

May 10, 1973

means of a reorganization plan. There is some indication in the legislative history of the Reorganization Act that the Act could not be used to abolish an executive agency and not place its functions in another agency. See 95 Cong. Rec. 891, 914 (1949) (Remarks of Reps. Lanham, Vorys and Dawson).
 Of course, as the Court has held earlier, these regulations are unlawful and may not be implemented in any event to the extent that they terminate section 221 funding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered on the first part of the bill, title I, and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, what is the question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On title I; unanimous consent having been granted to vote separately on each part.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

The legislative clerk called the roll.
 Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. CANNON), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL), and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HUGHES) are necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS) is absent because of illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HUGHES), and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. CANNON) would each vote "yea."

Mr. GRIFFIN. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. CORTON), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FANNIN), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT) are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS) is absent on official business.

On this vote, the Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT) is paired with the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS). If present and voting, the Senator from Ohio would vote "yea" and the Senator from Nebraska would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 66, nays 24, as follows:

[No. 133 Leg.]		
YEAS—66		
Abourezk	Haskell	Montoya
Aiken	Hatfield	Moss
Bayh	Hathaway	Muskie
Bellmon	Hollings	Nelson
Bentsen	Huddleston	Nunn
Biden	Humphrey	Packwood
Brooke	Inouye	Pastore
Burdick	Jackson	Pearson
Byrd, Robert C.	Javits	Pell
Case	Johnston	Percy
Chiles	Kennedy	Proxmire
Church	Long	Randolph
Clark	Magnuson	Ribicoff
Cook	Mansfield	Schweiker
Cranston	Mathias	Sparkman
Eagleton	McClellan	Stafford
Eastland	McClure	Stevenson
Ervin	McGee	Symington
Fong	McGovern	Talmadge
Fulbright	McIntyre	Tunney
Hart	Metcalf	Weiacker
Hartke	Mondale	Williams
NAYS—24		
Allen	Beall	Buckley
Baker	Bennett	Byrd,
Bartlett	Brock	Harry F., Jr.

Dole	Hansen	Scott, Va.
Domenici	Helms	Thurmond
Dominick	Hruska	Tower
Goldwater	Roth	Young
Griffin	Saxbe	
Gurney	Scott, Pa.	
NOT VOTING—10		
Bible	Fannin	Stevens
Cannon	Gravel	Taft
Cotton	Hughes	
Curtis	Stennis	

So the first part of the bill, title I, was passed.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which title I was passed.

Mr. MUSKIE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now proceed to vote on title II of the bill. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I announce that the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. CANNON), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL), and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HUGHES) are necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS) is absent because of illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HUGHES), and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. CANNON) would each vote "yea."

Mr. GRIFFIN. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. CORTON), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FANNIN), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT) are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS) is absent on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT) would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 86, nays 4, as follows:

[No. 134 Leg.]		
YEAS—86		
Abourezk	Fong	McIntyre
Aiken	Fulbright	Metcalf
Allen	Goldwater	Mondale
Baker	Griffin	Montoya
Bartlett	Gurney	Moss
Bayh	Hansen	Muskie
Beall	Hart	Nelson
Bellmon	Hartke	Nunn
Bentsen	Haskell	Packwood
Biden	Hatfield	Pastore
Brock	Hathaway	Pearson
Brooke	Helms	Pell
Burdick	Hollings	Percy
Byrd	Hruska	Proxmire
	Huddleston	Randolph
	Harry F., Jr.	Ribicoff
Byrd, Robert C.	Inouye	Roth
Case	Jackson	Schweiker
Chiles	Javits	Scott, Pa.
Church	Johnston	Scott, Va.
Clark	Kennedy	Sparkman
Cook	Long	Stafford
Cranston	Magnuson	Stevenson
Dole	Mansfield	Symington
Domenici	Mathias	Talmadge
Dominick	McClellan	Thurmond
Eagleton	McClure	Tunney
Eastland	McGee	Williams
Ervin	McGovern	Young

NAYS—4		
Bennett	Tower	Weiacker
Saxbe		
NOT VOTING—10		
Bible	Fannin	Stevens
Cannon	Gravel	Taft
Cotton	Hughes	
Curtis	Stennis	

So the second part of the bill, title II, was passed.

So the bill (S. 373) was passed, as follows:

S. 373
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL PROCEDURES

SECTION 1. The Congress finds that—

(1) the Congress has the sole authority to enact legislation and appropriate moneys on behalf of the United States;

(2) the Congress has the authority to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution its own powers;

(3) the Executive shall take care that the laws enacted by Congress shall be faithfully executed;

(4) under the Constitution of the United States, the Congress has the authority to require that funds appropriated and obligated by law shall be spent in accordance with such law;

(5) there is no authority expressed or implied under the Constitution of the United States for the Executive to impound budget authority and the only authority for such impoundments by the executive branch is that which Congress has expressly delegated by statute;

(6) by the Antideficiency Act (Rev. Stat. sec. 3679), the Congress delegated to the President authority in a narrowly defined area, to establish reserves for contingencies or to effect savings through changes in requirements, greater efficiency of operations, or other developments subsequent to the date on which appropriations are made available;

(7) in spite of the lack of constitutional authority for impoundment of budget authority by the executive branch and the narrow area in which reserves by the executive branch have been expressly authorized in the Antideficiency Act, the executive branch has impounded many billions of dollars of budget authority in a manner contrary to and not authorized by the Antideficiency Act or any other Act of Congress;

(8) impoundments by the executive branch have often been made without a legal basis;

(9) such impoundments have totally nullified the effect of appropriations and obligatory authority enacted by the Congress and prevented the Congress from exercising its constitutional authority;

(10) the executive branch, through its presentation to the Congress of a proposed budget, the due respect of the Congress for the views of the executive branch, and the power of the veto, has ample authority to affect the appropriation and obligation process without the unilateral authority to impound budget authority; and

(11) enactment of this legislation is necessary to clarify the limits of the existing legal authority of the executive branch to impound budget authority, to reestablish a proper allocation of authority between the Congress and the executive branch, to confirm the constitutional proscription against the unilateral nullification by the executive branch of duly enacted authorization and appropriation Acts, and to establish efficient and orderly procedures for the reordering of budget authority through joint action by the Executive and the Congress, which shall apply to all impoundments of budget author-

ity, regardless of the legal authority asserted for making such impoundments.

Sec. 2. (a) Whenever the President, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the head of any department or agency of the United States, or any officer or employee of the United States, impounds any budget authority made available, or orders, permits or approves the impounding of any such budget authority by any other officer or employee of the United States, the President shall, within ten days thereafter, transmit to the Senate and the House of Representatives a special message specifying—

(1) the amount of the budget authority impounded;

(2) the date on which the budget authority was ordered to be impounded;

(3) the date the budget authority was impounded;

(4) any account, department, or establishment of the Government to which such impounded budget authority would have been available for obligation except for such impoundment;

(5) the period of time during which the budget authority is to be impounded, to include not only the legal lapsing of budget authority but also administrative decisions to discontinue or curtail a program;

(6) the reasons for the impoundment, including any legal authority invoked by him to justify the impoundment and, when the justification invoked is a requirement to avoid violating any public law which establishes a debt ceiling or a spending ceiling, the amount by which the ceiling would be exceeded and the reasons for such anticipated excess; and

(7) to the maximum extent practicable, the estimated fiscal, economic, and budgetary effect of the impoundment.

(b) Each special message submitted pursuant to subsection (a) shall be transmitted to the House of Representatives and the Senate on the same day, and shall be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives if the House is not in session, and to the Secretary of the Senate if the Senate is not in session. Each such message may be printed by either House as a document for both Houses as the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House may determine.

(c) A copy of each special message submitted pursuant to subsection (a) shall be transmitted to the Comptroller General of the United States on the same day as it is transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Comptroller General shall review each such message and determine whether, in his judgment, the impoundment was in accordance with existing statutory authority, following which he shall notify both Houses of Congress within 15 days after the receipt of the message as to his determination thereon. If the Comptroller General determines that the impoundment was in accordance with section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 645), commonly referred to as the "Antideficiency Act", the provisions of section 3 and section 5 shall not apply. In all other cases, the Comptroller General shall advise the Congress whether the impoundment was in accordance with other existing statutory authority and sections 3 and 5 of this Act shall apply.

(d) If any information contained in a special message submitted pursuant to subsection (a) is subsequently revised, the President shall transmit within ten days to the Congress and the Comptroller General a supplementary message stating and explaining each such revision.

(e) Any special or supplementary message transmitted pursuant to this section shall be printed in the first issue of the Federal Register published after that special or supplementary message is so transmitted and may be printed by either House as a document for both Houses, as the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House may determine.

(f) The President shall publish in the Federal Register each month a list of any budget authority impounded as of the first calendar day of that month. Each list shall be published no later than the tenth calendar day of the month and shall contain the information required to be submitted by special message pursuant to subsection (a).

Sec. 3. The President, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the head of any department or agency of the United States, or any officer or employee of the United States shall cease the impounding of any budget authority set forth in each special message within sixty calendar days of continuous session after the message is received by the Congress unless the specific impoundment shall have been ratified by the Congress by passage of a concurrent resolution in accordance with the procedure set out in section 5 of this Act: *Provided, however*, That Congress may by concurrent resolution disapprove any impoundment in whole or in part, at any time prior to the expiration of the sixty-day period, and in the event of such disapproval, the impoundment shall cease immediately to the extent disapproved. The effect of such disapproval, whether by concurrent resolution passed prior to the expiration of the sixty-day period or by the failure to approve by concurrent resolution within the sixty-day period, shall be to make the obligation of the budget authority mandatory, and shall preclude the President or any other Federal officer or employee from reimposing the specific budget authority set forth in the special message which the Congress by its action or failure to act has thereby rejected.

Sec. 4. For purposes of this Act, the impounding of budget authority includes—

(1) withholding, delaying, deferring, freezing, or otherwise refusing to expend any part of budget authority made available (whether by establishing reserves or otherwise) and the termination or cancellation of authorized projects or activities to the extent that budget authority has been made available.

(2) withholding, delaying, deferring, freezing, or otherwise refusing to make any allocation of any part of budget authority (where such allocation is required in order to permit the budget authority to be expended or obligated),

(3) withholding, delaying, deferring, freezing, or otherwise refusing to permit a grantee to obligate any part of budget authority (whether by establishing contract controls, reserves, or otherwise), and

(4) any type of Executive action or inaction which effectively precludes or delays the obligation or expenditure of any part of authorized budget authority.

Sec. 5. The following subsections of this section are enacted by the Congress:

(a) (1) As an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of resolutions described by this section; and they shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) With full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

(b) (1) For purposes of this section, the term "resolution" means only a concurrent resolution of the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, which is introduced and acted upon by both Houses at any time before the end of the first period of sixty calendar days of continuous session of the Congress after the date on which the special message of the President is transmitted to the two Houses.

(2) The matter after the resolving clause

of a resolution approving the impounding of budget authority shall be substantially as follows (the blank spaces being appropriately filled): "That the Congress approves the impounding of budget authority as set forth in the special message of the President dated —, Senate (House) Document No. —."

