

Over the years I have felt that foreign aid bills as a whole were not accomplishing a great deal for this country, and, therefore, I opposed these measures.

Now we have a different situation. This bill before the Senate consists mainly of military aid and some economic aid. Most of the military aid is going to countries in Southeast Asia and a great deal of the economic aid is going to South Vietnam.

Therefore, I feel a new view must be taken of this legislation because it essentially provides the funds for the implementation of the Nixon doctrine. The Nixon doctrine provides that American fighting men be withdrawn from foreign battlefields, but that this effort we have made be replaced in some degree by providing military equipment and some economic assistance to those nations still defending themselves in the face of Communist aggressors.

Much of the money in this bill would go to Southeast Asian nations. This country has seen over 45,000 of its young men die in Vietnam and we have experienced over 300,000 casualties. It would be wrong to deny South Vietnam and nearby nations some military assistance so that they would have a chance to provide for their own freedom as we withdraw. If we fail to do this, then the sacrifices of our fighting men in Vietnam would have been in vain.

Mr. President, I feel this war was improperly conducted and I have said so during the past few years. As we disengage I feel we must provide the needed support to our allies so that they can protect themselves and preserve their freedom which is vital to our national interests.

#### THE NEED FOR FOREIGN AID

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on Sunday, November 7, 1971, the Los Angeles Times published what I consider to be a most cogent editorial entitled "The Need for Foreign Aid." I commend this editorial to my colleagues. It contains real food for tonight, in my judgment. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### THE NEED FOR FOREIGN AID

A chorus of cheers and an avalanche of fan mail celebrated the Senate action killing foreign aid.

The celebration must have had a curious ring as it echoed over less fortunate lands, through the refugee camps of India and war-devastated Vietnam and the slums of Rio de Janeiro.

Fortunately, the Senate is having second thoughts. The White House, the State Department and the Pentagon have all reminded the senators that their legislative mayhem of Oct. 29 is damaging both to the diplomacy and the security of the United States.

There are three things worth remembering at this juncture:

The world needs foreign aid, needs it desperately. In India alone, aid adds up to only 1% of national income. The annual economic growth rate of less than 5% is barely keeping pace with the demands of an expanding population. Now, the 8 million refugees from East Pakistan and a new wave

of natural disasters have cruelly erased what had been a real hope for accelerated economic development.

The United States can afford the aid it has given in the past and the aid it has been asked to give in the future. American government aid now equals one-third of 1% of gross national product, ranking 14th among the capitalist nations on this basis. If the United States spent twice as much, it would still be spending a smaller share of its gross national product than at least two other nations.

Foreign aid can be more effective. It can never be entirely free of waste. It has been misused for missions which it cannot do well, like trying to buy friendships. Too much has been spent on the military and too little on the economic. It has been easier to explain military need to Congress. Too little has been channeled through the United Nations and other multilateral channels, but this is being corrected.

The second thoughts of the Senate include a proposal for a stop-gap \$2.3 billion, more than a billion dollars less than the program approved last August by the House of Representatives. The Administration has said it is not enough. It isn't.

Apart from long-term development commitments for the developing nations, particularly America's neighbors in the Western Hemisphere, there are lingering commitments that cannot be quickly dropped. Vietnam will need massive inputs of economic assistance to patch up the ravages of a war not entirely of its choosing. The Senate acted wisely in forcing a ceiling on aid to Cambodia, a dubious program at best, but even that reduced program will eat up \$341 million. The United States cannot terminate aid either to Israel or Jordan without risking new problems in the Middle East. And any cuts in the \$128 million for U.N. voluntary programs, including the U.N. Development Program and UNICEF, would be punishing remarkably effective international operations.

For 25 years, America has spent an average of \$6 billion a year on foreign assistance, a total close to \$150 billion. One Senator called it a "sugar plum." Perhaps. But cheap in relation to the nation's wealth. And cheaper, certainly, than the consequences of a world where nothing was being done to give substance to the aspirations of the poor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Do the Senator from Pennsylvania and the Senator from Arkansas yield back their time?

