

years. About 30,000 of the approximately 93,000 medical and dental students who graduated between 1965 and 1973 received loans under the Student Assistance Program. A study by the General Accounting Office found that, as of October 1973, only 86 physicians and 133 dentists had obtained cancellations through practicing in a shortage area. Moreover, inquiries by the GAO to these practitioners who had obtained cancellations through practice in an underserved area revealed that more than 80% of them would have chosen the same practice location even if loan cancellation provisions had not been available. The conclusion is inescapable that the present loan forgiveness program is inadequate to deal with problems of geographic maldistribution.

The Committee bill seeks to meet this situation by provisions that have the effect of making all students at health professions schools supported by the federal government subject to a two-year period of service in a shortage area following graduation. The goal is commendable—to provide service in hitherto underserved areas. But the mechanism chosen is unfortunate—every institution covered by this Act is required as a condition of receiving federal aid to impose as an admission requirement that the entering student sign an agreement to provide such service, regardless of whether the student himself receives any federal aid.

By tying the requirement of service to institutional assistance as well as to student assistance, the Committee bill gives truth to the often-heard claim that "federal assistance ultimately means federal control." Moreover, the practical effect of these provisions of the bill is that a "doctor draft" is being imposed even though all service requirements for everyone else were ended with the termination of the conscription system under the Selective Service Act.

I have no objection to legislation that meets the need for making health services available in all areas in this manner so long as the service requirement is reasonably related to benefits received by the individuals who have the obligation to render service. Thus, it is fitting to require those individuals receiving direct assistance from the federal government to agree to render service as a condition of their loan or scholarship agreement. But the Committee bill does not make this distinction. The inequities inherent in the system provided in the Committee bill can be seen in the following illustration:

(1) Student A receives student assistance covering tuition payments and, in addition, up to \$2,500 for each year he is in school. As a consequence, he is subject to a two-year service requirement.

(2) Student B neither asks for nor receives any direct assistance from the federal government. The cost of his education is paid entirely through his own and his family's resources. Yet, he too is subject to a two-year service requirement merely because the institution he attended received federal assistance.

During Committee consideration of this legislation, I proposed an alternative system of student assistance and mandatory service which I believe would be a much more reasonable approach to this problem. Under this proposal, every student attending an accredited health professions educational institution covered under this Act would be assured of a scholarship covering the cost of tuition and, in addition, a fixed dollar amount to cover living expenses. The schools would be permitted to raise tuition to more nearly cover their costs than tuition fees presently do. This program would be in lieu of present programs of institutional support under which payments are made on the basis of capitation and special projects. Every student who received such a scholarship would be subject to a two-year service obligation as a condition of federal assistance.

This proposal has the advantage of linking service directly to benefits received. It enables institutions to receive support that would, in nearly every case, exceed the support now received through direct federal payments for institutional support. Those students who chose not to accept a scholarship would have no service obligation but the advantages of participating in this scholarship program would be so great that it could reasonably be anticipated that the overwhelming majority of students would seek such scholarships and thus would be obligated to render service after graduation.

The cost of such a system is somewhat greater than that contained in the Committee bill. However, the greater costs are necessitated by the federal government's paying for the service obligation that the Committee bill would extract without payment from the student who receives no direct federal aid.

In summary, I fully support the federal government's commitment to provide aid to both health education institutions and their students; I oppose the coercive elements of the new institutional support system contained in the Committee bill under which students who receive no direct benefits are obligated to put in a two-year period of service after graduation. We should avoid conditioning federal aid upon the kind of overwhelming federal control of educational institutions contemplated by the bill. Rather, we should provide inducements sufficient to recruit the numbers of persons needed to provide health care in shortage areas while allowing each individual a free choice as to whether or not to accept federal benefits and thus incur an obligation. This bill would make the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare the supreme arbiter of where every graduate of a health education institution practices his or her profession. How long before the Secretary dictates how each individual practices?

#### FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1974

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOMENICI). Pursuant to the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of S. 3394, which the clerk will state.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3394) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this Act may be cited as the "Foreign Assistance Act of 1974".

#### FOOD AND NUTRITION

SEC. 2. Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—

(1) by inserting the subsection designation "(a)" immediately before "In";

(2) by striking out "\$291,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1974 and 1975" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$291,000,000 for the fiscal year 1974, and \$491,000,000 for the fiscal year 1975"; and

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

"(b) The Congress finds that, due to rising world food, fertilizer, and petroleum costs, human suffering and deprivation are growing in the poorest and most slowly developing countries. The greatest potential for significantly expanding world food production at relatively low cost lies in increasing the productivity of small farmers who constitute a majority of the nearly one billion people

living in those countries. Increasing the emphasis on rural development and expanded food production in the poorest nations of the developing world is a matter of social justice as well as an important factor in slowing the rate of inflation in the industrialized countries. In the allocation of funds under this section, special attention should be given to increasing agricultural production in the countries with per capita incomes under \$300 a year and which are the most severely affected by sharp increases in worldwide commodity prices."

#### POPULATION PLANNING

SEC. 3. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended as follows:

(1) In section 104, strike out "\$145,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1974 and 1975" and insert in lieu thereof "\$145,000,000 for the fiscal year 1974, and \$165,000,000 for the fiscal year 1975".

(2) In section 292, strike out "\$130,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$150,000,000".

#### EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 4. Section 105 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by striking out "\$90,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1974 and 1975" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$90,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1974, and \$92,000,000 for the fiscal year 1975".

#### HOUSING GUARANTIES

SEC. 5. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended as follows:

(1) In section 221, strike out "\$305,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$405,000,000".

(2) In section 223 (1), strike out "June 30, 1975" and insert in lieu thereof "June 30, 1976".

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

SEC. 6. Section 302(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by striking out "for the fiscal year 1975, \$150,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "for the fiscal year 1975, \$186,900,000".

#### MILITARY ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 7. Section 504(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by striking out "\$512,500,000 for the fiscal year 1974" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$550,000,000 for the fiscal year 1975."

#### SPECIAL AUTHORITY

SEC. 8. Section 506 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is repealed.

#### MILITARY ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR SOUTH VIETNAM

SEC. 9. Section 513 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended as follows:

(1) Strike out "Thailand and Laos" in the caption and insert in lieu thereof "Thailand, Laos, and South Vietnam".

(2) At the end thereof add the following new subsection:

"(c) After June 30, 1975, no military assistance shall be furnished by the United States to South Vietnam directly or through any other foreign country unless that assistance is authorized under this Act or the Foreign Military Sales Act."

#### EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES

SEC. 10. (a) Chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 514. LIMITATION ON THE GRANT OF EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.—(a) The value of any excess defense article furnished to a foreign country or international organization by any agency of the United States Government shall be considered to be an expenditure made from funds appropriated under section 504 of this Act. Unless such agency certifies to the Comptroller General of the United States that the excess defense article is ordering is not to be transferred by any means to a foreign country or international organization, when an order is placed for a

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September 24, 1974

... article whose stock status is excess the time ordered, a sum equal to the value of (less amounts to be transferred under section 632(d) of this Act) shall (1) be reserved and transferred to a suspense account, (2) remain in the suspense account until the excess defense article is either delivered to a foreign country or international organization or the order therefor is canceled, and (3) be transferred from the suspense account to (A) the general fund of the Treasury upon delivery of such article, or (B) the appropriation made under section 504 of this Act for the current fiscal year upon cancellation of the order. Such amount shall be transferred to the appropriation made under section 504 of this Act for the current fiscal year, upon delivery of such article. If at the time of delivery the stock status of the article is determined in accordance with section 644(g) or (m) of this Act to be nonexcess.

(b) The President shall promptly and fully inform the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate of each decision to furnish on a grant basis to any country excess defense articles which are major weapons systems to the extent such major weapons system was not included in the presentation material previously submitted to the Congress. Additionally, the President shall also submit a quarterly report to the Congress listing by country the total value of all deliveries of excess defense articles, disclosing both the aggregate original acquisition cost and the aggregate value at the time of delivery.

(b) Section 644(m) (1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

"(1) with respect to an excess defense article, the actual value of the article but not less than 83 1/3 per centum of the amount the United States paid at the time the defense article was acquired by the United States;"

(c) Sections 8 and 11 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Foreign Military Sales Act, and for other purposes", approved January 12, 1971 (84 Stat. 2053), as amended, are repealed.

STOCKPILING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Sec. 11. Chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by section 10(a) of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 516. STOCKPILING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds, other than funds made available under this chapter or section 401(a) of Public Law 89-367 (80 Stat. 37), or any subsequent corresponding legislation, may be obligated for the purpose of stockpiling any defense article or war reserve material, including the acquisition, storage, or maintenance of any war reserve equipment, secondary items, or munitions, if such article or material is set aside, reserved, or in any way earmarked or intended for future use by any foreign country under this Act or such section.

(b) The cost of any such article or material set aside, reserved, or in any way earmarked or intended by the Department of Defense for future use by, for, or on behalf of the country referred to in section 401(a) (1) of Public Law 89-367 (80 Stat. 37) shall be charged against the limitation specified in such section or any subsequent corresponding legislation, for the fiscal year in which such article or material is set aside, reserved, or otherwise earmarked or intended; and the cost of any such article or material set aside, reserved, or in any way earmarked or intended for future use by, for, or on behalf of any other foreign country shall be charged against funds authorized under this chapter

for the fiscal year in which such article or material is set aside, reserved, or otherwise earmarked. No such article or material may be made available to or for use by any foreign country unless such article or material has been charged against the limitation specified in such section, or any subsequent corresponding legislation, or against funds authorized under this chapter, as appropriate.

"(c) This section shall not be construed as conferring any authority to stockpile defense articles or war materials under this Act or such section 401(a), or subsequent corresponding legislation."

MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUPS AND MISSIONS

Sec. 12. Chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by sections 10(a) and 11 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 516. MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUPS AND MISSIONS.—An amount equal to each sum expended under any provision of law, other than section 504 of this Act, with respect to any military assistance advisory group, military mission, or other organization of the United States performing activities similar to such group or mission, shall be deducted from the funds made available under such section 504, and (1) if reimbursement of such amount is requested by the agency of the United States Government making the expenditure, reimbursed to that agency, or (2) if no such reimbursement is requested, deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY

Sec. 13. (a) Chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by sections 10(a), 11, and 12 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 517. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—(a) (1) The President shall gradually reduce assistance (other than military training) provided under this chapter so that, not later than September 30, 1977, no assistance (other than military training) shall be provided under this chapter.

"(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not apply to funds obligated prior to October 1, 1977.

