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(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. MAGNUSON, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

#### ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR MAKING CERTAIN STUDIES

Mr. SPARKMAN (for Mr. FULBRIGHT), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 214) to provide additional funds for the Committee on Foreign Relations for making certain studies, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. SPARKMAN, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

#### ADDITIONAL STAFF FOR COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 215) to authorize additional staff for the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. HILL, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

#### AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934 RELATING TO OBSCENE OR HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS

Mr. PASTORE. Madam President, 2 months ago the Subcommittee on Communications, of which I am chairman, was conducting hearings with regard to the legislation which would require sponsor identification of anonymous telephone recordings which were attacking both prominent Americans and certain institutions. The concern which led to the introduction of the legislation centered on the rapid growth of recorded messages pouring out offensive and anonymous attacks on persons and institutions. During the hearings, it was revealed that the telephone was also being used for annoying, abusive, harassing, threatening, and obscene calls.

The most cruel and vicious of all involved the calls made to a widow or parent of a Vietnam victim. The caller informs the widow or parent that he is glad that her husband or son had been killed in Vietnam. It does not take much imagination to guess what such a message does to a young widow or parent already in despair over the loss of a loved one.

I do not know how widespread this practice was but only last month I received a clipping from the Brooklyn Spectator dated December 3, 1965, in which the story of such calls involving the parents of a young soldier who gave his life in Vietnam was set out. According to the story, calls of which there had

been four, added a cruel burden to the father and mother who were awaiting the boy's body to be brought home for burial.

Previously, I had asked the FCC for a report on the extent of this practice of abusive calls. According to a report submitted to me by the FCC, the telephone company indicated that such calls have increased steadily in recent years and it is estimated 375,000 complaints are received each year. Mind you these are 375,000 abusive, harassing, or obscene calls. Only recently a report by a congressional committee related the following:

Washington residents, unprotected by any kind of law against telephone harassment, face this pattern of cases:

A pervert posing as a doctor was believed to have made more than 50,000 calls throughout the area over a period of several years before his recent capture, in nearby Maryland. His spiel: Telling women that their husbands had visited him for delicate medical help and asking them numerous intimate questions.

A university's telephone switchboard was tied up so completely that all school business came to a halt because of one family's domestic crisis. The man got 20 of his friends to keep calling the university where his wife worked. They said nothing, simply breathed into the telephone, but no other calls could come through.

Two District firms—a moving company and a barbershop—nearly went out of business through telephone harassment directed not at the firms but at some employee. In both cases, calls swamped telephone facilities.

A current trap for the unwary is the telephone survey. It's used by both burglars and perverts in the District.

The perverts use the survey to entice the housewife into carrying on an innocent conversation before the caller moves into obscenity.

The most startling revelation of all was the fact that there are statutes in only 30 States which prohibit the use of obscene language over the telephone; only 12 States have laws prohibiting harassing or annoying telephone calls irrespective of whether or not there is use of obscene language; about 13 States have laws prohibiting the use of the telephone to make threatening calls such as threats of bodily harm or of harm to members of the family or of destruction of property or of an explosion of a public or private place. Most of these statutes and crimes referred to above are classed as misdemeanors with maximum fines ranging from \$100 to \$500 with maximum prison terms for 90 days to 2 years. Moreover, there is no Federal statute to cover the threatening, the harassing, the abusive telephone calls.

It is my personal judgment that this loophole must be closed. There is no penalty too strong to impose on a warped individual who taunts a widow or a parent about the death of their loved one in Vietnam. This is cruel and vicious.

I intend today to take a step to close the loopholes insofar as the Federal level is concerned by introducing a bill which will make it a crime for a person to use the telephone to make anonymous calls in a manner which would annoy, embarrass, harass, or abuse individuals. I know there are those who think we should not be burdening the Federal structure with new responsibilities but

I cannot condone hate messages of the type that were revealed in our hearings.