(3) The matter after the resolving clause of a resolution disapproving, in whole or in part, the impounding of budget authority shall be substantially as follows (the blank spaces being appropriately filled): "That the Congress disapproves the impounding of budget authority as set forth in the special message of the President dated —, Senate (House) Document No. — (in the amount of \$ —)."

(4) For purposes of this subsection, the continuity of a session is broken only by an adjournment of the Congress sine die, and the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days to a day certain shall be excluded in the computation of the sixty-day period.

(c) (1) A resolution introduced, or received from the other House, with respect to a special message shall not be referred to a committee and shall be privileged business for immediate consideration, following the receipt of the report of the Comptroller General referred to in section 2(c). It shall at any time be in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution. Such motion shall be highly privileged and not debatable. An amendment to the motion shall not be in order, and it shall not be in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

(2) If the motion to proceed to the consideration of a resolution is agreed to, debate on the resolution shall be limited to ten hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. Debate on any amendment to the resolution (including an amendment substituting approval for disapproval in whole or in part or substituting disapproval in whole or in part for approval) shall be limited to two hours, which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the amendment.

(3) Motions to postpone, made with respect to the consideration of a resolution, and motions to proceed to the consideration of other business, shall be decided without debate.

(4) Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a resolution shall be decided without debate.

(d) If, prior to the passage by one House of a resolution of that House with respect to a special message, such House receives from the other House a resolution with respect to the same message, then—

(1) If no resolution of the first House with respect to such message has been introduced, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any other resolution with respect to the same message may be made (despite the provisions of subsection (c) (1) of this section).

(2) If a resolution of the first House with respect to such message has been introduced—

(A) the procedure with respect to that or other resolutions of such House with respect to such message shall be the same as if no resolution from the other House with respect to such message had been received; but

(B) on any vote on final passage of a resolution of the first House with respect to such message the resolution from the other House with respect to such message shall be automatically substituted for the resolution of the first House.

(e) If a committee of conference is appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses with respect to a resolution, the conference report submitted in each House shall be considered under the rules set forth in subsection (c) of this section for the consideration of a resolution, except that no amendment shall be in order.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, it shall not be in order in either House to consider a resolution with respect to a special message after the two Houses have agreed to another resolution with respect to the same message.

(g) As used in this section, the term "special message" means a report of impounding action made by the President pursuant to section 2 of this Act or by the Comptroller General pursuant to section 6 of this Act.

Sec. 6. If the President, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the head of any department or agency of the United States, or any officer or employee of the United States takes or approves any impounding action within the purview of this Act, and the President fails to report such impounding action to the Congress as required by this Act, the Comptroller General shall report such impounding action with any available information concerning it to both Houses of Congress, and the provisions of this Act shall apply to such impounding action in like manner and with the same effect as if the report of the Comptroller General had been made by the President: *Provided, however*, That the sixty-day period provided in section 3 of this Act shall be deemed to have commenced at the time at which, in the determination of the Comptroller General, the impoundment action was taken.

Sec. 7. Nothing contained in this Act shall be interpreted by any person or court as constituting a ratification or approval of any impounding of budget authority by the President or any other Federal employee, in the past or in the future, unless done pursuant to statutory authority in effect at the time of such impoundment.

Sec. 8. The Comptroller General is hereby expressly empowered as the representative of the Congress through attorneys of his own selection to sue any department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States in a civil action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to enforce the provisions of this Act, and such court is hereby expressly empowered to enter in such civil action any decree, judgment, or order which may be necessary or appropriate to secure compliance with the provisions of this Act by such department, agency, officer, or employee. Within the purview of this section, the Office of Management and Budget shall be construed to be an agency of the United States, and the officers and employees of the Office of Management and Budget shall be construed to be officers or employees of the United States.

Sec. 9. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all funds appropriated by law shall be made available and obligated by the appropriate agencies, departments, and other units of the Government except as may be provided otherwise under this Act.

(b) Should the President desire to impound any appropriation made by the Congress not authorized by this Act or by the Antideficiency Act, he shall seek legislation utilizing the supplemental appropriations process to obtain selective rescission of such appropriation by the Congress.

Sec. 10. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person, impoundment, or circumstance, is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the application of such provision to other persons, impoundments, or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 11. The provisions of this Act shall take effect from and after the date of enactment.

TITLE II—CEILING ON FISCAL YEAR 1974 EXPENDITURES

Sec. 201. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, under the budget of the United States Government, shall not exceed \$268,000,000,000.

(b) If the estimates of revenues which will be received in the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, as made from time to time, are increased as a result of legislation enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act reforming the Federal tax laws, the limitation specified in subsection (a) of this section shall be reviewed by Congress for the purpose of determining whether the additional revenues made available should be applied to essential public services for which adequate funding would not otherwise be provided.

Sec. 202. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President shall, in accordance with this section, reserve from expenditure and net lending, from appropriations, or other obligatory authority otherwise made available, such amounts as may be necessary to keep expenditures and net lending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, within the limitation specified in section 201.

(b) In carrying out the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the President shall reserve amounts proportionately from new obligatory authority and other obligatory authority available for each functional category, and to the extent practicable, subfunctional category (as set out in table 3 of the United States Budget in Brief for fiscal year 1974), except that no reservations shall be made from amounts available for interest, veterans' benefits and services, payments from social insurance trust funds, public assistance maintenance grants under title IV of the Social Security Act, food stamps, military retirement pay, medicare, and judicial salaries.

(c) Reservations made to carry out the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall be subject to the provisions of title I of this Act, except that—

(1) if the Comptroller General determines under section 2(c) of title I, with respect to any such reservation, that the requirements of proportionate reservations of subsection (b) of this section have been complied with, then sections 3 and 5 of title I shall not apply to such reservation.

(d) The provisions of section 3 of title I of this Act shall not apply to any impoundments or reservations made under title II insofar as they prohibit reimpounding or reservation.

(e) In no event shall the authority conferred by this section be used to impound funds, appropriated or otherwise made available by Congress, for the purpose of eliminating a program the creation or continuation of which has been authorized by Congress.

Sec. 203. In the administration of any program as to which—

(1) the amount of expenditures is limited pursuant to this title, and

(2) the allocation, grant, apportionment, or other distribution of funds among recipients is required to be determined by application of a formula involving the amount appropriated or otherwise made available for distribution, the amount available for expenditure (after the application of this title) shall be substituted for the amount appropriated or otherwise made available in the application of the formula.

The title was amended, so as to read: "A bill to insure the separation of Federal powers and to protect the legislative function by requiring the President to notify the Congress whenever he, the Director of the Office of Management

and Budget, the head of any department or agency of the United States, or any officer or employee of the United States, impounds, orders the impounding, or permits the impounding of budget authority, and to provide a procedure under which the Senate and the House of Representatives may approve the impounding action, in whole or in part, or require the President, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the department or agency of the United States, or the officer or employee of the United States, to cease such action, in whole or in part, as directed by Congress, and to establish a ceiling on fiscal year 1974 expenditures".

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which title II was adopted.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, I move to table the motion.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 394) to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to reaffirm that such funds made available for each fiscal year to carry out the programs provided for in such act be fully obligated in said year, and for other purposes.

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1973

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar 120, S. 14; that it be laid before the Senate and made the pending business for Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

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

A bill (S. 14) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance and encouragement for the establishment and expansion of health maintenance organization, health care resources, and the establishment of a Quality Health Care Commission, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARTLETT). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this Act may be cited as the "Health Maintenance Organization and Resources Development Act of 1973."

Sec. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the medical care system is not organized in a manner which encourages the provision of medical care at reasonable costs;

(2) the medical care system is oriented toward providing care once a health need has occurred rather than toward providing health maintenance and preventive health services;

(3) there is a serious maldistribution of medical care resources which has resulted

in inadequate access to medical care in both inner city and rural areas.

(4) the establishment of health maintenance organizations, health service organizations, and area health education and service centers will aid in alleviating the serious maldistribution of health care resources which has resulted in inadequate access to medical care particularly in both inner city and rural areas, in providing health care in a more efficient and economical manner, and in reorienting the health care system toward the maintenance of health;

(5) there is a need to provide technical assistance and resources to individuals and groups, undertaking the planning, development, and initial operation of health maintenance organizations, supplemental health maintenance organizations, health service organizations, and area health education and service centers;

(6) there is a shortage of educational facilities in health sciences and unbalanced emphasis on hospital practice and on rare and exotic diseases in medical education; and

(7) there exists an excessive variance in the quality of health care and health services.

(b) The purpose of this Act is to assist in remedying these deficiencies through encouraging the establishment and utilization of health maintenance organizations, particularly in medically underserved areas by improving the system for the delivery of health care through encouragement of any support for the planning, development, and initial operation of health maintenance organizations, supplemental health maintenance organizations, health service organizations, and area health education and service centers, particularly with the intent of improving the health of populations in medically underserved areas.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this Act, or any amendment made by this Act, shall be construed to supersede any activity relating to review of the provision of health care services under (including review and assessment of quality or quantity of such services or determination or reimbursement therefor) or to the determination of eligibility of any provider, practitioner, agency, or organization to participate under any program established under the Social Security Act.

TITLE I—HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 101. The Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after title XI the following new title:

"TITLE XII—HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS AND HEALTH SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

"PART A—SUPPORT OF HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 1201. For purposes of this title:

"(1) The term 'health maintenance organization' means an entity which—

"(A) provides as a minimum for all its enrollees (or subscribers) comprehensive health services (as defined in this section) which are uniformly available to all its enrollees (or subscribers) directly through its own staff and supporting resources or through a medical group or groups and such other additional services as may be required through other health delivery entities, for a fixed payment which (i) is to be paid on a periodic basis without regard to the frequency, extent, or kind of health service actually furnished to any particular enrollee; and (ii) is uniform for all its enrollees subject to rules and regulations regarding family rates;

"(B) demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary ability to assure that appropriate comprehensive health services are available and accessible to all its enrollees promptly and in a manner which assures continuity;

"(C) demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary financial responsibility through proof of adequate provision against the risk of insolvency;

"(D) is organized in such a manner (as prescribed by regulations of the Secretary) that assures its enrollees a substantial role (generally defined as one-third representation in the body establishing or recommending policy) in the making of policy for the health maintenance organization, with equitable representation of enrollees from medically underserved areas, and provides meaningful procedures for hearing and resolving grievances (i) between its enrollees and the health maintenance organization (including the medical group or groups and other health delivery entities providing health services), and (ii) between the medical group or groups providing health services and other employees and the health maintenance organization;

"(E) encourages and actively provides for its enrollees (i) health education services; (ii) education in the appropriate use of health services provided; and (iii) education in the contribution the patient can make to the maintenance of his own health;

"(F) has organizational arrangements, established in accordance with regulations of the Commission on Quality Health Care Assurance (established under title XIII of this Act) for an ongoing quality assurance program which stresses health outcomes and assures that health services provided meet the requirements of the Commission on Quality Health Care Assurance;

"(G) provides, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary (including safeguards concerning the confidentiality of the doctor-patient relationship), and effective procedure for developing, compiling, evaluating, and reporting to the Secretary, data (which the Secretary shall publish and disseminate on an annual basis) relating to (i) the cost of its operations, (ii) the patterns of utilization of its services, (iii) the availability, accessibility, and acceptability of its services, and (iv) such other matters as the Secretary may require and disclose at least annually and in a manner acceptable to the Secretary, such data to its enrollees and to the general public.