"(b) For each of the fiscal years 1975, 1976, and 1977, the President is authorized to finance procurements of defense articles and defense services (other than military training) by any foreign country receiving defense articles or defense services during fiscal year 1974 under this chapter on terms providing for payment to the United States Government in United States dollars (1) of the value of such articles and services which value shall not exceed during each such fiscal year the value of such articles and services (other than military training) furnished that country in fiscal year 1974 under this chapter, (2) at a rate of interest of not less than four per centum a year, and (3) within ten years after delivery of the defense articles or rendering of the defense services.

"(c) (1) By not later than September 30, 1977, all the functions of a military assistance advisory group, a military mission, or other organization of the United States Government in a foreign country performing activities similar to any such group or mission, shall be transferred to the Chief of the United States Diplomatic Mission to that country. Upon the transfer of such functions, that group, mission, or organization, as the case may be, shall cease to exist.

"(2) On and after October 1, 1977, the total number of military attaches assigned or detailed to the United States Diplomatic Mission of a foreign country shall not exceed by more than 200 per centum the total number of military attaches assigned or detailed to that mission on June 30, 1974.

"(3) On and after October 1, 1977, no military assistance advisory group, military mission, or other organization of the United States Government in a foreign country performing activities similar to any such group or mission, shall be established or continued unless such group, mission, or organization is authorized by law specifically for that country."

(b) Effective October 1, 1977—

(1) the heading of chapter 1 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

"CHAPTER 1—PROVIDING MILITARY TRAINING";

(2) sections 501, 502A, 514, and 516, subsection (g) of section 644, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 are repealed;

(3) section 502 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by striking out the caption "Utilization of Defense Articles and Services" and inserting in lieu thereof "Providing Military Training", by striking out of the text "Defense articles and defense services" and inserting in lieu thereof "Military training", and by striking out the last sentence;

(4) the heading of chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

"CHAPTER 2—MILITARY TRAINING";

(5) sections 503-505 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 are stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 503. GENERAL AUTHORITY.—The President is authorized to furnish, on such terms and conditions consistent with this Act as the President may determine, military training to any foreign country or international organization. Funds for such training shall be appropriated for each fiscal year pursuant to authorization for that fiscal year. After September 30, 1977, no such training shall be conducted outside the United States except by specific authorization of law."

(6) section 511 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by striking out of the section caption "Assistance" and inserting in lieu thereof "Training", and by striking out of the text "military assistance" and "such assistance" and inserting in lieu thereof "military training" and "such training", respectively;

(7) section 636(g) (1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by striking out "defense articles and defense services on a grant or sales basis" and inserting in lieu thereof "military training"; and

(8) section 644(m) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by striking out subparagraph (1) and by striking out of subparagraphs (2) and (3) "nonexcess" wherever it appears.

TERMINATION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH KOREA

Sec. 14. Chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by sections 10(a), 11, 12, and 13(a) of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 518. TERMINATION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH KOREA.—(a) The total of (1) the amount of funds obligated under this chapter to furnish assistance to South Korea, and (2) the value of excess defense articles—

"(A) \$91,500,000 during the fiscal year 1975; furnished to South Korea under this chapter, shall not exceed—

"(B) \$61,000,000 during the fiscal year 1976; and

"(C) \$30,500,000 during the fiscal year 1977.

"(b) The aggregate total of credits extended, including participations in credits, and the principal amount of loans guaranteed, under the Foreign Military Sales Act with respect to South Korea shall not exceed—

"(1) \$42,450,000 during the fiscal year 1975; and

"(2) \$14,150,000 during the fiscal year 1977.

"(c) On and after October 1, 1977, no assistance shall be furnished South Korea under this chapter, and no credits, including participations in credits, shall be extended, and no loans shall be guaranteed, under the Foreign Military Sales Act with respect to South Korea. The preceding sentence shall not apply with respect to funds obligated prior to such date."

#### SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

Sec. 15. Section 532 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by striking out "for the fiscal year 1974 not to exceed \$125,000,000, of which not less than \$50,000,000 shall be available solely for Israel" and inserting in lieu thereof "for the fiscal year 1975 not to exceed \$585,500,000".

#### TRANSFER BETWEEN ACCOUNTS

Sec. 16. (a) Section 610 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (a), immediately after "any other provision of this Act", insert (except funds made available under chapter 2 of part II of this Act)";

(2) Add at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) Any funds which the President has notified Congress pursuant to section 653 that he intends to provide in military assistance to any country may be transferred to, and consolidated with, any other funds he has notified Congress pursuant to such section that he intends to provide to that country for development assistance purposes."

(b) (1) Section 614 of such Act is repealed.  
(2) Such Act is further amended as follows:

(A) In section 109, strike out "sections 610(a) and 614(a)" and insert in lieu thereof "section 610(a)".

(B) In section 210(c), strike out the comma and "nor may the authority of section 614(a) be used to waive the requirements of this title".

(C) Section 251(c) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The authority of section 610 may be used to transfer funds made available for this title only to funds made available for title I of this chapter."

(D) Section 302(b)(2) is amended by striking out "or 614(a)".

(E) Section 610(b) is amended by striking out "sections 451, 506, and 614" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 451".

(F) Section 634(d) is amended by striking out "or 614(b)".

(G) Section 652 is amended by striking out "section 506(a), 610(a), or 614" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 610(a)".