Madam President, I introduce the following bill which would amend the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to obscene or harassing telephone calls in interstate or foreign commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2825) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to obscene or harassing telephone calls in interstate or foreign commerce, introduced by Mr. PASTORE, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2825

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title II of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:*

"SEC. 223. OBSCENE OR HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE.—Whoever by means of telephone communication in interstate or foreign commerce—

"(i) makes any comment, request, suggestion, or proposal which is obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, or indecent; or

"(ii) anonymously makes a call or calls in a manner reasonably to be expected to annoy, abuse, torment, threaten, harass, or embarrass one or more persons; or

"(iii) makes repeated calls with intent to annoy, abuse, torment, threaten, harass, or embarrass one or more persons; or

"(iv) knowingly permits any telephone under his control to be used for any purpose prohibited by this section—

shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. Each such telephone call or use shall constitute a separate offense."

#### WORLD HUNGER ACT

Mr. MONDALE. Madam President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to make possible a reshaping and expansion of our food-for-peace program.

In his state of the Union message 2 weeks ago, President Johnson proposed that we "place the matchless skill and the resources of our own great America in farming and in fertilizers at the service of those countries committed to develop a modern agriculture."

The bill which I am introducing today is directed toward this objective.

I sponsor it not because I am wedded to a particular approach, not because I think it offers the final answer on how best to meet the growing threat of world hunger. I offer it rather because I believe it can make a useful contribution to the debate on this issue.

I feel we can take particular pride in the fact that this debate has been sparked, above all, by the leadership and vision of a Senator, our distinguished colleague GEORGE MCGOVERN. Through his dedication and commitment he has become America's preeminent leader in this field, and his International Food and Nutrition Act has stimulated concern throughout the Nation about the magnitude of the world food crisis.

My bill, entitled the "World Hunger Act of 1966," is not intended as a substitute for this proposal or any proposal, but as a supplement to what has already been put forward. It would place primary emphasis on encouraging and stimulating countries which receive our assistance to increase their own food production.

I have just returned from India, where I went to study the effectiveness of our food assistance effort. Wherever I traveled, in New Delhi and in rural farm areas, I learned that it was impossible to exaggerate the magnitude of India's food problem, or the importance of our wheat shipments. And in the year which has just begun, because of the disastrous drought and famine, India will need from us and other food-surplus countries up to 14 million tons of grain or more—more than twice the regular annual amount under Public Law 480—if millions of her people are not to starve.

But feeding hungry peoples is not enough. If we just keep people alive, without giving them the tools to provide for themselves, their dependence on us can grow from a temporary misfortune to a permanent habit. And this dependence on charity is humiliating, so that the long-time recipient becomes resentful of the gifts on which he relies.

So we must make food for peace not a crutch, but a catalyst. We cannot just feed people and nations while they limp along, hobbling deeper and deeper into dependence. Instead we must use this program as a catalyst, to activate the forces within these countries which seek to move toward a more modern agriculture.

And there is no alternative to this course of action. For even if we wanted to, even if we put every available farm acre in the United States into production, we simply could not keep up with the world's increasing food needs in the years to come. World population is spiraling and will double in less than 35 years, and we and the other food-surplus nations would only be able to meet the food requirements of these expanding populations for about 15 years or less.

The latest statistics on world food output are another grim omen of the disaster that is drawing nearer. In 1965 world agricultural production grew only 1.5 percent, with output of grains up only 1 percent. And this in a world where population is growing by more than 2 percent each year.

It is all too easy to see what will happen if these trends continue—we will have mass starvation as never before. And already we live in a world where approximately 10,000 die each day from hunger and malnutrition, and hundreds of millions live with minds and bodies stunted from malnutrition.

The World Hunger Act would meet this world food crisis by building into our food-for-peace program direct assistance and positive incentives for farm improvement.

It would establish a new category of loans and grants, drawing upon the vast reservoir of foreign currencies we are accumulating to support programs to improve food and agricultural production

and distribution. These loans and grants would help finance a wide variety of activities—from fertilizer production to agricultural extension, from expanding agricultural schools to developing new seed varieties, from increased processing of high-nutrition foods to development of expanded port, storage, and distribution facilities.

Loans would be made at very low interest—one-half of 1 percent—to provide the maximum incentive for participation in this farm improvement program. Grants would be made only to governments where we have a supply of foreign currency for U.S. uses clearly in excess of our needs.

And to make sure such an agriculture assistance program would accomplish its purpose, no loans or grants would be made to any country unless the President determined that it was giving very high priority to programs to increase its food production.