"(H) except for (i) out of area emergency care, and (ii) care reasonably valued in excess of the first \$5,000 per enrollee per year, assumes direct financial responsibility, without benefit of insurance, on a prospective basis for the provision of the comprehensive health services defined in this section;

"(I) has an open enrollment period, unless a waiver has been granted under section 1249, of not less than thirty days at least once during each consecutive twelve-month period during which it accepts individuals in the order in which they apply for enrollment up to its capacity, subject to the requirements of paragraph (K);

"(J) assumes responsibility for the provision of health care services to its enrollees (and on a reimbursable basis for short-term health care services to enrollees of any other health maintenance, supplemental health maintenance, or health service organization who are temporarily outside the service area of the health maintenance, supplemental health maintenance, or health service organization in which they are enrolled) twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, and for the appropriate availability of such services in emergencies;

"(K) shall enroll no more than 50 per centum of its enrollees from medically underserved areas, except in rural areas as designated by the Secretary;

"(L) provides, or makes arrangements for, continuing education for its staff;

"(M) emphasizes the use of nurse practitioners, physician's assistants, dental therapists, and other allied health personnel and

to the extent practicable and consistent with good medical practice, trains and employs such personnel in the rendering of services;

"(N) provides to its enrollees as an option, for an additional premium, extended care facility services and dental services;

"(O) may purchase on a fee-for-service basis unusual or infrequently used health care services for its enrollees;

"(P) does not refuse enrollment to or expel any person for any reason concerning his health status or requirements for the provision of health services;

"(Q) provides for the prevention, diagnosis, and medical and psychological treatment of the abuse of or addiction to alcohol and drugs either through its own facilities or existing community facilities; and

"(R) meets such other criteria for its organization and operations as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe, consistent with the provisions of this title.

"(2) The term 'comprehensive health services' means health services provided without limitation as to time or cost as follows—

"(A) physician services (including consultant and referral services);

"(B) inpatient and outpatient hospital services;

"(C) home health services;

"(D) diagnostic laboratory, and diagnostic and therapeutic radiologic services;

"(E) preventive health (including but not limited to voluntary family planning, infertility services, and preventive dental care for children) and early disease detection services;

"(F) emergency health services rendered by any provider of health care, the expense of which shall be borne by the enrollee's health maintenance, supplemental health maintenance, or health service organization;

"(G) provision of or payment for prescription drugs (with patterns of patient drug utilization under continuous surveillance evaluation, and review by a clinical pharmacist whose duties shall include the maintenance of a drug use profile for each enrollee);

"(H) medical social services;

"(I) vision care (except for eyeglasses which shall be optional) as provided by a physician skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye, or by an optometrist provided such services are within the scope of his license;

"(J) physical medicine and rehabilitative services (including physical therapy);

"(K) mental health services utilizing existing community mental health centers on a priority basis;

"(L) preventive diagnostic and medical and psychological treatment of the abuse of or addiction to alcohol and drugs; and

"(M) such other personal health services as the Secretary may determine are necessary to insure the protection, maintenance, and support of human health.

"(3) The term 'medical group' means a partnership or other association or group of health professionals of whom not less than four and at least a majority shall be persons who are licensed to practice medicine or osteopathy, and such other licensed health professionals as are necessary to provide comprehensive health services and who are eligible for assistance under this Act, in conformance with requirements promulgated under section 1302, in a State and who (A) as their principal professional activity engage in the coordinated practice of their profession as a group responsibility providing services to health maintenance or health service organization enrollees; (B) if not employees or retainers of a health maintenance organization, or health service organization, pool their income from practice as members of the group and distribute it among themselves according to a prearranged salary or drawing account plan; (C) jointly use or

June 29, 1973

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ECKHARDT

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Eckhardt: Add after line 9 on page 51 the following:

"Sec. 706. Any expenditure which is permitted to be made solely on the certificate of the head of a department of government because of the confidential or other special nature of the expenditure shall be subject to the scrutiny of the Comptroller General to determine the nature of the purpose of the expenditure and whether or not it is of such confidential or other special nature."

And renumber the succeeding sections accordingly.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the basis that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Chairman, I should like to be heard on the point of order.

The rule provides that all points of order against said bill for failure to comply with the provisions of clause 2 of rule XXI are hereby waived.

Furthermore the language of the amendment is pertinent to several provisions of the bill. For instance, on page 17, where the Attorney General is permitted to expend moneys accounted for solely on his certificate, on lines 10 and 11; on page 17, line 24 and page 18, lines 1 and 2, where the Attorney General is entitled to expend money for confidential purposes solely on his certificate; and on page 20 where there is an authorization of approval by the Attorney General to be accounted for solely on his certificate; and pages 20 and 21.

This provision simply restricts such sole accounting authority of the Attorney General, it is germane to the provisions in the bill, and it provides a general limitation with respect to these items.

The point of order with respect to legislation on an appropriation bill is specifically waived by the rule.

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may be heard.

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman's amendment was not before the Rules Committee.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. VANIK). The Chair is ready to rule.

In the opinion of the Chair the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas imposes new duties, additional duties on Federal officials and is therefore legislation in violation of clause 2, Rule XXI. The rule which waives points of order applied only to the provisions of the bill and does not waive points of order against any amendments offered.

So the point of order is sustained.

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 705. No part of the funds appropriated under this Act shall be used to provide a loan, guarantee of a loan, a grant, the salary of, or any remuneration whatever to

any individual applying for admission, attending, employed by, teaching at or doing research at an institution of higher education who has engaged in conduct on or after August 1, 1969, which involves the use of (or the assistance to others in the use of) force or the threat of force or the seizure of property under the control of an institution of higher education, to require or prevent the availability of certain curriculum, or to prevent the faculty, administrative officials or students in such institution from engaging in their duties or pursuing their studies at such institution.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. RARICK

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RARICK: Page 52, after line 16, insert a new section:

SEC. 706. No funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended to aid or assist in the reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam). Renumber the succeeding lines accordingly.

(Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is self-explanatory. It is a prohibition to make sure that the funds passed by this House under this act are not to be used in aid or assistance in the reconstruction of North Vietnam. It is a good amendment. I urge its adoption.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. RARICK).

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RARICK), there were—ayes 31; noes 52.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. VANIK, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8916) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the

engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 370, nays 11, not voting 52, as follows:

[Roll No. 318]

YEAS—370

Abdnor	Corman	Hastings
Abzug	Cotter	Hawkins
Adams	Coughlin	Hays
Addabbo	Cronin	Hechler, W. Va.
Alexander	Culver	Heckler, Mass.
Anderson,	Daniel, Dan	Heinz
Calif.	Daniel, Robert	Helstoski
Anderson, Ill.	W., Jr.	Henderson
Andrews, N.C.	Daniels	Hicks
Annunzio	Dominick V.	Hillis
Archer	Davis, Ga.	Hinsaw
Arends	Davis, S.C.	Hogan
Armstrong	Davis, Wis.	Holifield
Aspin	de la Garza	Holt
Bafalis	Dellenback	Holtzman
Baker	Dellums	Horton
Barrett	Denholm	Hosmer
Beard	Dennis	Howard
Bennett	Devine	Huber
Bergland	Dickinson	Hudnut
Bevill	Diggs	Hutchinson
Blaggi	Dingell	Ichord
Blester	Donohue	Jarman
Bingham	Dorn	Johnson, Calif.
Boggs	Downing	Johnson, Colo.
Boland	Drinan	Johnson, Pa.
Bolling	Dulski	Jones, N.C.
Bowen	Duncan	Jones, Tenn.
Brademas	du Pont	Jordan
Brasco	Eckhardt	Karth
Bray	Edwards, Ala.	Kastenmeier
Breckinridge	Edwards, Calif.	Kazen
Brinkley	Eilberg	Kemp
Brooks	Erlenborn	Ketchum
Broomfield	Esch	Kluczyński
Brotzman	Eshleman	Koch
Brown, Calif.	Evans, Colo.	Kuykendall
Brown, Mich.	Findley	Kyros
Brown, Ohio	Flood	Landrum
Broyhill, N.C.	Flynt	Latta
Broyhill, Va.	Foley	Leggett
Buchanan	Ford, Gerald R.	Lehman
Burgener	Forsythe	Lent
Burke, Calif.	Fountain	Litton
Burke, Mass.	Fraser	Long, La.
Burleson, Tex.	Frelinghuysen	Long, Md.
Burlison, Mo.	Frenzel	Lott
Burton	Frey	Lujan
Butler	Froehlich	McClory
Byron	Fulton	McCloskey
Camp	Gaydos	McCollister
Carey, N.Y.	Gettys	McCormack
Carney, Ohio	Giaino	McDade
Carter	Gibbons	McEwen
Casey, Tex.	Gilman	McFall
Cederberg	Ginn	McKay
Chamberlain	Goldwater	McKinney
Chappell	Goodling	Macedonald
Chisholm	Grasso	Madigan
Clancy	Gray	Mahon
Clausen,	Green, Pa.	Mailliard
Don H.	Grover	Mallory
Clawson, Del	Gude	Mann
Clay	Guyer	Maraziti
Cleveland	Hamilton	Martin, Nebr.
Cochran	Hammer-	Martin, N.C.
Cohen	schmidt	Mathias, Calif.
Collier	Hanley	Matsunaga
Collins, Ill.	Hanna	Mayne
Conable	Hanrahan	Mazzoli
Conlan	Hansen, Idaho	Meeds
Conte	Harsha	Melcher
Conyers	Harvey	Metcalfe

Mezvinsky	Regula	Stratton
Michel	Reid	Stubblefield
Millford	Rhodes	Stuckey
Miller	Riegle	Studds
Mills, Ark.	Rinaldo	Symington
Minish	Roberts	Talcott
Mink	Robinson, Va.	Taylor, Mo.
Minshall, Ohio	Robison, N.Y.	Taylor, N.C.
Mitchell, Md.	Rodino	Teague, Calif.
Mitchell, N.Y.	Roe	Thomson, Wis.
Mizell	Rogers	Thone
Moakley	Roncalio, Wyo.	Thornton
Mollohan	Roncalio, N.Y.	Towell, Ney.
Montgomery	Rooney, Pa.	Trown
Moorhead,	Rose	Udall
Calif.	Rosenthal	Ullman
Moorhead, Pa.	Rostenkowski	Van Deerlin
Morgan	Roy	Vander Jagt
Mosher	Roybal	Vanik
Moss	Runnels	Veysey
Murphy, Ill.	Ruppe	Vigorito
Murphy, N.Y.	Ruth	Waggonner
Myers	St Germain	Waldie
Natcher	Sarasin	Walsh
Nedzi	Sarbanes	Wampler
Neisen	Satterfield	Ware
Nichols	Saylor	Whalen
Nix	Scherle	White
O'Bye	Schneebell	Whitehurst
O'Brien	Schroeder	Whitten
O'Neill	Sebellus	Widnall
Owens	Seiberling	Williams
Parris	Shipley	Wilson, Bob
Passman	Shoup	Wilson,
Patman	Shriver	Charles H.,
Patten	Sikes	Calif.
Pepper	Sisk	Wilson,
Perkins	Skubitz	Charles, Tex.
Pettis	Slack	Winn
Peyster	Smith, Iowa	Wolff
Pickie	Smith, N.Y.	Wyder
Pike	Snyder	Wylie
Poage	Spence	Wyman
Podell	Staggers	Yates
Powell, Ohio	Stanton,	Yatron
Preyer	J. William	Young, Alaska
Price, Ill.	Stanton,	Young, Fla.
Price, Tex.	James V.	Young, Ga.
Pritchard	Stark	Young, Ill.
Quillen	Steed	Young, S.C.
Rallsback	Steele	Young, Tex.
Randall	Steelman	Zablocki
Rangel	Stephens	Zion
Rees	Stokes	Zwach