(H) Section 653(b) is amended by striking out "and may not be waived under the provisions of section 614(a) of this Act".

#### ACCESS TO CERTAIN MILITARY BASES ABROAD

Sec. 17. (a) Chapter 3 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 659. ACCESS TO CERTAIN MILITARY BASES ABROAD.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated for foreign assistance (including foreign military sales, credit sales, and guaranties) under any law may be used to provide any kind of assistance to any foreign country in which a military base is located if—

(1) such base was constructed or is being maintained or operated with funds furnished by the United States; and

(2) personnel of the United States carry out military operations from such base; unless and until the President has determined that the government of such country has, consistent with security authorized access, on a regular basis, to bona fide news media correspondents of the United States to such military base."

(b) Section 659 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 is repealed.

#### PROHIBITING POLICE TRAINING

Sec. 18. (a) Chapter 3 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by section 17(a) of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 660. PROHIBITING POLICE TRAINING.—

(a) None of the funds made available to carry out this Act, and none of the local currencies generated under this Act, shall be used to provide training or advice, or provide any financial support, for police, prisons, or other internal security forces for any foreign government or any program of internal intelligence or surveillance on behalf of any foreign government within the United States or abroad.

(b) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to assistance rendered under section 515(c) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, or with respect to any authority of the Drug Enforcement Administration or the Federal Bureau of Investigation which related to crimes of the nature which are unlawful under the laws of the United States; or

(2) to any contract entered into prior to the date of enactment of this section with any person, organization, or agency of the United States Government to provide personnel to conduct, or assist in conducting, any such program.

Notwithstanding clause (2), subsection (a) shall apply to any renewal or extension of any contract referred to in such paragraph entered into on or after such date of enactment."

(b) Section 112 of such Act of 1961 is repealed.

#### LIMITATIONS UPON ASSISTANCE TO OR FOR CHILE

Sec. 19. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the total amount of assistance that may be made available for Chile under this or any other law during fiscal year 1975 may not exceed \$65,000,000, of which amount not to exceed \$10,000,000 may be made available for the purpose of providing military assistance (including credit sales and the face amount of guaranties).

#### POLICY WITH RESPECT TO INDOCHINA

Sec. 20. (a) The Congress finds that the cease-fire provided for in the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam has not been observed by any of the Vietnamese parties to the conflict. Military operations of an offensive and defensive nature continue throughout South Vietnam. In Cambodia, the civil war between insurgent forces and the Lon Nol government has intensified, resulting in widespread human suffering and the virtual destruction of the Cambodian economy.

(c) The Congress further finds that continuation of the military struggles in South Vietnam and Cambodia are not in the interest of the parties directly engaged in the conflicts, the people of Indochina, or world peace. In order to lessen the human suffering in Indochina and to bring about a genuine peace there, the Congress urges and requests the President and the Secretary of State to undertake immediately the following measures:

(1) to initiate negotiations with representatives of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China to arrange a mutually agreed-upon and rapid de-escalation of military assistance on the part of the three principal suppliers of arms and material to all Vietnamese and Cambodian parties engaged in conflict;

(2) to urge by all available means that the Government of the Khmer Republic enter into negotiations with representatives of the Khmer Government of National Union for the purpose of arranging an immediate cease-fire and political settlement of the conflict;

(3) to urge by all available means that the Government of the Khmer Republic enter into contact with the Khmer Government of Na-

tional Union and to urge them to participate in such negotiations. The United States should urge all Cambodian parties to use the good offices of the United Nations or a respected third country for the purpose of bringing an end to hostilities and reaching a political settlement;

(3) to utilize any public or private forum to negotiate directly with representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, of the Republic of Vietnam to seek a new cease-fire in Vietnam and full compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam, including a full accounting for Americans missing in Indochina;

(4) to reconvene the Paris Conference to seek full implementation of the provisions of the Agreement of January 27, 1973, on the part of all Vietnamese parties to the conflict and

(5) to maintain regular and full consultation with the appropriate committees of the Congress and report to the Congress and the Nation at regular intervals on the progress toward obtaining a total cessation of hostilities in Indochina and a mutual reduction of military assistance to that area.

#### PRINCIPLES GOVERNING ECONOMIC AID TO INDOCHINA

Sec. 21. (a) Congress finds that, after expending over a billion dollars in funds for economic purposes in Indochina last year and vast amounts in previous years, little lasting economic benefit remains. A large portion of the funds expended have been used for consumable items related to the war effort. Very little of our money has found its way into capital investments of a lasting productive benefit to the people. Congress calls upon the President and Secretary of State to take immediately the following actions designed to maximize the benefit of United States economic assistance:

(1) to organize a consortium to include multilateral financial institutions to help plan for Indochina reconstruction and development; to coordinate multilateral and bilateral contributions to the area's economic recovery; and to provide continuing advice to the recipient nations on the use of their own and outside resources;

(2) to develop, in coordination with the recipient governments, other donors, and multilateral financial institutions, a comprehensive plan for Indochina reconstruction and economic development;

(3) to develop country-by-country reconstruction and development plans, including detailed plans for the development of individual economic sectors, that can be used to identify and coordinate specific economic development projects and programs and direct United States resources into areas of maximum benefits;

(4) to shift the emphasis of United States aid programs from consumption-oriented expenditures to economic development;

(5) to identify possible structural economic reforms in areas such as taxation, exchange rates, savings mechanisms, internal price income distribution, land tenure, budget allocations and corruption, which should be undertaken if Indochinese economic development is to progress; and

(6) to include in Indochina economic planning and programming specific performance criteria and standards which will enable the Congress and the executive branch to judge the adequacy of the recipients' efforts and determine whether, and what amounts of, continued United States funding is justified.