Mr. SCOTT. I yield back my time.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I yield back my time.

Several Senators asked for the yeas and nays on final passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. GAMBRELL), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. HARTKE), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. JORDAN), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MCGOVERN) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) is absent on official business.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MCGOVERN) would each vote "yea."

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. JORDAN) would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Indiana (Mr. HARTKE) is paired with the Senator from Georgia (Mr. GAMBRELL). If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay" and the Senator from Georgia would vote "yea."

Mr. GRIFFIN. I announce that the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BELLMON) is absent on official business.

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. BROCK) is necessarily absent.

The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT) is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Arizona (Mr. GOLDWATER) is detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 65, nays 24, as follows:

[No. 308 Leg.]

YEAS—65

Alken	Fong	Pearson
Allott	Griffin	Pell
Anderson	Gurney	Percy
Baker	Hansen	Ribicoff
Bayh	Hart	Roth
Beall	Hollings	Saxbe
Bennett	Hruska	Schweiker
Bible	Humphrey	Scott
Boggs	Inouye	Smith
Brooke	Jackson	Sparkman
Buckley	Javits	Stafford
Cannon	Jordan, Idaho	Stennis
Case	Long	Stevens
Chiles	Magnuson	Stevenson
Cook	Mathias	Taft
Cooper	McGee	Thurmond
Curtis	McIntyre	Tower
Dole	Miller	Tunney
Dominick	Moss	Weicker
Eastland	Muskie	Williams
Ervin	Packwood	Young
Fannin	Pastore	

NAYS—24

Allen	Fulbright	Mondale
Burdick	Gravel	Montoya
Byrd, Va.	Hatfield	Nelson
Church	Hughes	Proxmire
Cotton	Kennedy	Randolph
Cranston	Mansfield	Spong
Eagleton	McClellan	Symington
Ellender	Metcalf	Talmadge

NOT VOTING—11

Bellmon	Gambrell	Jordan, N.C.
Bentsen	Goldwater	McGovern
Brock	Harris	Mundt
Byrd, W. Va.	Hartke	

So the bill (S. 2819) was passed, as follows:

S. 2819

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Special Foreign Military and Related Assistance Act of 1971".*

#### STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. This Act is enacted as an interim measure to carry forward for fiscal year 1972 United States bilateral military assistance and military credit sales programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Foreign Military Credit Sales Act. The Congress intends at the earliest possible date to reevaluate the United States foreign assistance program, including foreign military sales, and to develop a new program for the future. Accordingly, this Act looks to the phase-out of the current program and to the establishment of a new one which will command the respect and the support of Congress and the American people.

Just cannot be done, I respectfully submit.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I will yield in a moment.

Let us move this along. In a few minutes, we will get to the military procurement bill, which has a larger portion of the Mansfield amendment in it than heretofore, and that is a step forward; and I believe it will be passed this afternoon or tonight.

Let us move this bill along. It is not exactly what I want; it is not exactly what anyone wants. But let us move this bill and pass it and make room for something else. We have done our best—everyone has.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Louisiana,

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I have many times voted against foreign aid bills. It seems to me that after we have sacrificed the lives of the 50,000 courageous young men and have sustained 500,000 casualties in fighting for the principles of freedom, fighting at least against communism—everyone must concede that point—to lose that struggle because we have tried to be pennywise and pound foolish, for a few dollars, when we are pulling our troops out, would be the height of folly. To do that, in my judgment, would qualify a person for an insane asylum. Why would anyone want to do that, and having done that, deny someone the little help they need to have a chance of success to defend themselves? I think that would be utter folly.

**PROGRAM**

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished majority leader, so that I may ask him what the further order of business is. I do this because we have a large attendance at the moment, and some important matters are coming up.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, after the vote on the pending business, the Senate will return to the consideration of H.R. 10947, the tax package, reported by the Committee on Finance, which has been temporarily laid aside.

It is anticipated that once this bill is laid before the Senate again, the distinguished Senator from Mississippi will call up the conference report on the military procurement bill. Following the disposition of that report, we will return to the income tax bill, which will take 2 or 3 days or more, I assume.