This bill would also help overseas agriculture in another way, by authorizing the establishment of binational foundations for improving food and agricultural production. Such foundations would be endowed with grants out of excess foreign currencies held by the United States; they would use the interest from investing this endowment to finance programs to improve food output; they would be governed by boards of directors representing the foreign government, the U.S. Government, and private citizens from both countries.

This would take the idea proposed by the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] in his bill S. 1057, and apply it to improving food production in developing countries.

Finally, the bill would further encourage countries to make a maximum effort in agriculture by permitting those who do to ease their foreign exchange difficulties by borrowing from our Commodity Credit Corporation, repayable in U.S. dollars, the shipping cost which they must pay for commodities under title I of Public Law 480.

Through all of these mechanisms, supported by strong administration policies such as those President Johnson is following, we can transform Public Law 480 into a catalyst, a major activating force for change in agriculture all over the world.

In addition to promoting agricultural improvement, this bill would make two other important amendments to Public Law 480.

It would eliminate the general requirement that foods used in this program must be in surplus, by authorizing the CCC to purchase such additional commodities as the Secretary of Agriculture deems necessary to supplement surplus commodities used in food for peace. This provision would help insure not only that we have enough food to meet the challenge of world hunger, but the right kinds of food as well—especially high protein foods which are necessary to combat malnutrition.

And the World Hunger Act would reform the administrative structure of the food-for-peace program by establishing a new body, the Food for Peace Policy

Council, to recommend the broad levels of food and agricultural assistance which would best further the foreign policy objectives of the United States. Sitting on this Council would be the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Administrator of AID, the Director of food for peace, and such other high officials as the President may designate.

Such a Council would help to insure that the fundamental decisions in a reformed food-for-peace program are taken at a high level and oriented toward world needs, rather than made at a low level and shaped mainly by the requirements of our internal farm policy.

Madam President, America can never hope to feed the world, and recognition of this fact is the beginning of wisdom in our food-for-peace program. But neither can we refuse to do what we can. We must squarely meet the threat of human hunger and malnutrition, and use our unmatched farm potential to help hungry peoples feed themselves and, ultimately more important, help them to help themselves.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of this bill be printed in the RECORD at the close of my remarks, together with a summary of its provisions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and summary will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2826) to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, in order to encourage and stimulate increases in the food and agricultural production of developing nations receiving assistance under such act, to facilitate increased U.S. efforts to meet the threat of growing human hunger and malnutrition, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MONDALE, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### S. 2826

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "World Hunger Act of 1966".*

SEC. 2. Section 2 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, is amended by striking out the word "surplus" wherever it occurs in that section, and by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"It is further declared to be the policy of Congress to use the agricultural abundance and technical knowledge of the United States to meet and help surmount the widespread threat of human hunger and malnutrition in the developing countries of the world through the provision of commodity and technical assistance, and by carrying out such assistance in a manner which will encourage and stimulate such countries to increase their own food output."

SEC. 3. (a) Section 104 of such Act is amended (1) by striking out the period at the end of subsection (t) and inserting a semicolon in lieu thereof, and (2) by adding after such subsection (t) two new subsections as follows:

"(u) For loans and grants to promote programs devoted specifically to improvement

of food production and distribution in the friendly nation from which the foreign currency was obtained, including programs which provide for the production and distribution of fertilizer and pesticides, the expansion and improvement of agricultural extension services, the expansion and improvement of credit services to individual farmers, the support of farm prices if such is likely to stimulate increased production, the expansion of processing and marketing of high-nutrition foods and food supplements, the development of improved seed varieties, the support of agricultural schools and colleges, irrigation, and capital improvements, agricultural research, farmer cooperative services, land reform programs, the development of commercial fishing fleets, the development of port, storage, and distribution facilities to handle increased quantities of agricultural commodities, and other programs designed to increase food and agricultural production. Loans made under this subsection shall bear interest at a rate not less than one-half of 1 per centum per annum and shall be repayable in foreign currency over a term of not to exceed forty years. Such loans may be made both to foreign governments and to United States and foreign private business firms. Grants made under this subsection may be made only to the government of the friendly nation from which the foreign currency was obtained and only if the foreign currencies or credits owned by the United States and available for use by it in such nation are determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be in excess of the normal requirements of the departments and agencies of the United States for expenditure in such nation for the two fiscal years following the fiscal year in which such determination is made. No nation shall be eligible for a loan or grant under this subsection unless the President has determined that such nation is giving very high priority to programs for increasing its food and agricultural production.