NAYS—11

Collins, Tex.	Haley	Barick
Crane	Jones, Okla.	Shuster
Gonzalez	Landgrebe	Symms
Gross	Mathis, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—52

Andrews,	Fisher	Madden
N. Dak.	Flowers	O'Hara
Ashbrook	Ford,	Quie
Ashley	William D.	Reuss
Badillo	Fuqua	Rooney, N.Y.
Bell	Green, Oreg.	Roush
Blackburn	Griffiths	Rousselot
Blatnik	Gubser	Ryan
Breaux	Gunter	Sandman
Burke, Fla.	Hansen, Wash.	Steiger, Ariz.
Clark	Harrington	Steiger, Wis.
Danielson	Hébert	Sullivan
Delaney	Hungate	Teague, Tex.
Dent	Hunt	Thompson, N.J.
Derwinski	Jones, Ala.	Tiernan
Evins, Tenn.	Keating	Wiggins
Fascell	King	Wright
Fish	McSpadden,	Wyatt

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Clark.
 Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Wiggins.
 Mr. Delaney with Mr. Sandman.
 Mr. Tiernan with Mr. Wyatt.
 Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Steiger of Arizona.
 Mr. Ashley with Mr. Quie.
 Mr. Flowers with Mr. Blackburn.
 Mr. Breaux with Mr. Keating.
 Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Andrews of North Dakota.
 Mr. Hébert with Mr. Hunt.
 Mr. Madden with Mr. Derwinski.
 Mr. Reuss with Mr. Bell.
 Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. Gubser.
 Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. King.

Mr. Wright with Mr. Ashbrook.
 Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. Fish.
 Mr. Fuqua with Mr. Rousselot.
 Mr. Fisher with Mr. Burke of Florida.
 Mr. Dent with Mr. Steiger of Wisconsin.
 Mr. Danielson with Mr. Badillo.
 Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. William D. Ford.
 Mr. Fascell with Mr. Gunter.
 Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Hungate.
 Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. O'Hara.
 Mr. McSpadden with Mr. Roush.
 Mr. Ryan with Mr. Harrington.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 6187. An act to amend section 502 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 5452. An act to extend and make technical corrections to the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S.J. Res. 128. Joint resolution to provide for an extension of certain laws relating to the payment of interest on time and savings deposits.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8537) entitled "An act to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to make permanent certain provisions of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, and for other purposes."

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to revise and extend my remarks on the bill just passed, and that I may include therein certain tables and extraneous material. Further, Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

RADIO FREE EUROPE AND RADIO LIBERTY AUTHORIZATION

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1972) to further amend the United States Information and Educa-

tional Exchange Act of 1948, as amended. The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1972

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 703 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, is hereby amended to insert the following sentence between the first and second sentence thereof: "There are further authorized to be appropriated in fiscal year 1973 not to exceed \$1,150,000 for nondiscretionary costs."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MORGAN).

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, the bill S. 1972 provides an authorization for a supplemental appropriation of \$1.15 million for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

The executive branch requested \$40 million for these two radio stations for the fiscal year 1973.

The Congress appropriated \$38.5 million.

That amount did not take into account the possibility that the dollar would be devalued during this fiscal year.

As we know, the devaluation of the dollar which occurred in February of this year cut its purchasing power in terms of European currencies by nearly 20 percent.

This has had a very serious effect on the operations of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty since most of their costs occur in Europe and have to be paid with European currencies—mostly the German mark.

In order to cover urgent operating expenses, the two radio stations have had to dip into their pension funds.

This simply meant postponing expenditures which are legally binding and which have to be made at some point.

To help offset the deficits caused by devaluation, the executive branch has requested a supplemental appropriation of \$1.8 million.

The appropriations committees have allowed \$1.15 million. That amount was included in the supplemental appropriation bill, approved earlier today by the House.

The appropriation, however, is subject to an authorization.

Yesterday, the Senate approved S. 1972 which would authorize this appropriation.

This morning, the Committee on Foreign Affairs considered the matter and unanimously instructed me to move that the House accept the Senate bill.

Mr. Speaker, the supplemental authorization is urgently needed. We believe it is justified by development over which Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty had no control.

I urge the House to pass the bill, S. 1972.

CC: Holtzman file
(Cover activities)

September 24, 1974

We have more facilities overseas owned by Americans than we have production facilities in certain key nations.

In this Nation something is wrong, and that wrong is right here in Congress.

I do not care how anyone alibis. I do not care how anyone tries to sell it. We cannot get away from the fact that this resolution that is before us is here for one reason, and that is to expend foreign aid until the beginning of next year by not adjourning sine die until that time. The Members know it, and I know it. That is the only way anyone can do it because we cannot pass the foreign aid bill today without opening up the Chilean situation for any kind of talk right here at this time.

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

Mr. DENT. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MORGAN. I am the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The gentleman will have an opportunity to vote on the foreign aid bill before adjournment. Foreign aid markup is making progress. We expect to finish it next week. The gentleman will have an opportunity to vote on it.

Mr. DENT. Will we vote on it next week?

Mr. MORGAN. We hope to complete our markup next week. But the gentleman's speech did not do justice to the hard work of our committee in trying to bring out the authorizing bill and give the House the opportunity to vote on it. We would hope to have the gentleman's support.

Mr. DENT. I was not saying what I was going to do. I told the Members what I thought was behind it, and I still think so. There is no way for that bill to come up next week.

Mr. MORGAN. Is the gentleman accusing me, as chairman of the committee, of delay, of holding up that bill?

Mr. DENT. No, I did not accuse the gentleman, but I will be happy to say that I will vote for the bill next week if the gentleman brings it to the floor. Everybody will when we meet next week.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. DENT. Will the gentleman yield me 2 more minutes?

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Washington is an old friend of mine, and he is the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House. However, I am saying that if my suspicions are wrong, then my suspicions are wrong, but that does not alter the fact that the foreign aid bill is one of the most serious causes and reasons for the condition we are in today.

That \$2 billion or more will not be available in the United States out of income. It will have to come from borrowings which will not be paid off because they have not been paid off since the very first day, because the whole national debt of the United States is made up of moneys that are spent on foreign aid and on other offshore expenditures, plus

the interest we have had to pay on these borrowings.

If anybody doubts that, I suggest that he take his pencil and pad and figure it out, and he will find that this Nation with all its mistakes is in this condition: The people have been able to pay for everything that we have spent for ourselves in the United States, but not overseas.

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

Mr. DENT. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I commend and thank the gentleman for the statement he is making. There is one thing that is dead sure and certain: We are not going to get a vote on the foreign giveaway program before the election if it can be avoided and for the reason that the climate in Congress is not good.

Mr. DENT. I said that was the reason for not adjourning sine die.

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

Mr. DENT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MORGAN. I just want to make a correction with respect to some of the gentleman's remarks.

Mr. DENT. The gentleman's corrections do not agree with what I have said, but he may go ahead.

Mr. MORGAN. The gentleman said, "The gentleman from Washington. I happen to be his neighbor. I live in Pennsylvania."

Mr. DENT. I meant Washington County. I am sorry.

The gentleman has been here long enough to be in Washington.

Mr. YOUNG of Texas. Mr. Speaker, move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HEART AND LUNG INSTITUTE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

To the Congress of the United States:

The "National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung, and Blood Act of 1972" created a National Heart and Lung Institute and required the Director in consultation with the National Heart and Lung Advisory Council to prepare and submit to the President for transmittal to the Congress an annual report and a plan for the next five years.

This report is enclosed. It is a detailed and thorough description of what is being done in research and treatment of heart and lung diseases, with a thoughtful plan for what might be done in the next five years. The keynote of the report is the same as that of the NHLI's first program plan: "to marshal national resources for promoting and restoring

health, and for preventing and treating disease more effectively. . . ."

That part of the report which deals with the future proposes certain expenditures for fiscal years 1976 through 1980 which are in excess of what has been requested in the 1975 budget. The report, of course, frankly says that it represents a parochial, although important, point of view, and does not take into account the competing claims on the Federal budget at any time.

There is no conflict, however, about the depth of this administration's commitment to find cures and preventions for diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lungs, and blood. From a commitment of \$182 million in 1971 to a proposed commitment of \$309 million in 1975, the Federal Government's concern and determination on this matter has grown steadily greater. My administration reaffirms that commitment.

This report shows that the money spent by the NHLI has been well spent. I hope that the NHLI's accomplishments will be further milestones in our progress for our Nation and for mankind against those diseases which wreak so much heartbreak, death, and misery.

GERALD R. FORD.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 24, 1974.

MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1975

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1131) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1975, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON).

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair designates the gentleman from Wyoming (Mr. RONCALIO) to preside as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. ADAMS) will kindly take the chair temporarily as Chairman pro tempore.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1131) with Mr. ADAMS (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the joint resolution was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Under the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON) will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CEDERBERG) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, we have before us a further continuing resolution. It is the second continuing resolution for the year and, hopefully, the last.

The new continuing resolution is required because the existing authority under the current continuing resolution expires on September 30. The expiration date of the new resolution is the sine die adjournment of this session of Congress. We have to have a further continuing resolution because all of the appropriation business of the session has not been concluded. With the exception of the vetoed agriculture-environment and consumer protection bill the delays in appropriations bills can be attributed to the lack of legislative authorization.

For example, we have not been able to bring up the appropriation bill for military construction because of lack of authorization. But it is anticipated that on tomorrow there will be agreement in conference in the Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate and we will then have enacted by the Congress an authorization bill for military construction.

The Appropriations Committee completed hearings on the foreign assistance bill in June but we have been unable to bring forward a bill due to the lack of legislative authorization.

This afternoon the Committee on Appropriations will agree on a supplemental appropriation bill to be considered by the House next week. This involves some \$8 billion and is largely composed of items in the areas of education, health, and housing which were deferred because of the lack of authorization. So these are some of the factors outside the control of the Committee on Appropriations which necessitate this further continuing resolution which is before us today.

There is also the Labor-HEW bill involving some \$33 billion in appropriations which has passed the House and Senate and will be in conference this week and thus will probably not be enacted by September 30.