In turn, that will be followed by the phase II economic package reported by the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

**COMMITTEE MEETING NEXT WEEK**

If the distinguished minority leader and the Senate as a whole will allow me, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be allowed to meet all next week while the Senate is in session, to complete this phase of the President's program, if possible.

Mr. SCOTT. I join in that request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Then we have the conference report on the military construction appropriations bill, which ought to be ready Monday or Tuesday. There will be further conference reports and other privileged matters which may arise.

There is the so-called fish inspection bill, which is going to precipitate a certain amount of consideration.

In the background, there are the EEOC amendments, the National Voter Registration Act; four appropriation bills; and two Supreme Court nominations—all of which we want to get to and complete before we adjourn sine die around December 1. I certainly hope we can make it.

Mr. SCOTT. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

I yield myself 1 additional minute, for two purposes.

The first purpose is to say that, again this morning, the joint leadership has indicated a desire to adjourn this session by December 1. We can do it if we dispose of the program which the majority leader has just outlined. Therefore, when the Supreme Court nominations come in, I think it is important that we continue to sit until we have disposed of the confirmations and have voted on both.

I solicit the cooperation of all Senators in this regard as, in my judgment, it will be necessary to stay here until it is done.

The second purpose is to ask the distinguished majority leader if he will comment on the possibility of Saturday sessions.

Mr. MANSFIELD. There will be Saturday sessions from now on. I believe it is fairly certain that there will be votes on Saturday; so the Senate is on notice.

I, therefore, ask that, for the remainder of this session, no Senator make a request of the joint leadership to postpone a vote from a day certain or an hour certain, because it will take the collective accommodation of all of us to achieve the goal of December 1.

I urge, beseech, and I pray each Senator to observe that, and to help the joint leadership in its desire to accommodate themselves to the wishes of the Senate as a whole.

Mr. SCOTT. For this, we would need to enact the prayer amendment.

I thank the Senator.

**SPECIAL FOREIGN MILITARY AND RELATED ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1971**

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill (S. 2819) to provide foreign military and related assistance authorizations for fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes.

Mr. SPONG. Mr. President, when debate began on S. 2819 and S. 2820, I was prepared to support the foreign aid authorization program recommended by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on November 8 as an interim program to meet an immediate and pressing situation. My reservations over our approach to foreign aid, as expressed in an October 29 floor statement, remained. I con-

tinued to believe we needed a complete reevaluation and revision of the U.S. foreign assistance program.

At the same time, I had some hesitation over terminating abruptly, without any transitional planning and, perhaps in a moment of frustration, a program which had existed for more than 20 years and which, in many ways, had been an important tool of our diplomatic relations.

While the problems of a lack of adequate information, an absence of a clear-cut approach and undefined goals had not been resolved, the new program recommended by the committee was certainly an improvement over the one recommended originally, the program which I voted against reporting favorably. First, the \$2.3 billion committee authorization was much more in line with the \$1.9 billion appropriated last year than with the \$3.2 billion committee recommendation in the defeated bill. It was also more in line with our spending abilities in light of recent U.S. financial difficulties.

Second, the separation of aid into two categories, economic and humanitarian aid and military assistance, allowed us to examine each of our major foreign aid categories in some detail and give attention to each as an individual matter.

Third, there were several provisions, such as those for combating the international drug traffic, for requiring that additional information on foreign aid spending be reported to Congress and for channeling additional aid through multilateral organizations, which I believed were moves in the right direction.

In my statement on the foreign aid authorization bill which was defeated and which I opposed, I noted that the United States should not embark upon a dangerous course of isolationism. I believe that our responsibilities as the leading diplomatic and economic power in the free world require that we avoid such a course. On the other hand, I felt that H.R. 9910 was ill-advised in view of our Nation's financial difficulties.