(b) This section is not meant to impede continuation of a United States financial commitment beyond the authorization provided for in this Act or amendments made by this Act.

INDOCHINA POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

Sec. 22. Section 802 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 803. AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to furnish assistance for the relief and reconstruction of South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos as authorized by this part, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for the fiscal year 1974 not to exceed \$504,000,000, and for the fiscal year 1975 not to exceed \$550,000,000. Of the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1975—

- "(1) \$420,000,000 shall be available only for the relief and reconstruction of South Vietnam in accordance with section 808 of this Act;
- "(2) \$70,000,000 shall be available only for the relief and reconstruction of Cambodia in accordance with section 807 of this Act;
- "(3) \$45,000,000 shall be available only for the relief and reconstruction of Laos in accordance with section 808 of this Act;
- "(4) \$3,750,000 shall be available only for the regional development program; and
- "(5) \$11,250,000 shall be available only for support costs for the agency primarily responsible for carrying out this part.

Such amounts are authorized to remain available until expended."

ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH VIETNAMESE CHILDREN

Sec. 23. Section 803 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended as follows:

- (1) In subsection (a), strike out "rights, particularly children fathered by United States citizens" and insert in lieu thereof "rights";
- (2) In subsection (b), between the second and third sentences, insert the following: "Of the sums made available for South Vietnam under section 802(1) of this Act for fiscal year 1975, \$10,000,000, or its equivalent in local currency, shall be available until expended solely to carry out this section."

LIMITATIONS WITH RESPECT TO SOUTH VIETNAM

Sec. 24. Part V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 806. LIMITATIONS WITH RESPECT TO SOUTH VIETNAM.—(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds authorized to be appropriated by this or any other law may be obligated in any amount in excess of \$1,280,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, for the purpose of carrying out directly or indirectly any economic or military assistance, or any operation, project, or program of any kind, or for providing any goods, supplies, materials, equipment, services, personnel, or advisers in, to, for, or on behalf of South Vietnam. Of that amount, there shall be available during such fiscal year—

- "(1) \$700,000,000 for military assistance;
- "(2) \$160,000,000 only to carry out the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; and
- "(3) \$420,000,000 only for economic assistance, of which there shall be available—
  - "(A) \$95,000,000 for humanitarian assistance, of which there shall be available—
    - "(i) \$66,500,000 for refugee relief;
    - "(ii) \$8,200,000 for child care;
    - "(iii) \$10,300,000 for health care; and
    - "(iv) \$10,000,000 for the City-to-Farm Program;
  - "(B) \$188,000,000 for agricultural assistance, of which there shall be available—
    - "(i) \$150,000,000 for fertilizer, POL, and pesticides;
    - "(ii) \$20,000,000 for rural credit;
    - "(iii) \$10,000,000 for canal dredging;
    - "(iv) \$4,000,000 for low-lift pumps; and
    - "(v) \$4,000,000 for fish farm development;
- "(C) \$95,000,000 for industrial development assistance, of which there shall be available—

- "(1) \$85,000,000 for commodities;
- "(ii) \$10,000,000 for industrial credit; and
- "(iii) \$600,000 for development planning; and

"(D) \$41,400,000 for miscellaneous assistance, of which there shall be available—

- "(i) \$30,000,000 for transportation; and
  - "(ii) \$11,400,000 for technical support.
- "(b) (1) No funds made available under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) may be transferred to, or consolidated with, the funds made available under any other paragraph of such subsection, nor may any funds made available under subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) of paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of this section be transferred to, or consolidated with, the funds made available under any other such subparagraph.

"(2) Whenever the President determines it to be necessary in carrying out this part, any funds made available under any clause of subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) of subsection (a) of this section may be transferred to, and consolidated with, the funds made available under any other clause of that same subparagraph.

"(3) The President shall fully inform the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of each transfer he intends to make under paragraph (2) of this subsection prior to making such transfer.

"(c) In computing the \$1,280,000,000 limitation on obligational authority under subsection (a) of this section with respect to such fiscal year, there shall be included in the computation the value of any goods, supplies, materials, equipment, services, personnel, or advisers provided to, for, or on behalf of South Vietnam in such fiscal year by gift, donation, loan, lease, or otherwise. For the purpose of this subsection, 'value' means the fair market value of any goods, supplies, materials, or equipment provided to, for, or on behalf of South Vietnam but in no case less than 33 1/3 per centum of the amount the United States paid at the time such goods, supplies, materials, or equipment were acquired by the United States.

"(d) No funds may be obligated for any of the purposes described in subsection (a) of this section in, to, for, or on behalf of South Vietnam in any fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1975, unless such funds have been specifically authorized by law enacted after the date of enactment of this section. In no case shall funds in any amount in excess of the amount specifically authorized by law for any fiscal year be obligated for any such purpose during such fiscal year.

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

"(f) The President shall submit to the Congress within thirty days after the end of each quarter of each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year which begins July 1, 1974, a written report showing the total amount of funds obligated in, to, for, or on behalf of South Vietnam during the preceding quarter by the United States Government, and shall include in such report a general breakdown of the total amount obligated, describing the different purposes for which such funds were obligated and the total amount obligated for such purpose.