Also while the defense appropriation bill of \$82 billion has passed the House and the Senate and it has been agreed to in conference and the conference report agreed to by the House, it has not yet been agreed to by the other body. Thus, it may not be signed into law by September 30. So it becomes evident that this further continuing resolution is necessary.

We have always considered these continuing resolutions as more or less routine matters. In other words, we try not to initiate new legislation or new programs and we try not to stop ongoing programs in a continuing resolution. We do not seek to have a continuing resolution used as a vehicle for a lot of amendments that more properly belong on the regular appropriation bills or the various authorization bills. We do not seek to pull the rug out from under the authorization committees in passing a continuing resolution. And in this resolution we only change the date to sine die adjournment from September 30.

So I would hope that no amendments would be offered to the resolution. It is urgent that we not inject controversial matters into this continuing resolution because if we do, a controversy over legislative matters involving various aspects of program would be precipitated and would delay, I am fearful, the final action on the continuing resolution. This would also take away from the proper legislative committees and appropriation subcommittees the authority to act in certain fields.

In my judgment, Mr. Chairman, we should pass this continuing resolution promptly without amendment. We are moving rapidly and if our plans work out, we will have all of the appropriation bills required for this session through the House of Representatives, and most of them sent to the White House, by the time we recess for the November elections.

Mr. Chairman I appeal to the Members to withhold amendments until the time when amendments can be offered on the proper legislative vehicle; for example, to the foreign aid authorization bill. There was a colloquy on the House floor earlier in regard to the authorization bill for foreign aid. We are assured by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MORGAN) the chairman of the committee that this bill will be before us soon so that the House can work its will on that difficult and controversial subject. If it is not before the House soon or before the adjournment of the Congress then we will have to have another continuing resolution and any legislation that is required by way of appropriation or otherwise that is pertinent can be considered by the House at that time.

I am not willing to write off the Committee on Foreign Affairs as not having any role to play in this very important matter and certainly I do not intend to usurp for the Committee on Appropriations decisions to be made in this area.

Mr. Chairman, I do hope that Members—I wish they all were on the floor at the moment—will be aware of this problem and try to steer passage of this continuing resolution as smoothly and as quickly as possible.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require. (Mr. CEDERBERG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Texas has explained the necessity for his continuing resolution. I, for one, regret that it is necessary to have continuing resolutions, but the facts are that all of the authorizations are not available, and some of the appropriations have not been enacted.

As the chairman has stated, it is just impossible to complete the action on appropriations by the time the current continuing resolution expires on September 30.

One thing that I want to emphasize, and I hope the Members will consider, is what the chairman has stated. I think that to try to conduct foreign policy on a continuing resolution, or to add other

things to a continuing resolution bypassing the legitimate committees of the House, is, first, an affront to those committees, and secondly, it just does not seem to me the proper way to conduct the business of the House. We of the Committee on Appropriations, as I said, prefer not to have a continuing resolution, but when we have one, we would like just to have it continued to the sine die date that is prescribed in this resolution and then let the House work its will on the other important matters that will be coming before the House between now and when we adjourn. When we come back after the election, I am sure there will be other matters that will have to be considered. So I would urge to the best of my ability that all Members assist all amendments to the continuing resolution, and then let the other committees work their will in the proper fashion as far as the legislative procedures are concerned.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I think it is not improper to relate the conversation I had with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the other body. He discussed the urgency of getting action on the continuing resolution prior to September 30 and he urged me to do everything in my power to persuade the House to send to the Senate a simple continuing resolution changing only the date. He said he would do everything in his power in the other body to enact a similar resolution, not amending it otherwise, only as to the change of date. Of course, he will have to act on the issues in the other body as they arise.

I think we have unanimity between the two Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate, and I just hope we can work this out in a smooth way as a legislative body ought to work out a problem of this kind.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman.

I would just add further we are faced with some very current deadlines. The present resolution ends, I believe, next Monday, September 30. We are here on Tuesday, looking forward to a couple of holidays that are taking place toward the end of the week, so we are not really in a position to try to write all kinds of legislation in a continuing resolution in the hope we can conclude it by September 30.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. My distinguished colleagues and good friends, both the chairman and the ranking member, have alluded to trying to report out by making a genuine and sincere effort a clean resolution and not offer any amendments. I suspect—as a matter of fact I know—they are referring to the amendment Mr. DU PONT and I are going to offer with reference to the situation in Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus. I agree with the distinguished chairman. I wish we did not have to do this. I wish there were

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there must be drastic changes in that which has been proposed by the administration. I shall voice those objections at the appropriate time.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask the chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the Appropriations Committee a question in regard to aid to Israel.

I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee this question: Is it his understanding under the continuing resolution that aid to Israel be provided in the sum of \$50 million in supporting assistance and \$300 million in foreign military credit sales;

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield;

Mr. CONTE. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, the administration could provide \$300 million in military credit sales and \$50 million in supporting assistance to Israel which is the same level as last year and the same amount requested for fiscal year 1975. That is correct.

Mr. CONTE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. BINGHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I have been concerned, and some other Members have been concerned, that under the wording of the continuing resolution funds would not be available for the program for assistance for Soviet refugees authorized under the State Department Authorization Act.

I wonder if the chairman of the subcommittee could comment on that point.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, under the basic law, they do have funds available.

Under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, there is a provision which would allow the President to make a determination and transfer up to \$10 million from other foreign aid accounts in any fiscal year to meet unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs. These funds could be used to finance the refugees from the Soviet Union program, if needed, on an interim basis until a regular foreign aid bill is presented to the House.

They may transfer these funds out of the development loan funds, the President's contingency fund, the technical aid program or others. So, not only do they have the legislation which would permit it, but they have the funds where-by these funds could be transferred.

Mr. BINGHAM. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for his reply.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

(Mr. LONG of Maryland asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, as many Members of the House, I feel that Israel should receive its fair share of aid under this continuing resolution.

Based on last year's appropriations, my calculations would show that by the end of the second quarter of this fiscal year, December 31, 1974, Israel should have received at least \$25 million under the security supporting assistance program and arms credits under the foreign military credit sales program of \$150 million. This \$175 million would be half of the aid that Israel received in fiscal year 1974 under these two programs; however, it is only a minimum.

Because of Israel's economic burdens and the Arab arms buildup, the House Foreign Affairs Committee has already recommended an increase in aid for Israel over last year—from \$50 million to \$250 million in security supporting assistance and a change of \$100 million of the \$300 million in foreign military sales credits from loans to grants.

Since these increases will likely be appropriated, the administration, as a minimum, should be obligating funds for Israel at an annual rate at least equal to the aid received by Israel last year under the security supporting assistance and foreign military credit sales programs.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. McFALL was allowed to speak out of order.)

THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to call the Members' attention to the anniversary celebration on tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman, the House this Wednesday, September 25, will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the First Continental Congress.

The ceremonies will begin after the first quorum call and will last about 45 minutes. All proceedings will be broadcast live on network television. Public broadcasting will tape the event and rerun it Wednesday at 9 p.m.

Each Member will be sent his usual one gallery pass Tuesday afternoon by the Doorkeeper.

Congressman MIKE McCORMACK is chairman of the special committee on arrangements which has arranged a fine program for this historic occasion.

Alistair Cooke, whose "America" series is currently running for the third time on television, will give the principal address. Cecilia Kenyon of Smith College and Merrill Jensen of the University of Wisconsin will also speak about the First Continental Congress.

BARBARA JORDAN will talk about the prayer offered at the First Congress and music will be provided by the Old Guard Colonial Fife and Drum Corps and the Camerata Chorus of Washington.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFALL. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Chairman, the House will have an opportunity on September 25 to play a significant role in

sparking our national Bicentennial spirit. It was my privilege to be in Philadelphia recently for the re-creation of the original Continental Congress. It was a stirring affair. It was a sharp reminder of the responsibilities Congress faced in our revolutionary fight for freedom—and during our efforts to preserve it through the years.

The program on September 25 will help rekindle in all of us a greater awareness of our heritage as free Americans. We are beginning an observance unique in the history of the world—two centuries of the American Republic. It is appropriate that the House—the body closest to the people—be chosen for this ceremony. We will pay tribute to our sage and courageous founders—and look ahead to our 200th birthday. I urge all my colleagues to be a part of this historic observance.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. HOLTZMAN

Ms. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Ms. HOLTZMAN: Immediately after line 10, insert the following new section:

"Sec. 3. Such joint resolution is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 112. After September 30, 1974, none of funds appropriated under this joint resolution may be expended by the Central Intelligence Agency for the purpose of undermining or destabilizing the government of any foreign country."

(Ms. HOLTZMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am introducing this amendment because of the revelations that have come out in the past few weeks about the efforts of the Central Intelligence Agency to destabilize and undermine the government in Chile, which resulted in the military coup and its repressive aftermath.

I do not object in any respect to having an intelligence agency. In fact, I think it is important to pursue our country's legitimate intelligence functions, and the CIA is the agency to do it. I do not believe however, that the CIA ought to be engaging in activities to destabilize and undermine governments of foreign countries, whether we agree with those governments or not, especially in an atmosphere of virtually complete secrecy, without approval by the Congress, or approval by the people of this country.

The Constitution does not permit the Pentagon or even the President to try to defeat another government in war without the approval, indeed, the authorization of Congress. We just passed the war powers resolution to insure that executive branch would not take such action against foreign governments. How then can we countenance permitting the CIA to overthrow governments or to take actions designed specifically to accomplish that end without the consent of the Congress or even its knowledge?

If we are talking about restoring congressional prerogatives over the activities of the Government of this country

Resolution 1319, which would state the clear sense of Congress on this issue. However, even though the amendment offered today to the continuing appropriations bill is not as strong as our resolution, it is a good amendment, and I urge its adoption.

While the press is not reporting to the same extent as heretofore, the tragedy which is occurring in Cyprus, the fact is that tragedy continues unabated. Our national policy is partly responsible for what occurred in Cyprus. We supported the Greek junta and it was that junta that executed the coup d'etat in Cyprus, removing President Archbishop Makarios from office. And it was our refusal to cut off economic and military aid to Turkey that encouraged the Turkish Government to invade Cyprus.

Upwards of 200,000 Cypriots are now refugees on their island home. The island is in part occupied by Turkish military forces that have extended the enclave so that it now occupies near 40 percent of the island. The Turkish Government refers to the military perimeter as the "Attila" line. How ghoulis. Yet, in a way, the Turkish Government, with that infamous name, properly labeled its occupation as barbaric.

On Friday, August 16, I visited in New York City with His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America. For me it was a very moving experience. He was to leave that night for Greece. The depths of his agony were expressed when he said to me and I shall always remember those words:

What have our people, yours and mine, done that we should have suffered so through the ages.

And he lamented the fact that the administration and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had apparently turned their backs on the Greek Cypriots and were failing to respond even to the modest requests for consultation with representatives of the Greek-American community. I was overwhelmed with the sadness and goodness that flowed from His Eminence.

Three weeks ago I was present at a church meeting held at the Greek Archdiocese Cathedral of the Holy Trinity where hundreds of Greek-Americans were present to demonstrate their upset and indeed anger at the heartless U.S. policy which by its continuation of support of Turkey economically and militarily implicates us in the Turkish military occupation of Cyprus.