When S. 2819 and S. 2820 were reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I felt that they would provide a temporary, interim means whereby our Nation could contribute on a limited basis, to a number of humanitarian and developmental activities, and assist allies such as Israel while we sought to formulate a new concept of foreign aid, a concept in which our objectives and goals would be more clearly defined and in which there would be some standards against which to measure the success or failure of our efforts.

Last night I voted for S. 2820. Today I would have voted for S. 2819 had the vote for passage been on the bill as reported from the committee. The addition of \$318 million to the bill on the Senate floor, however, bringing the total cost of the two-bill package to \$2.6 billion, is too high in light of our Nation's current financial difficulties. Consequently, I am voting against this bill.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise in support on final passage of the military assistance legislation, which we have been debating today.

## AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 3. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated to the President for fiscal year 1972—

(1) \$568,000,000 to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to supporting assistance;

(2) \$85,000,000 to carry out the provisions of such chapter 4 for Israel only;

(3) \$452,000,000 to carry out the provisions of part II of such Act, relating to military assistance; and

(4) \$400,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Military Sales Act.

(b) The aggregate total of credits, or participations in credits, extended under the Foreign Military Sales Act (excluding credits covered by guaranties issued under section 24(b) of such Act) and of the face amount of guaranties issued under section 24 (a) or (b) of such Act shall not exceed the amount of \$550,000,000 for fiscal year 1972, of which amount not less than \$300,000,000 shall be made available to Israel only.

(c) Any appropriation made under any clause of subsection (a) of this section shall be considered as an appropriation made under that provision of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or the Foreign Military Sales Act, as the case may be, authorizing an appropriation for a prior year for the same purpose as such clause.

## MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Sec. 4. Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to military assistance, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 505, relating to conditions of eligibility, is amended—

(A) by striking out of subsection (b) (2) the word "and" and inserting in lieu thereof "or"; and

(B) by striking out subsection (e).

(2) In section 506(a), relating to special authority, strike out—

(A) "1970 and the fiscal year 1971" and insert in lieu thereof "1972"; and

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

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

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

"Sec. 511. MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUPS AND MISSIONS.—(a) It is the sense of Congress that the need for large United States military assistance advisory groups and military aid missions in foreign countries has diminished substantially during the last few years. In the words of the Peterson Task Force Report on International Development, 'The United States now can reduce its supervision and advice to a minimum, thus encouraging progress toward self-reliance. United States military missions and advisory groups should be consolidated with other elements in our overseas missions as soon as possible.'

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

"Sec. 512. MILITARY ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THAILAND.—After June 30, 1972,

no military assistance shall be furnished by the United States to Thailand directly or through any other foreign country unless that assistance is authorized under this Act or the Foreign Military Sales Act.

"Sec. 513. LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS.—(a) No funds authorized or appropriated under any provision of law shall be made available by any means by any officer, employee, or agency of the United States Government for the purpose of financing any military operations by foreign forces in Laos, North Vietnam, or Thailand outside the borders of the country of the government or person receiving such funds unless Congress has specifically authorized or specifically authorizes the making of funds available for such purpose and designates the area where military operations financed by such funds may be undertaken outside such borders.

"(b) Upon requesting Congress to make any such authorization, the President shall provide to Congress a copy of any agreement proposed to be entered into with any such government or person and the complete details of the proposed military operation. Upon such authorization by Congress, the President shall provide a copy of any such agreement and thereafter of all plans and details of such operation.

"Sec. 514. SPECIAL FOREIGN COUNTRY ACCOUNTS.—(a) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (b) or (c) of this section, no defense article may be given, and no grant of military assistance may be made, under this or any other law to a foreign country unless the country agrees—

"(1) to deposit in a special account established by the United States Government the following amounts of currency of that country:

"(A) in the case of any excess defense article to be given to that country, an amount equal to 25 per centum of the fair value of the article, as determined by the Secretary of State, at the time the agreement to give the article to the country is made; and

"(B) in the case of a grant of military assistance to be made to that country, an amount equal to 25 per centum of each such grant; and

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

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

"(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply in any case in which an excess defense article is given, or a grant of military assistance is made, to a foreign country under an agreement with that country which allows the United States Government to operate a military or other similar base in that country in exchange for that article or grant.