"(v) For grants to provide the endowment for bi-national foundations for the promotion of increased food and agricultural production, in countries in which the foreign currencies or credits owned by the United States and available for use by it in such countries are determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be in excess of the normal requirements of the departments and agencies of the United States for expenditure in such countries for the two fiscal years following the fiscal year in which such determination is made. Such foundations shall be governed by boards of directors representing the foreign government concerned, the United State Government, and private citizens of each country, as established in the agreement, and shall use the interest earned from investment of the endowment to finance programs directed toward improvement of agricultural and food production, especially among farmers at the village level, including such programs as may be supported under subsection (u) of this section. No such foundation shall be established in any nation unless the President has determined that such nation is giving very high priority to programs for increasing its food and agricultural production; *Provided, however*, That sufficient currencies of any such nation shall remain available at all times for appropriation by the Congress to meet the normal requirements of the departments and agencies of the United States in such nation."

(b) Section 104 of such Act is further amended (1) by inserting in the first proviso following subsection (t) ", except in the case of foreign currencies used for the purposes of subsections (u) and (v) of this section," immediately after "December 31, 1964 and"; and (2) by striking out the period after the third proviso following subsection (t) and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and

the following: "*Provided further*, That the Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall report annually to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives concerning the uses of foreign currencies accrued under subsections (u) and (v) of this section."

(c) The next to the last paragraph of Section 104 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows:

"The foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall not apply with respect to grants, or the use of principal and interest from loan repayments, under subsections (u) and (v) of this section."

(d) The last paragraph of Section 104 of such Act is amended by striking out "Any" and inserting in lieu thereof: "Except as provided in subsection (u) of this section, any".

SEC. 4. Section 104 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized, in the case of any friendly nation with which an agreement is entered into under this title, to loan such nation an amount not greater than the amount of the transportation charges required to be paid by such nation under section 102(a), if the President determines that such nation faces a severe shortage of foreign exchange, that such nation is assigning very high priority to programs designed to improve its food and agricultural production, and that alleviation of such nation's foreign exchange burden will substantially strengthen its ability to carry out programs of agricultural improvement. Loans made under this paragraph shall be repaid in dollars and shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe, except that the term of any such loan shall not exceed 20 years and shall bear interest at a rate not less than the minimum rate prescribed for loans made under section 201 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961."

SEC. 5. Title III of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof two new sections as follows:

"Sec. 309. (a) The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase such additional agricultural commodities, including but not limited to high protein animal and vegetable foods, as the Secretary deems desirable and appropriate to supplement surplus agricultural commodities sold, exchanged, or donated under this Act. Commodities purchased under this section shall be available for use under all programs authorized under this Act.

"(b) The Corporation is further authorized to make payment for the nutritional enrichment of foods available for use under all the programs authorized by this Act.

"Sec. 310. (a) There is hereby established to assist in carrying out the purposes of this Act a Council to be known as the Food for Peace Policy Council, to be composed of the Secretary of State or his designate, the Secretary of Agriculture or his designate, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, the Director of Food for Peace, and such other high officials as the President shall designate. The President shall select one of the members of the Council to serve as Chairman.

"(b) It shall be the duty of the Council established under subsection (a) of this section to—

"(1) assess the food and agricultural assistance needs of friendly nations receiving assistance under this Act, and of developing friendly nations not receiving assistance under this Act;

"(2) recommend the amount of technical, commodity, capital, and local currency as-

sistance that the United States should undertake in the case of each such nation to promote most effectively our foreign policy, taking into consideration (A) the broad objectives of this Act, particularly the policy of meeting the widespread threat of human hunger in developing countries and encouraging and stimulating increases in their agricultural production, (B) evidence that such countries are giving high priority to increasing their own agricultural production, (C) the desirability of encouraging the maximum participation by other wealthy nations in national and international efforts to combat human hunger and malnutrition; and

"(3) transmit such recommendations in an annual report to the President, the Congress, and the heads of the departments and agencies of the United States which participate in programs carried out under this Act.