The failure of the U.N. to stop the aggression gives every future aggressor license. The involvement of the United States in that aggression, by failing to cut off military and economic aid to Turkey, makes every American in part responsible for the Cyprus calamity.

The amendment before us must be passed. Only if it is passed, becomes law, and is implemented will we in the United States begin to have our honor returned to us.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Gross) to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROSENTHAL).

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROSENTHAL) there were—ayes 11, noes 48.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROSENTHAL).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Chairman. I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 307, noes 90, answered "present" 1, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 533] AYES—307

- Abdnor
- Abzug
- Adams
- Addabbo
- Alexander
- Anderson, Calif.
- Andrews, N.C.
- Andrews, N.Y.
- Annucci
- Archer
- Ashbrook
- Ashley
- Aspin
- Badillo
- Bafalis
- Baker
- Barrett
- Baumman
- Bennett
- Bergland
- Bingham
- Boggs
- Boland
- Boiling
- Brademas
- Brekinridge
- Brinkley
- Brotzman
- Brown, Calif.
- Brown, Mich.
- Brown, Ohio
- Broyhill, N.C.
- Broyhill, Va.
- Buchanan
- Burgener
- Burke, Calif.
- Burke, Mass.
- Burton, John
- Burton, Phillip
- Butler
- Byron
- Carney, Ohio
- Casey, Tex.
- Chappell
- Chisholm
- Clancy
- Clark
- Clausen, Don H.
- Clawson, Del
- Clay
- Cleveland
- Cochran
- Cohen
- Collier
- Collins, Ill.
- Collins, Tex.
- Conlan
- Conte
- Conyers
- Corman
- Cotter
- Coughlin
- Crane
- Cronin
- Culver
- Daniel, Dan
- Daniel, Robert W., Jr.
- Daniels
- Dominick V.
- Danielson
- Davis, S.C.
- Delaney
- Dellenback
- Dellums
- Denholm
- Derwinski
- Dingell
- Donohue
- Downing
- Drinan
- Duncan
- du Pont
- Edwards, Ala.
- Edwards, Calif.
- Ellberg
- Esch
- Eshleman
- Evans, Colo.
- Fascell
- Findley
- Fish
- Flood
- Flynt
- Forsythe
- Fraser
- Frenzel
- Frey
- Froehlich
- Fuqua
- Gaiydos
- Gialino
- Gibbons
- Gilman
- Ginn
- Goldwater
- Gray
- Green, Oreg.
- Green, Pa.
- Griffiths
- Grover
- Gubser
- Gude
- Guyer
- Haley
- Hammer-schmidt
- Hanley
- Hanrahan
- Hansen, Wash.
- Harrington
- Harsha
- Hastings
- Hays
- Hechler, W. Va.
- Heinz
- Helstoski
- Henderson
- Hicks
- Hillis
- Hinshaw
- Hogan
- Hollifield
- Holt
- Holtzman
- Horton
- Howard
- Huber
- Hudnut
- Hungate
- Hunt
- Jarraan
- Johnson, Calif.
- Johnson, Pa.
- Jones, Ala.
- Jones, N.C.
- Jones, Tenn
- Jordan
- Karath
- Kastenmeier
- Kazen
- Kemp
- Ketchum
- King
- Kluczynski
- Koch
- Kuykendall
- Kyros
- Lagomarsino
- Landgrebe
- Latta
- Leggett
- Lent
- Litton
- Long, La.
- Long, Md.
- Lujan
- Luken
- McClary
- McCloskey
- McCollister
- McCormack
- McDade
- McKay
- McKinney
- Macdonald
- Madden
- Mallary
- Mann
- Maraziti
- Martin, N.C.
- Mathias, Calif.
- Mathis, Ga.
- Maize
- Mazari
- Meed
- Mezvinsky
- Millford
- Miller
- Mills
- Minish
- Mink
- Mitchell, Md.
- Mitchell, N.Y.
- Mizell
- Moakley
- Mollohan
- Moorhead, Calif.
- Moorhead, Pa.
- Morgan
- Mosher
- Moss
- Murphy, Ill.
- Murphy, N.Y.
- Murtha
- Natcher
- Nedzi
- Nix
- Obey
- O'Brien
- O'Hara
- Parris
- Patten
- Pepper
- Perkins
- Pettis
- Peyser
- Pike
- Preyer
- Price, Ill.
- Pritchard
- Quillen
- Randall
- Rangel

- Rees
- Regula
- Reuss
- Rinaldo
- Roberts
- Robinson, Va.
- Rodino
- Roe
- Rogers
- Roncallo, Wyo.
- Roncallo, N.Y.
- Rooney, Pa.
- Rose
- Rosenthal
- Rostenkowski
- Roush
- Rousselot
- Roy
- Roybal
- Runnels
- Ruth
- St Germain
- Sandman
- Sarasin
- Sarbanes
- Satterfield
- Schroeder
- Seiberling
- ShIPLEY
- Shuster
- Sikes
- Slack
- Smith, Iowa
- Snyder
- Spence
- Staggers
- Stanton
- James V.
- Stark
- Steele
- Steelman
- Steiger, Ariz.
- Steiger, Wis.
- Stephens
- Stokes
- Stratton
- Stubblefield
- Stuckey
- Studds
- Sullivan
- Symington
- Talcott
- Taylor, Mo.
- Taylor, N.C.
- Thompson, N.J.
- Thomson, Wis.
- Thone
- Tierman
- Traxler
- Udall
- Van Deerin
- Vander Jagt
- Vander Veer
- Vanik
- Veysey
- Waggonner
- Walsh
- Wampler
- Whalen
- Whitehurst
- Williams
- Wilson, Bob
- Wolf
- Wyder
- Wyllie
- Wynman
- Yates
- Yatron
- Young, Alaska
- Young, Ga.
- Young, Ill.
- Young, S.C.
- Young, Tex.
- Zion

NOES—90

- Anderson, Ill.
- Arends
- Beard
- Bell
- Bevill
- Blester
- Bowen
- Bray
- Breaux
- Broomfield
- Burleson, Tex.
- Burlison, Mo.
- Camp
- Carter
- Cederberg
- Chamberlain
- Conable
- Davis, Wis.
- de la Garza
- Dickinson
- Dulski
- Erlenborn
- Evins, Tenn.
- Fisher
- Flowers
- Fountain
- Frelinghuysen
- Fulton
- Gettys
- Gooding
- Gross
- Hamilton
- Hanna
- Hansen, Idaho
- Hébert
- Hosmer
- Hutchinson
- Ichord
- Landrum
- Lott
- McEwen
- McFall
- McSnadden
- Madigan
- Mahon
- Martin, Nebr.
- Matsunaga
- Melcher
- Michel
- Minshall, Ohio
- Montgomery
- Myers
- Nelsen
- Nichols
- Passman
- Patman
- Pickle
- Poage
- Price, Tex.
- Qule
- Rallsback
- Rhodes
- Robison, N.Y.
- Ruppe
- Ryan
- Scherle
- Scheubel
- Sebelius
- Shriver
- Skubitz
- Smith, N.Y.
- Stanton
- J. William
- Steed
- Symms
- Teague
- Thornton
- Treen
- Ullman
- Ware
- White
- Whitten
- Wiggins
- Wilson
- Charles, Tex.
- Winn
- Wyatt
- Young, Fla.
- Zablocki
- Zwach

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

- Gonzalez

NOT VOTING—36

- Armstrong
- Biaggi
- Blackburn
- Blatnik
- Brasco
- Brooks
- Carey, N.Y.
- Davis, Ga.
- Dent
- Diggs
- Edwards
- Grasso
- Gunter
- Hawkins
- Heckler, Mass.
- Johnson, Colo.
- Jones, Okla.
- Lehman
- Metcalfe
- O'Neill
- Owens
- Podell
- Powell, Ohio
- Rarick
- Reid
- Riegle
- Rooney, N.Y.
- Shoup
- Sisk
- Towell, Nev.
- Vigorito
- Waldie
- Widnall
- Wilson
- Charles H. Call.
- Wright

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. ROUSE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the word.

(Mr. ROUSH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROUSE. Mr. Chairman, I am voting "aye" on this resolution only because several agencies and departments must have appropriations to continue operating. I do want it understood, however, that this vote should in no way indicate my support for the foreign aid program. I am accepting the assurances given that the House will have the opportunity to work its will on a foreign aid bill. I have many objections to foreign aid and feel

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and particularly over the executive branch, then it seems to me that my amendment is an important beginning. The foreign policy of this country should not be engaged in by the CIA in this manner without appropriate congressional control.

Finally, I do not believe that the CIA ought to be engaged in actions designed to overthrow a foreign government with which we are not at war. One of the main criticisms leveled against the Soviet Union for decades has been that it conducts a policy of subversion in foreign countries. It is therefore appalling to hear that we should model ourselves after the Soviet Union and that the CIA should engage in a policy of subversion just because the Soviet Union does. Since when is the Soviet Union a model for this country? Would the advocates of this policy suggest that we should have slave labor camps in the United States, total censorship of the press, elimination of the right of free speech, and torture for dissenters?

We are a democratic country and hopefully can inspire other countries to adopt the liberties we cherish by demonstrating their success. Through our foreign policy we can support our friends and fail to support our enemies. It is hard for me to believe that we are reduced to persuading other governments of the merits of democracy by having the CIA engage in subversion, finance violence abroad, and covertly pave the way for takeovers by military juntas.

We do not have to sell our way of life by undermining, destabilizing, and overthrowing governments.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I had urged earlier, and others had, that the House act in an orderly way in passing this continuing resolution, because much of the Government could come to a screeching halt if we do not pass a further continuing resolution. The present resolution expires on September 30.

We have had one amendment. It has been adopted. Here is a proposal for another amendment. I do not know what the next amendment will be, but we cannot run the House of Representatives and the U.S. Government in an orderly or proper way if we are going to be confronted with this kind of situation.

Mr. Chairman, the funds for the Central Intelligence Agency are in the Defense appropriation bill. That bill has passed the House and the Senate; it has been agreed to in conference by the conference committee. The conference agreement has been approved by the House but I am not sure whether it has been approved by the Senate as yet today. At any rate, it is well down its legislative path.

This amendment is irrelevant, among other things, to the bill which is before us, because undoubtedly within a few days the Defense appropriation bill will be signed into law. For this to be thrown at the Members of the House out of the blue, without sufficient hearings by any committee of the House, seems to me intolerable and indefensible, and I hope

that the House will not approve this proposal.

The amendment provides that none of the funds appropriated under this joint resolution may be expended for "undermining or destabilizing" any government.

We are not proposing in this legislation to undermine or destabilize any government.

Obviously, those of us who oppose this amendment do not intend that our Government undermine any other government, just as those who support the amendment do not intend that their vote be interpreted as support for governments of other countries who are clearly opposed to the best interests of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that the House vote down this amendment, and let us see if we cannot, prior to September 30, enact this further continuing resolution into law.

Mr. GLAIMO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I urge support of this amendment. I find it shocking that the chairman suggested that we should get on with the serious business of this Government and not waste our time on unimportant things, such as this matter of improper covert activities of the CIA in Chile and perhaps other countries.

