines the current loan market demands; and establishes that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall carry out a coordinated policy on interest rates and loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans' Administration.


_Veterans' benefits_

Amends title 38 U.S.C., to increase the monthly rates of disability and death pensions and dependency and indemnity compensation and to increase income limitations relating thereto, and contains other provisions. H.R. 9474. Public Law 93-177, approved December 6, 1973 (VV)