"(c) The Secretary shall take into account the recommendations of the Council made under subsection (b) in carrying out his responsibilities under this Act, as well as his responsibilities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and such other Acts as have significant effect on the ability of the United States to carry out programs under this Act.

"(d) The Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall take into account the recommendations of the Council in carrying out capital and technical assistance to agriculture under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended."

The summary presented by Mr. MONDALE is as follows:

A SHORT SUMMARY OF THE WORLD HUNGER ACT OF 1966

Section 1: Title, "The World Hunger Act of 1966."

Section 2: The purpose of Public Law 480 (food for peace) is amended to eliminate the word "surplus" and add a new paragraph declaring it to be the policy of the Congress to use our agricultural abundance and technical knowledge to meet the threat of human hunger and malnutrition, and to do this in a way which will encourage poor countries to increase their own food output.

Section 3a: Section 104 of Public Law 480 (uses of foreign currencies obtained from selling food-for-peace commodities) is amended to establish two new programs of using these currencies to stimulate food production in poor countries:

1. Grants and low interest loans for production and distribution of fertilizer and pesticides, expansion and improvement of agricultural extension services and farm credit, support of farm prices, expanded processing of high nutrition foods or food supplements, development of improved seeds, support of agricultural schools and colleges, irrigation and capital improvements, agricultural research, farmer cooperative services, land reform programs, development of commercial fishing fleets, development of port, storage, and distribution facilities to handle increased volume, and other programs designed to increase food and agricultural production. Loans are at not less than one-half of 1 percent interest, repayable over not more than 40 years. Loans may be made either to foreign governments or to United States or foreign business enterprises. Grants may be made only to governments, and only in countries where U.S. holdings of foreign currency are in excess of our needs, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No country would be eligible for a loan or grant unless the President determined it was giving very high priority to programs for increasing food and agricultural production.

2. Grants to endow binational foundations for the promotion of increased food and agricultural production—in countries where our

holdings of foreign currency are in excess of our needs. Such foundations would be governed by boards of directors representing the foreign government, the U.S. Government, and private citizens of both countries, and would use the interest from investment of the endowment to finance programs for improving food and agricultural production, such as those included under the direct grant or loan program (see above). The United States would have to retain enough foreign currency to meet the normal operating requirements of our departments and agencies. No country would be eligible for such a foundation unless it was giving very high priority to programs for increasing food and agricultural production.

Section 3b: Would waive for these programs the general Public Law 480 requirement that money for grants be appropriated specifically by Congress; would require the AID Administrator to report annually to the Appropriations and Agriculture Committees of the Senate and House concerning the uses of foreign currencies under these programs.

Section 3c: Would waive the requirement that grants, or the use of currency obtained from principle and interest repayments, under these programs be subject to veto by the Senate and House Agriculture Committees.

Section 3d: Would exempt the low-interest loan program from the general requirement that loans of food for peace foreign currency must be at a rate not less than the cost of funds to the U.S. Treasury.

Section 4: Would authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to loan to recipient countries up to the full amount of the transportation costs in dollars which they are required to pay under title I of Public Law 480. Such loans would be repayable in dollars, over not more than 20 years, at an interest rate of not less than 1 percent for the first 10 years and 2½ percent thereafter, which is the minimum rate for AID development loans. A country would be eligible for such a loan only if the President determined it was facing a severe shortage of foreign exchange, that it was assigning very high priority to programs designed to improve its food production, and that alleviation of its foreign exchange burden would substantially strengthen its ability to carry out programs of agricultural improvement.

Section 5: Would add two new sections to title II of Public Law 480 as follows:

1. Would authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase additional agricultural commodities, including but not limited to high protein vegetable foods, to supplement surplus agricultural commodities for use in the food-for-peace program. This would in effect end the general requirement that commodities used in the program must be in surplus.

The CCC would also be authorized to make payment for nutritional enrichment of foods available for use under all the programs authorized by Public Law 480.

2. Would create a Cabinet-level policy Council to assess the food and assistance needs of developing countries, and recommend levels of assistance in food, technical and capital assistance, and local currency assistance which would promote the maximum effectiveness of U.S. foreign policy. The Council would take into consideration the policy declared in section 2 of this bill of meeting the widespread threat of human hunger in poor countries and stimulating their agricultural production. It would also consider, in making its recommendations, the extent to which such countries are giving high priority to increasing their own food production, and the desirability of encouraging maximum participation by other wealthy countries in combating world hunger and malnutrition.