"(d) Section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963 (31 U.S.C. 724), shall not be applicable to the provisions of this section."

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 5. (a) (1) Section 652 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to miscel-

laneous provisions, is amended to read as follows:

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

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

(3) The last sentence of section 634(d) of such Act, relating to reports and information, is amended by striking out "614(a)".

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

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

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

"Sec. 654. PRESIDENTIAL FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS.—(a) In any case in which the President is required to make a report to the Congress, or to any committee or officer of either House of Congress, concerning any finding or determination under any provision of this Act, the Foreign Military Sales Act, or the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act for each fiscal year, that finding or determination shall be reduced to writing and signed by the President.

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

"(c) Each such finding or determination shall be published in the Federal Register as soon as practicable after it has been reduced to writing and signed by the President. In any case in which the President concludes that such publication would be harmful to the national security of the United States,

only a statement that a determination or finding has been made by the President, including the name and section of the Act under which it was made, shall be published.

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

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

"(b) In computing the \$341,000,000 limitation on obligation and expenditure authority under subsection (a) of this section in fiscal year 1972, there shall be included in the computation the value of any goods, supplies, materials, or equipment provided to, for, or on behalf of Cambodia in such fiscal year by gift, donation, loan, lease, or otherwise. For the purpose of this subsection, 'value' means the fair market value of any goods, supplies, materials, or equipment provided to, for, or on behalf of Cambodia but in no case less than 33½ per centum of the amount the United States paid at the time such goods, supplies, materials, or equipment were acquired by the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

LIMITATIONS ON UNITED STATES PERSONNEL AND PERSONNEL ASSISTED BY UNITED STATES IN CAMBODIA

Sec. 6. Chapter 3 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to miscellaneous provisions, is further amended by adding after section 655, as added by section 5(b) of this Act, the following new section:

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

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

Sec. 7. The Foreign Military Sales Act is amended as follows:

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

(2) Section 33 (c), relating to regional ceilings on foreign military sales, is repealed.

EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES

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

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

(2) by striking out, in subsection (b), "\$100,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$150,000,000"; and

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

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

granted to South Vietnam prior to July 1, 1972."

TERMINATION OF UNITED STATES MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDOCHINA

Sec. 9. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to terminate at the earliest practicable date all military operations of the United States in Indochina, and to provide for the prompt and orderly withdrawal of all United States military forces not later than six months after the date of enactment of this section subject to the release of all American prisoners of war held by the Government of North Vietnam and forces allied with such Government. The Congress hereby urges and requests the President to implement the above expressed policy by initiating immediately the following actions:

(1) Establishing a final date for the withdrawal from Indochina of all military forces of the United States contingent upon the release of all American prisoners of war held by the Government of North Vietnam and forces allied with such Government, such date to be not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) Negotiate with the Government of North Vietnam for an immediate cease-fire by all parties to the hostilities in Indochina.

(3) Negotiate with the Government of North Vietnam for an agreement which would provide for a series of phased and rapid withdrawals of United States military forces from Indochina in exchange for a corresponding series of phased releases of American prisoners of war, and for the release of any remaining American prisoners of war concurrently with the withdrawal of all remaining military forces of the United States by not later than the date established by the President pursuant to paragraph (1) hereof or by such earlier date as may be agreed upon by the negotiating parties.

LIMITATION ON UNITED STATES ACTIVITIES IN CAMBODIA

Sec. 10. Section 7(a) of the Special Foreign Assistance Act of 1971 (84 Stat. 1943) is amended by striking out "Cambodian military forces" and inserting in lieu thereof "military, paramilitary, police, or other security or intelligence forces".

RESTRICTIONS RELATING TO FOREIGN TROOPS

Sec. 11. Section 401(a) of Public Law 89-367, approved March 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 37), as amended, is amended—

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

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

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

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of S. 2819.

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

SOVIET ESPIONAGE AGENT ON THE STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, one of the most important witnesses heard by