"(g) (1) Effective six months after the date of enactment of this section, the total number of civilian officers and employees, including contract employees, of executive agencies of the United States Government who are citizens of the United States and of members of the Armed Forces of the United States, not at any one time exceed four thousand, not more than two thousand five hundred of

whom shall be members of such armed forces and direct hire and contract employees of the Department of Defense. Effective one year after the date of enactment of this section, such total number shall not exceed at any one time three thousand, not more than one thousand five hundred of whom shall be members of such armed forces and direct hire and contract employees of the Department of Defense.

"(2) Effective six months after the date of enactment of this section, the United States shall not, at any one time, pay in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, the compensation or allowances of more than eight hundred individuals in South Vietnam who are citizens of countries other than South Vietnam or the United States. Effective one year after the date of enactment of this section, the total number of individuals whose compensation or allowance is so paid shall not exceed at any one time five hundred.

"(3) For purposes of this subsection, 'executive agency of the United States Government' means any agency, department, board, wholly or partly owned corporation, instrumentality, commission, or establishment within the executive branch of the United States Government.

"(b) This section shall not be construed as a commitment by the United States to South Vietnam for its defense."

LIMITATIONS WITH RESPECT TO CAMBODIA

Sec. 25. (a) Part V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by section 24 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 807. LIMITATIONS WITH RESPECT TO CAMBODIA.—(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds authorized to be appropriated by this or any other law may be obligated in any amount in excess of \$347,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, for the purpose of carrying out directly or indirectly any economic or military assistance, or any operation, project, or program of any kind, or for providing any goods, supplies, materials, equipment, services, personnel, or advisers in, to, for, or on behalf of Cambodia. Of that amount, there shall be available—

- "(1) \$200,000,000 for military assistance;
- "(2) \$77,000,000 only to carry out the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; and
- "(3) \$70,000,000 only for economic assistance, of which there shall be available—
  - "(A) \$20,000,000 for humanitarian assistance;

"(B) \$31,000,000 for commodity import assistance;

"(C) \$17,500,000 for multilateral stabilization assistance; and

"(D) \$1,500,000 for technical support and participant training.

"(b) No funds made available under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of this section may be transferred to, or consolidated with, the funds made available under any other paragraph of such subsection, nor may any funds made available under any subparagraph of paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of this section be transferred to, or consolidated with, the funds made available under any other such subparagraph.

"(c) In computing the \$347,000,000 limitation on obligation authority under subsection (a) of this section with respect to such fiscal year, there shall be included in the computation the value of any goods, supplies, materials, equipment, services, personnel, or advisers provided to, for, or on behalf of Cambodia in such fiscal year by gift, donation, loan, lease or otherwise. For the purpose of this subsection, 'value' means the fair market value of any goods, supplies, materials, or equipment provided to, for, or on behalf of Cambodia in such fiscal year by gift, donation, loan, lease or otherwise. In no case less than 33 1/3 per centum of the amount the United States paid at the time such goods,

supplies, materials, or equipment were acquired by the United States.

"(d) No funds may be obligated for any of the purposes described in subsection (a) of this section in, to, for, or on behalf of Cambodia in any fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1975, unless such funds have been specifically authorized by law enacted after the date of enactment of this section. In no case shall funds in any amount in excess of the amount specifically authorized by law for any fiscal year be obligated for any such purpose during such fiscal year.

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

"(f) The President shall submit to the Congress within thirty days after the end of each quarter of each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year which begins July 1, 1974, a written report showing the total amount of funds obligated in, to, for, or on behalf of Cambodia during the preceding quarter by the United States Government, and shall include in such report a general breakdown of the total amount obligated, describing the different purposes for which such funds were obligated and the total amount obligated for such purpose.

"(g) (1) The total number of civilian officers and employees, including contract employees, of executive agencies of the United States Government who are citizens of the United States and of members of the Armed Forces of the United States (excluding such members while actually engaged in air operations in or over Cambodia which originate outside Cambodia) present in Cambodia at any one time shall not exceed two hundred. Effective six months after the date of enactment of this subsection, such total number shall not exceed at any one time one hundred and seventy-five.

"(2) The United States shall not, at any one time, pay in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, the compensation or allowances of more than eighty-five individuals in Cambodia who are citizens of countries other than Cambodia or the United States. Effective six months after the date of enactment of this section, the total number of individuals whose compensation or allowance is so paid shall not exceed at any one time seventy-five.

"(3) For purposes of this subsection, 'executive agency of the United States Government' means any agency, department, board, wholly or partly owned corporation, instrumentality, commission, or establishment within the executive branch of the United States Government.

"(4) This subsection shall not be construed to apply with respect to any individual in Cambodia who (A) is an employee or volunteer worker of a voluntary private, non-profit relief organization or is an employee or volunteer worker of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and (B) engages only in activities providing humanitarian assistance in Cambodia.

"(h) This section shall not be construed as a commitment by the United States to Cambodia for its defense."

(b) Section 655 and 656 of such Act are repealed.