This amendment is a serious matter, because it goes to the very essence of the righteousness of America's cause as the leading nation of the free world.

Since we have been informed of the improper activities of the CIA in Chile, and perhaps in other countries—and we have certainly been informed of its wrongful activities in Chile—this is the first opportunity which we have had in this Congress to voice either approval or disapproval of the actions of our Government as they relate to the CIA. This is the first bill before us which presents us that opportunity. It is too late for us as a practical matter to do anything in the defense appropriation bill, but it is not too late now for us to approve this amendment and to show to the world that the U.S. Congress will not sanction these nefarious and covert activities of the CIA; that the people of the United States will not approve and ratify the improper and wrongful acts of the CIA in Chile.

It is shameful that the committee continues to ask us to provide in legislation and in appropriation bills secret and unexplained moneys for activities which are not presented or approved in the Congress, activities which we in the Congress and the people of the United States know nothing about, activities which only a very small handful of people; namely, the President, the Secretary of State, and a few Members of Congress alone, know about. And then we learn from the media, as we just recently have learned, of the improper activities of the CIA in helping to overthrow the legitimate government in Chile. It is shameful that we in Congress today do nothing about it.

If Members vote against this amend-

ment today, in effect what they will be doing is ratifying and affirming the improper activities of the CIA in Chile.

I, for one, do not see how we can abide this type of activity any longer. For years people in the world have been saying that the United States has been involved in this way, that the CIA has been responsible for many activities in other countries. We now have the evidence of it, and I think we ought to repudiate it and terminate it now so that once again we can gain the respect and approval of the world.

Acceptance of this amendment will make our moral position in the world much stronger. We will once again regain that moral posture which this Nation has always had and which in very recent years we run the risk of losing through activities such as this.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the approval of this amendment. It is the first time that we have had the opportunity to send a very real message downtown to the executive branch in the White House and the State Department saying, "We in Congress will not tolerate this type of legislation any longer, and we do not want CIA funds for covert activities concealed in appropriation bills."

We, the Congress, have had to vote blindly, without knowing about the existence of these funds, the amount of such funds, what they are used for, and which countries they have been used in. It is outrageous.

Mr. Chairman, I urge support of this amendment.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. CEDERBERG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. It has often been referred to here in the House that there is a small group that does get together and looks at the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and I happen to be a member of that group. Let me just say to the Members: Do not be overtaken by the frenzy that would seem to indicate that there is some sinister force at work trying to undermine governments around the world. The simple fact of the matter is that the Central Intelligence Agency is trying to do its best to protect the best interests of the free world, including our own.

I just is not possible for a large group of people to know all of the activities that are going on in the Central Intelligence Agency, and I would urge the Members to be fair and to put their faith in some of the Members who do know some of the things that are taking place. Let me assure the Members that what is being done is being done in the best interest of our country.

I dread to think what could have happened in the Manhattan project during World War II. That project resulted in the atomic bomb being developed that brought the war to a conclusion. At that time there were a very small handful of Members of this House and of the Senate

that knew some of the activities that were going on in that project. It was just not possible for all of the Members to know what was going on, and it was not because people were not competent to know them, it was just the fact that the more who know about certain things that take place the easier it is for the enemy to know those things too.

When I go into a meeting concerning the Central Intelligence Agency I try to do the best that I know how, and when I walk out, I try to do the best I can to wipe my brain free of what is going on. But, I do want to assure the Members that we are looking into these things and if they were not in the best interest of our country we would not participate in them.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Chairman, I hope that nobody in the House is under the mistaken impression that the United States is the only nation that spends money on covert activities. As a matter of fact, if it were possible to make some kind of a treaty with the Communist bloc which would hold up, then I am certain we would be very happy to do away with it. But, so long as they do not play by our rule book then I think we have to be very cautious that we ourselves do not suffer from such practices by other countries. At the present time our efforts are devoted toward keeping the free nations of the world aware that they do not have to be Communist dominated.

Mr. CEDERBERG. The intelligence activities of our country are much more circumscribed than are those of many other nations that are spending vast sums on such activities.

I say to the Members please do not get involved in this emotional amendment because I do not think it is in the best interest of our country.

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I am happy to yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Chairman, I find it very interesting that the gentleman in the well said that he was one of those who was aware of the activities of the CIA, and I would ask the gentleman, was the gentleman aware of what was going on in the terms of using American dollars and American policy to destabilize Chile?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I am well aware of all of the things that happened in Chile.

Ms. ABZUG. And the gentleman did not find any of our actions in Chile—

Mr. CEDERBERG. I did not find our actions taken there as not in the best interest of the United States.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman in the well and I agree with the points of view the gentleman has covered so well, especially the fact that we are only one nation in the world among many who are engaged in intelligence work.

But, I do fail to understand why it is that there are so many bleeding hearts who want to rush to the rescue of Mr. Allende, now deceased, and not the people of Chile because they did not want a Marxist government. Why we have so many Members in this House voting on the Marxist theory again. I cannot understand why they should condemn our Central Intelligence people who do such a marvelous job protecting our country from the people who are devoted to one theory, one ideology, and that is the take over of this country. The CIA is one of the most outstanding segments of our Government. Their work is delicate but vitally needed—defeat this amendment for the good of our country. I say to the gentleman from Michigan in all sincerity that if he is aware of these things, I commend him for his work.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I thank the gentleman. I will just say this: I do not think anyone wants that responsibility.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DRINAN).

(Mr. DRINAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Chairman, William Colby, the Director of the CIA, said in Time magazine this week when asked, "What would you regard as a successful covert action?", that in his judgment Laos was a very good example.

I ask those who sit on the Committee here, like the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CEDERBERG), Did he know about Laos and all of the covert activities there? Can he justify Mr. William Colby's, the Director of the CIA, putting this forward deliberately and expressly as a good example of covert activity?

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DRINAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts I am in full accord with what happened in Laos.

Mr. DRINAN. That confirms the very point of this amendment, that we have no right, without a declaration of war, to move into a country with whom we have no grievance and to change the nature of that country. When people say that the other side does it, that Russia does it, or other nations do it. I think we have to say, "What is American democracy all about?" We do not do it just because other nations engage in it, but we like to think that we follow the rule of law where we have to go through some international arrangement. What the CIA does by way of covert activity is contrary to its own charter, is in defiance of the United Nations, violates the very preamble of the United Nations, and is

definitely contrary to ever cent of international law.

Mr. Chairman, I urge, therefore, that we vote aye on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. HOLTZMAN).

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CONLAN).

(Mr. CONLAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONLAN. Mr. Chairman, there are two questions that have been raised on this matter. One is what really happened in Chile and was it for our benefit, and the second concerns our national intelligence operations.

This spring I went to Chile with the Secretary of the Treasury and several Members of this body to the Inter-American Bank board meeting. I broke away from the normal Department of State routine and talked with local people there who were not Chileans but longtime residents of that area—American missionaries, Catholic, Mormon, and Protestant. They told me with tears in their eyes that if the Marxist-Communist hold on that country had not been broken by their own people rising up, they would not be alive then . . . and that was in the spring of this year.

Many House Members did not see in the Washington Post here that wire-service photo which was pictured in many other papers of the country just 2 weeks ago. I happened to be passing through one of the Midwest cities and saw in the newspaper there that 750,000 people—the largest crowd in Chile's history—voluntarily came out at the end of 1 year of the new regime there and said, "We thank you for overriding, overruling, and breaking the Communist dictatorship over this country."

If we want to get into the merits of Chile, if the CIA had anything to do with it, it probably was one of their finest jobs in helping bring that country out of a Communist dictatorship and bringing it back into the free world.

As to the second question, if we want to go at this time into the merits of this particular amendment, you are, in effect, asking our Government to cease or to lay out in full the financing of our intelligence operations throughout the world.

You might as well write the amendment a little bit further, because it is implied in it now, that all of our intelligence agents throughout the world be publicly identified by name, serial number, and pay grade so that the Communist apparatus can pick them up. If you want to do that, vote for this amendment, because we are, in effect, asking our intelligence forces to self-destruct the basic defenses in counterintelligence and offensive operations that provide us the freedom we have in the free world today.

I think that is really what the amendment will eventually lead to. To cut off our covert intelligence operations would be a vote for national suicide.

I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. HOLTZMAN).

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 108, noes 291, answered "present" 1, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 537] AYES—108

- Abzug, Addabbo, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Aspin, Badillo, Barrett, Bennett, Bergland, Blester, Bingham, Bolling, Brademas, Brown, Calif., Burke, Calif., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Carney, Ohio, Chisholm, Clark, Clay, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conte, Conyers, Corman, Coughlin, Culver, Delaney, Dellums, Denholm, Drinan, Edwards, Calif., Ellberg, Evans, Colo., Fascell, Findley, Forsythe, Fraser, Gialmo, Gibbons, Green, Oreg., Green, Pa., Griffiths, Gude, Hamilton, Harrington, Hawkins, Hechler, W. Va., Helstoski, Holtzman, Howard, Hungate, Jordan, Karth, Kastenmeier, Koch, Kyros, Leggett, Long, Md., Luken, McCloskey, McCormack, Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Mevzynsky, Mink, Mitchell, Md., Moakley, Moshier, Moss, Nix, Pickle, Pritchard, Quile, Rangel, Rees, Reuss, Riegle, Rodino, Roncalio, Wyo., Rosenthal, Roush, Roybal, Ryan, St Germain, Sarbanes, Schroeder, Selberling, Stanton, James V., Stark, Steele, Stokes, Studts, Sullivan, Symington, Thompson, N.J., Tiernan, Van Deerlin, Vanik, Whalen, White, Yates, Young, Ga.

NOES—291

- Abdnor, Adams, Alexander, Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Archer, Arends, Ashbrook, Ashley, Bafalis, Baker, Bauman, Beard, Bell, Bevill, Boggs, Boland, Bowen, Bray, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Broomfield, Brotzman, Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, N.C., Broyhill, Va., Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burlison, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Butler, Byron, Camp, Carter, Casey, Tex., Cederberg, Chamberlain, Chappell, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Cleveland, Cochran, Collier, Collins, Tex., Conable, Conlan, Cotter, Crane, Cronin, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, Robert W., Jr., Daniels, Dominick V., Danielson, Davis, S.C., Davis, Wis., de la Garza, Dellenback, Dennis, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Dingell, Donohue, Downing, Dulski, Duncan, du Pont, Edwards, Ala., Erlenborn, Esch, Eshleman, Evins, Tenn., Fish, Fisher, Flowers, Flynt, Ford, Fountain, Frelinghuysen, Frenzel, Frey, Froehlich, Fulton, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gettys, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Goodling, Gray, Gross, Grover, Gubser, Haley, Hammer-schmidt, Hanley, Hanna, Hanrahan, Hansen, Idaho, Hansen, Wash., Harsha, Hastings, Hays, Hébert, Heinz, Henderson, Eicks, Hillis, Hinshaw, Hogan, Hollifield, Holt, Horton, Hosmer, Huber, Hudnut, Hunt, Hutchinson, Ichord, Jarman, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Pa., Jones, Ala., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jones, Tenn., Kazen, Kemp, Ketchum, King, Kluczynski, Kuykendall, Lagomarsino, Landgrebe, Landrum, Latta, Lent, Litton, Long, La., Lott, Lujan, McClory, McCollister, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McKay, McKinney, McSpadden, Macdonald, Madden, Madigan, Mahon, Mallary, Mann, Maraziti, Martin, Nebr., Martin, N.C., Mathias, Calif., Mathias, Ga., Mayne, Michel, Milford, Miller, Mills, Minish, Minshall, Ohio, Mitchell, N.Y., Mizell, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moorhead, Calif., Morgan, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Nedzi, Nelsen, Nichols, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, Parris, Passman, Patman, Pepper, Perkins, Armstrong, Biaggi, Blackburn, Blatnik, Brasco, Brooks, Carey, N.Y., Davis, Ga., Dent, Diggs, Dorn, Eckhardt, Grasso, Gunter, Heckler, Mass., Johnson, Colo., Lehman, O'Neill, Owens, Podell, Powell, Ohio, Rarick, Reid, Rooney, N.Y., Shoup, Sisk, Teague, Towell, Nev., Vigorito, Waldie, Widnall, Wilson, Charles H., Calif., Wright, Young, Fla.