The Council would be composed of the Director of Food for Peace, the Administrator of the Agency for International De-

velopment, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of State, and such other officials as the President may designate.

It would report annually to the President, the Congress, and the heads of agencies involved in administering the food-for-peace program.

The Secretary of Agriculture and the administration of AID would be required to take the Council's recommendations into account in carrying out programs which they administer, including food for peace, economic aid, and domestic farm programs.

**TO AMEND THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, TO REMOVE THE LIMITATION ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY TO ISSUE BONDS TO FINANCE ITS POWER PROGRAM**

Mr. BASS. Madam President, in 1959, while a Member of the other body, I had the privilege of working with the leadership there to enact the Tennessee Valley Authority Self-Financing Act. Under the terms of this act, TVA is authorized to finance the construction of power facilities through the sale of bonds and notes. Also, under this act, TVA must pay to the U.S. Treasury an annual dividend or return on appropriations invested in power facilities. Under the terms of this law, TVA was required to pay a minimum of \$10 million to the National Treasury last fiscal year. Revenues were such, however, that a total of \$52.6 million was actually paid.

The one major drawback in the legislation written into law was a limitation on the authority to issue these bonds. A maximum of \$750 million could be outstanding at any one time.

President Johnson, in his budget message, called for the removal of this limitation to insure the availability of funds to build new power facilities.

Madam President, I am sending to the desk a bill which would accomplish this purpose.

The new borrowing authority will be needed sometime in 1967 so that TVA may plan and initiate construction of generating facilities to be placed in operation in the early 1970's.

At present TVA has \$340 million in outstanding bonds and notes, while an additional \$160 million will be needed to complete generating units and transmission facilities now under construction. This includes the 1,150,000-kilowatt generating unit now under construction at the Paradise steamplant which is scheduled for operation to help meet the loads expected in the winter of 1969-70.

The steady growth in power demand in the area served by TVA requires the installation of more than a million kilowatts of new capacity each year. Because of the time normally required for the manufacture and construction of large conventional powerplant equipment, TVA must commit funds therefor at least 4 years in advance of the required operating date of the plant.

TVA's experience in the past and its projections for the future indicate that the steady growth in power demand on its system will continue for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, there will be a

continuing need for issuing bonds to provide necessary capital to increase generating capacity. The act and the realities of the financial market together with TVA's covenants with its outstanding bondholders assure continued fiscal responsibility. The Congress and the executive branch are in a position to review TVA's operations, including the exercise of its bonding authority at any time and without regard to the amount of debt outstanding.

Madam President, I ask that this bill lay on the desk for 10 days to permit Senators who wish to join me in sponsoring this measure to add their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will lie on the desk for 10 days, as requested by the Senator from Tennessee.

The bill (S. 2827) to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, to remove the limitation on the authority of the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue bonds to finance its power program, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. Bass, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

**TEMPORARY NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL FISCAL NEEDS AND RESOURCES**

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Madam President, I send to the desk, for appropriate reference, a bill to establish a Temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Needs and Resources.

We are all aware of proposals that have been suggested by various experts, groups, and Members of Congress to provide some form of Federal financial relief to State and local governments. These proposals emanate from the knowledge that within our Federal system we are experiencing—and will continue to experience in greater severity—what may be termed a fiscal mismatch.

State and local governments historically have carried the major burden of providing the civilian needs of the population, and they do so today. But population growth, increased urbanization and the greater demand for more and better public services have combined to double State and local expenditures over the past decade. In their attempt to meet these responsibilities, the States and localities have wrestled with their own tax systems, already heavily burdened, trying in every way to find new revenue sources.

On the other hand the Federal Government, with a revenue system far more responsive to economic growth, is expected to realize revenue increases each year on the order of \$6 to \$7 billion.

The continuation of this situation of responsibilities unmatched by necessary revenues has serious implications for the future of our system of federalism. And the proposals that have been put forth to right this imbalance also carry implications of a change in intergovernmental relations as we have known them.

In the face of this there has not as yet appeared the kind of public debate that one would expect. For this reason