LIMITATIONS WITH RESPECT TO LAOS

Sec. 26. Part V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by sections 24 and 25(a) of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 808. LIMITATIONS WITH RESPECT TO LAOS.—(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds authorized or appropriated by this or any other law may be

obligated in any amount in excess of \$100,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, for the purpose of carrying out directly or indirectly any economic or military assistance, or any operation, project, or program of any kind, or for providing any goods, supplies, materials, equipment, services, personnel, or advisers in, to, for, or on behalf of Laos. Of that amount, there shall be available—

"(1) \$55,000,000 for military assistance; and

"(2) \$45,000,000 only for economic assistance, of which there shall be available—

"(A) \$13,000,000 for humanitarian assistance;

"(B) \$9,900,000 for reconstruction and development assistance;

"(C) \$17,500,000 for stabilization assistance; and

"(D) \$4,600,000 for technical support.

"(b) No funds made available under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of this section may be transferred to, or consolidated with, the funds made available under paragraph (1) of such subsection, nor may any funds made available under any subparagraph of paragraph (2) be transferred to, or consolidated with, the funds made available under any other such subparagraph.

"(c) In computing the limitations on obligation authority under subsection (a) of this section with respect to such fiscal year there shall be included in the computation the value of any goods, supplies, materials, equipment, services, personnel, or advisers provided to, for, or on behalf of Laos in such fiscal year by gift, donation, loan, lease or otherwise. For the purpose of this subsection, 'value' means the fair market value of any goods, supplies, materials, or equipment provided to, for, or on behalf of Laos but in no case less than 93 1/3 per centum of the amount the United States paid at the time such goods, supplies, materials, or equipment were acquired by the United States.

"(d) No funds may be obligated for any of the purposes described in subsection (a) of this section in, to, for, or on behalf of Laos in any fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1975, unless such funds have been specifically authorized by law enacted after the date of enactment of this section. In no case shall funds in any amount in excess of the amount specifically authorized by law for any fiscal year be obligated for any such purpose during such fiscal year.

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

"(f) The President shall submit to the Congress within thirty days after the end of each quarter of each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year which begins July 1, 1974, a written report showing the total amount of funds obligated in, to, for, or on behalf of Laos during the preceding quarter by the United States Government and shall include in such report a general breakdown of the total amount obligated, describing the different purposes for which such funds were obligated and the total amount obligated for such purpose.

"(g) This section shall not be construed as a commitment by the United States to Laos for its defense."

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Sec. 27. Part V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by sections 24, 25(a), and 26 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 809. TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—(a) The authority of section 610 of this Act shall apply with respect to any funds made available to South Vietnam, Cambodia, or Laos.

"(b) Any funds made available under a provision of this or any other law for the purpose of providing military assistance to South Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia may be transferred to, and consolidated with, any funds made available to that country for war relief, reconstruction, or general economic development."

MIDDLE EAST ASSISTANCE

Sec. 28. (a) The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"PART VI

"SEC. 901. GENERAL AUTHORITY FOR ASSISTANCE TO THE MIDDLE EAST.—The President authorized under section 902 of this Act, furnish, by loan or grant, assistance authorized by this Act, and to provide credits and guarantees authorized by the Foreign Military Sales Act. Any such assistance, credits and guarantees shall be provided in accordance with all the purposes and limitations applicable to that type of assistance under this Act and applicable to credits and guarantees under the Foreign Military Sales Act.

"SEC. 902. ALLOCATIONS.—(a) Of the funds appropriated to carry out chapter 2 of part II of this Act during the fiscal year 1975, not to exceed \$100,000,000 may be made available for military assistance in the Middle East.

"(b) Of the funds appropriated to carry out chapter 4 of part II of this Act during the fiscal year 1975, not to exceed \$577,500,000 may be made available for security reporting assistance in the Middle East.

"(c) Of the aggregate ceiling on credits and guarantees established by section 3 of the Foreign Military Sales Act during fiscal year 1975, not to exceed \$330,000,000 shall be available for countries in the Middle East.

"SEC. 903. (a) SPECIAL REQUIREMENT FUND.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal 1975 not to exceed \$100,000,000 to meet special requirements arising from time to time for the purpose of providing any type of assistance authorized by part I of this Act in addition to funds otherwise available for such purpose. The funds authorized to be appropriated by this section shall be available for use by the President for assistance authorized by this Act in accordance with the provisions applicable to the furnishing of such assistance. Such funds are authorized to remain available until expended.

"(b) The President shall keep the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives currently informed on the programming obligation of funds under subsection (a).

"(c) (1) Prior to obligating any amount in excess of \$1,000,000 from funds made available under this section, the President shall transmit a written report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the same day giving a complete explanation with respect to such proposed obligation. Each report shall include an explanation relating to only one proposed obligation.

"(2) (A) The President may make such obligation thirty days after the report has been so transmitted unless, before the end of the first period of thirty calendar days of continuous session of Congress after the date on which the report is transmitted, either House adopts a resolution disapproving the proposed obligation with respect to which the report is made.

"(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A) the continuity of a session is broken

September 24, 1974

only by an adjournment of the Congress sine die; and

"(11) the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days to a day certain are excluded in the computation of the thirty-day period.

"(3) Paragraphs (4) through (11) of this subsection are enacted by Congress—

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

"(B) 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.

"(4) For purposes of paragraphs (2) through (11) of this subsection, 'resolution' means only a resolution of either House of Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That the \_\_\_\_\_ does not approve the obligation for \_\_\_\_\_ and explained in the report transmitted to Congress by the President on \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_; the first blank space therein being filled with the name of the resolving House, the second blank space therein being filled with the name of the foreign country or organization on whose behalf the obligation is to be incurred, and the other blank spaces therein being appropriately filled with the date of the transmittal of the report; but does not include a resolution specifying more than one proposed obligation.