- Pettis, Peyser, Pike, Poage, Preyer, Price, Ill., Price, Tex., Quillen, Rallsback, Randall, Regula, Rhodes, Rinaldo, Roberts, Robinson, Va., Robison, N.Y., Roe, Rogers, Roncalio, N.Y., Rooney, Pa., Rose, Rostenkowski, Rousselot, Roy, Runnels, Ruppe, Ruth, Sandman, Sarasin, Satterfield, Scherie, Schneebell, Sebelius, Shipley, Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Skubitz, Slack, Smith, Iowa, Smith, N.Y., Snyder, Spence, Staggers, Stanton, J. William, Steed, Steelman, Steiger, Ariz., Steiger, Wis., Stephens, Stratton, Stubblefield, Stuckey, Symms, Talcott, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Thomson, Wis., Thone, Thornton, Traxler, Trean, Udall, Ullman, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen, Veyssey, Waggonner, Walsh, Wampler, Ware, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Williams, Wilson, Bob, Wilson, Charles, Tex., Winn, Wolff, Wyatt, Wydler, Wylie, Wyman, Yatron, Young, Alaska, Young, Ill., Young, S.C., Young, Tex., Zablocki, Zion, Zwach, Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 374, nays 26, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 538] YEAS—374

- Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.C., Andrews, N. Dak., Annunzio, Arends, Ashley, Aspin, Badillo, Bafalis, Baker, Barrett, Beard, Bell, Bennett, Bergland, Bevill, Blester, Bingham, Boggs, Boland, Bolling, Bowen, Brademas, Bray, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Broomfield, Brotzman, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich., Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, N.C., Broyhill, Va., Buchanan, Burke, Calif., Burke, Fla., Burke, Mass., Burlison, Tex., Burlison, Mo., Burton, John, Burton, Phillip, Butler, Byron, Carney, Ohio, Carter, Casey, Tex., Cederberg, Chamberlain, Chappell, Chisholm, Clark, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del, Clay, Cleveland, Cochran, Cohen, Collier, Collins, Ill., Conable, Conte, Conyers, Corman, Cotter, Coughlin, Cronin, Culver, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, Robert W., Jr., Daniels, Dominick V., Danielson, Davis, S.C., Davis, Wis., de la Garza, Delaney, Dellenback, Dellums, Denholm, Dennis, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Dingell, Donohue, Downing, Drinan, Dulski, Duncan, du Pont, Edwards, Ala., Edwards, Calif., Ellberg, Erlenborn, Esch, Eshleman, Evins, Tenn., Evans, Colo., Fascell, Findley, Fisher, Fish, Fisher, Flood, Flowers, Flynt, Ford, Fountain, Frelinghuysen, Frenzel, Frey, Froehlich, Fulton, Fuqua, Gaydos, Gettys, Gilman, Ginn, Goldwater, Goodling, Gray, Gross, Grover, Gubser, Kuykendall, Kyros, Landrum, Latta, Leggett, Lent, Litton, Long, La., Long, Md., Lott, Lujan, Luken, McClory, McCloskey, McCollister, McCormack, McDade, McEwen, McFall, McFlynt, McKinney, McSpadden, Maddon, Madigan, Mahon, Mallary, Mann, Martin, Nebr., Martin, N.C., Mathias, Calif., Mathias, Ga., Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Mevzynsky, Michel, Milford, Miller, Mills, Minish, Minshall, Ohio, Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Mizell, Moakley, Mollohan, Montgomery, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosner, Moss, Murphy, Ill., Murphy, N.Y., Murtha, Myers, Natcher, Nedzi, Nelsen, Nichols, Obey, O'Brien, O'Hara, Parris, Passman, Patman, Pepper, Perkins, Peyser, Pickle, Pike, Preyer, Price, Ill., Price, Tex., Pritchard, Quile, Quillen, Rallsback, Randall, Rangel, Rees, Regula, Reuss, Rhodes, Riegle, Rinaldo, Roberts, Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gonzalez

NOT VOTING—34

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1131) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1975, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 1379, he reported the joint resolution back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

Robinson, Va. Spence
 Robison, N.Y. Stagers
 Rodino Stanton
 Roe J. William
 Rogers Stanton, James V.
 Roncalio, Wyo. Stark
 Roncalio, N.Y. Steed
 Rooney, Pa. Steele
 Rose Steelman
 Rosenthal Rostenkowski
 Rostenkowski Steiger, Wis.
 Roush Stephens
 Roy Stokes
 Roybal Stratton
 Runnels Stubblefield
 Ruppe Stuckey
 Ruth Studts
 Ryan Sullivan
 St Germain Symington
 Sandman Talcott
 Sarasin Taylor, N.C.
 Sarbanes Teague
 Satterfield Thompson, N.J. Yates
 Scherle Thomsen, Wis. Yatron
 Schneebeli Thone
 Sebelius Thornton
 Selberling Tiernan
 Shipley Traxler
 Shriver Treen
 Sikes Udall
 Skubitz Ullman
 Slack Van Deerlin
 Smith, Iowa Vander Jagt
 Smith, N.Y. Vander Veen

NAYS—26

Anderson, Calif.
 Archer
 Ashbrook
 Bauman
 Burgener
 Camp
 Clancy
 Collins, Tex.
 Conlan
 Crane
 Gross
 Holt
 Hosmer
 Jarman
 Ketchum
 Lagomarsino
 Landgrebe
 Moorhead, Calif.
 Poage
 Rousselot
 Schroeder
 Shuster
 Snyder
 Steiger, Ariz.
 Symms
 Taylor, Mo.

NOT VOTING—34

Armstrong
 Blaggi
 Blackburn
 Blatnik
 Brasco
 Brooks
 Carey, N.Y.
 Davis, Ga.
 Dent
 Diggs
 Dorn
 Eckhardt
 Grasso
 Gunter
 Heckler, Mass.
 Helnz
 Johnson, Colo.
 Lehman
 Maraziti
 O'Neill
 Owens
 Podell
 Powell, Ohio
 Rarick
 Reid
 Rooney, N.Y.
 Shoup
 Sisk
 Towell, Nev.
 Vigorito
 Widnall
 Wilson
 Charles H. Calif.
 Wright
 Zwach

So the joint resolution was passed. The Clerk announced the following pairs:

- Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Reid.
- Mr. Dent with Mr. Gunter.
- Mr. Brooks with Mr. Blaggi.
- Mr. Carey of New York with Mrs. Grasso.
- Mr. Sisk with Mr. Podell.
- Mr. Vigorito with Mr. Dorn.
- Mr. Charles H. Wilson of California with Mr. Davis of Georgia.
- Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Blackburn.
- Mr. Eckhardt with Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts.

Mr. Rarick with Mr. Heinz.
 Mr. Wright with Mr. Maraziti.
 Mr. Lehman with Towell of Nevada.
 Mr. Diggs with Mr. Blatnik.
 Mr. Owens with Mr. Powell of Ohio.
 Mr. Widnall with Mr. Zwach.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks in the record on the joint resolution just passed, and that I may insert extraneous tabular material.

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

There was no objection.

RESERVATION OF ALL POINTS OF ORDER ON SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may reserve all points of order on the supplemental appropriations bill, 1974, on which a report will be filed by the Committee on Appropriations by midnight tonight.

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

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, on roll call vote No. 534, the Defense Appropriations Act, I was unavoidably detained and was not recorded. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Mr. Speaker, I would like the Record to show how I would have voted.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 15404, MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 15404)

making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement. (For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of September 19, 1974.)

Mr. SLACK (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with further reading of the statement.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, the bill (H.R. 15404) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and for other purposes, as agreed to by the conferees, contains a total of \$5,290,157,100 in new obligational authority.

It also contains an additional \$242,800,000 for liquidation of contract authorizations.

The bill is \$21,297,000 below the bill as originally passed by the House.

It is \$27,655,100 above the Senate bill. Estimates totaling \$40,990,000 in budget amendments were considered by the Senate which were not considered by the House.

The bill is \$162,642,500 below the total of the budget estimates.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record at this point a table showing the conference action by department and agency as compared with fiscal year 1974, the budget estimates, the House bill, and the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, the table follows:

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 1975

Department or agency	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in House bill	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in Senate bill	New budget (obligational) authority recommended by conference action	Conference action compared with—			
						New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1974	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1975	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in House bill	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in Senate bill
Department of State	678,952,000	743,995,000	698,784,000	706,726,000	705,692,000	+26,740,000	-38,203,000	+6,908,000	-1,034,000
Department of Justice	1,919,197,000	2,146,875,000	2,112,512,000	2,075,662,000	2,089,002,000	+169,805,000	-57,873,000	-23,519,000	+13,340,000
Department of Commerce	1,308,662,000	1,414,863,000	1,377,825,000	1,360,228,000	1,374,478,000	+65,816,000	-40,385,000	-3,350,000	+14,250,000
The Judiciary	214,009,300	313,256,600	297,573,100	297,513,100	297,513,100	+83,503,800	-15,743,500	-60,000	
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	8,065,000	9,500,000	9,250,000	9,250,000	9,250,000	+1,185,000	-250,000		
Board for International Broadcasting	49,625,000	49,840,000	49,800,000	49,800,000	49,800,000	+175,000	-40,000		
Commission on American Shipbuilding	205,000					-205,000			
Commission on the Civil Rights	5,950,000	6,905,000	6,850,000	6,850,000	6,850,000	+900,000	-55,000		
Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy	1,050,000	1,600,000	1,250,000	1,594,900	1,534,000	+544,000	-6,000	+344,000	-900
Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Accounts, Fishermen's Protective Fund	1,000,000								
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	44,400,000	56,170,000	52,347,000	54,847,000	53,537,000	-1,000,000			
Federal Maritime Commission	5,385,000	7,382,000	7,300,000	7,300,000	7,300,000	+9,197,000	-2,573,000	+1,250,000	-1,250,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	947,000	1,250,000	1,240,000	1,240,000	1,240,000	+915,000	-32,000		
						+293,000	-10,000		