"(5) If the committee, to which has been referred a resolution disapproving a proposed obligation, has not reported the resolution at the end of ten calendar days after its introduction, it is in order to move either to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution or to discharge the committee from further consideration of any other resolution with respect to the same obligation which has been referred to the committee.

"(6) A motion to discharge may be made only by an individual favoring the resolution, is highly privileged (except that it may not be made after the committee has reported a resolution with respect to the same proposed obligation), and debate thereon is limited to not more than one hour, to be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. An amendment to the motion is not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

"(7) If the motion to discharge is agreed to, or disagreed to, the motion may not be renewed, nor may another motion to discharge the committee be made with respect to any other resolution with respect to the same obligation.

"(8) When the committee has reported, or has been discharged from further consideration of, a resolution with respect to an obligation, it is at any time thereafter 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. The motion is highly privileged and is not debatable. An amendment to the motion is not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

"(9) Debate on the resolution is limited to not more than two hours, to be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the resolution. A motion further to limit debate is not debatable. An amendment to, or motion to reconsider, the resolution is not in order, and it is not in order

to move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution is agreed to or disagreed to.

"(10) Motions to postpone, made with respect to the discharge from committee, or the consideration of, a resolution with respect to an obligation, and motions to proceed to the consideration of other business, are decided without debate.

"(11) 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 with respect to an obligation are decided without debate."

(b) Section 620(p) of such Act is repealed.

#### FOREIGN MILITARY SALES ACT AMENDMENTS

SEC. 29. The Foreign Military Sales Act is amended as follows:

(1) Section 3(d) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) A country shall remain ineligible in accordance with subsection (c) of this section until such time as the President determines that such violation has ceased, that the country concerned has given assurances satisfactory to the President that such violation will not recur, and that, if such violation involved the transfer of sophisticated weapons without the consent of the President, such weapons have been returned to the country concerned."

(2) Section 22 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) No sales of defense articles shall be made to the government of any economically developed country under the provisions of this section if such articles are generally available for purchase by such country from commercial sources in the United States."

(3) Section 23 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 23. CREDIT SALES.—The President is authorized to finance procurements of defense articles and defense services by friendly foreign countries and international organizations on terms requiring the payment to the United States Government in United States dollars of—

"(1) the value of such articles or services within a period not to exceed ten years after the delivery of such articles or the rendering of such services; and

"(2) interest on the unpaid balance of that obligation for payment of the value of such articles or services, at a rate equivalent to the current average interest rate, as of the last day of the month preceding the financing of such procurement, that the United States Government pays on outstanding marketable obligations of comparable maturity, unless the President certifies to Congress that the national interest requires a lesser rate of interest and states in the certification the lesser rate so required and the justification therefor."

(4) In subsections (a) and (b) of section 24, the parenthetical phrase in each is amended to read as follows: "(excluding United States Government agencies other than the Federal Financing Bank)".

(5) Section 24 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(d) The President may guarantee under this section only those payments for any defense article or defense service which are due within ten years after that defense article is delivered or that defense service is rendered, except that such guaranty may be made for not more than twenty years if the President certifies to Congress that the national interest requires that the period of guaranty be longer than ten years, and states in the certification the country or international organization on whose behalf the guaranty is to be made, the period of the guaranty, and the justification for the longer period."

(6) In section 31—

000,000 for the fiscal year 1974" and insert in lieu thereof "\$455,000,000 for the fiscal year 1975"; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(1) strike out "\$730,000,000 for the fiscal year 1974" and insert in lieu thereof "\$872,500,000 for the fiscal year 1975"; and

(2) add at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Of the funds made available under subsection (a) of this section, \$100,000,000 shall first be obligated with respect to financing the procurement of defense articles and defense services by Israel under section 23 of this Act, except that Israel shall be released from contractual liability to repay the United States Government for the defense articles and defense services so financed."

#### POLITICAL PRISONERS

SEC. 30. Section 32 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Commencing with respect to 1974, the President shall submit annually to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a written report setting forth fully the steps he has taken to carry out this section."

#### GORGAS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

SEC. 31. The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize a permanent annual appropriation for the maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial", approved May 7, 1928, as amended (22 U.S.C. 278), is amended by striking out "\$500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000".

#### INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF CONTROL AND SUPERVISION IN VIETNAM

SEC. 32. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State for fiscal year 1975 not to exceed \$16,526,000 for payments by the United States to help meet expenses of the International Commission of Control and Supervision in Vietnam. Funds appropriated under this subsection are authorized to be made available for reimbursement to the Agency for International Development of amounts expended by the Agency during fiscal year 1975 as interim United States payments to help meet expenses of the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State not to exceed \$11,200,000 for reimbursement to the Agency for International Development of amounts expended by the Agency for International Development to help meet expenses of the International Commission on Control and Supervision in fiscal year 1974.

(c) Reimbursements received by the Agency for International Development under this section may be credited to applicable appropriations of the Agency and shall be available for the purposes for which such appropriations are authorized to be used during fiscal year 1975.

#### EXTENSION OF THE TERMINATION DATE OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a joint resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated.

The joint resolution was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section VIII of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 USC 635F) is amended by striking "September 30, 1974" and inserting in lieu thereof