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out of the performance of medical, surgical, dental, or related functions, including the conduct of clinical studies or investigations), false imprisonment, false arrest, malicious prosecution, abuse of process, libel, slander, misrepresentation, deceit, or interference with contract rights."

Sec. 4. Section 4116 of title 38, United States Code, is repealed.

Sec. 5. This Act shall apply to all claims accruing on or after the first day of the third month which begins following the date of its enactment.

S. 4114, S. 4115, AND S. 4116—INTRODUCTION OF BILLS RELATING TO INDIANS, AND ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, three proposed bills submitted by the Secretary of the Interior in furtherance of President Nixon's message of July 8 on American Indian Affairs.

Other Senators may wish to join in the sponsorship of these measures, and I will be happy to include their names if they will so advise me.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter from the Secretary of the Interior asking that these bills be introduced be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BELLMON). The bills will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bills, introduced by Mr. JACKSON, were received, read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, as follows:

By Mr. JACKSON (by request):

S. 4114. A bill to amend certain laws relating to Indians.

By Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. ALLOTT, and Mr. HANSEN) (by request):

S. 4115. A bill to establish within the Department of the Interior the position of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JACKSON (for himself, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. FANNIN, and Mr. HANSEN) (by request):

S. 4116. A bill to provide for financing the economic development of Indians and Indian organizations, and for other purposes.

The letter, presented by Mr. JACKSON, is as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 2, 1970.

HON. SPIRO T. AGNEW,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed are three legislative proposals that are submitted as a part of the legislative package that were discussed by President Nixon in his message to the Congress on Indians on July 8, 1970.

We recommend that each of the proposals be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration and that they be enacted.

We will in the near future submit remaining proposals needed to fully implement the new Indian policy enunciated by the President in his message.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that the enactment of the proposed legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER J. HICKEL,
Secretary of the Interior.

S. 4117—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO MAKE PUBLIC LAW 480, THE FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM, PERMANENT

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I am introducing legislation to make Public Law 480, the important and highly successful food for peace program, permanent.

Programs carried on under this act are now in their 16th year and the basic legislation expires at the end of 1970.

Last month President Nixon forwarded to the Congress, as required by law, a report on activities carried out under Public Law 480 during the period January 1 through December 31, 1969.

The President, in forwarding the report, described the law's scope and benefits in these words:

The Food for Peace Program enables the United States to pursue its food assistance goals and development objectives in a number of ways: bilaterally, through concessional sales programs and government-administered donations programs; privately, through religious and charitable voluntary agencies such as CARE; multilaterally, through institutions such as the World Food Program.

In addition, local currencies generated through Title I concessional sales and received through repayments of earlier loans continue to provide balance of payments benefits to the United States by permitting expenditures of U.S.-owned currencies rather than dollars in many countries. Such currencies have also been used to finance projects undertaken to increase our commercial sales of agricultural commodities, and thereby helped to develop an increased market for U.S. agricultural products. These projects helped in 1969 to reverse the downward trend of U.S. farm exports in recent years.

The Food for Peace Program enables the enormous technological capability and productive capacity of American agriculture to be utilized to assist low income countries in developing their agricultural sectors, and in feeding their citizens while they still require outside help in doing so. . . .

U.S. farm products shipped under Public Law 480 programs from its inception, July 1954 to December 31, 1969, totaled \$18.6 billion, 23 percent of total agricultural exports during that period.

Wheat and flour accounted for half of the exports under Public Law 480 during this 15-year period. Other products which have accounted for \$1 billion or more in exports under Public Law 480 are cotton, \$2.1 billion; dairy products, \$1.5 billion; rice, \$1.2 billion; and soybean oil, \$1.1 billion. These basic shipments are saving hundreds of thousands of lives in underdeveloped nations as well as helping U.S. balance of payments.

Sales for foreign currencies accounted for almost two-thirds of the total exports under Public Law 480 during the 15-year period, totaling \$11.7 billion. Donations through voluntary agencies totaled \$2.4, barter totaled \$1.7, long-term dollar and convertible currency credit sales totaled \$1.6, and government to government donations for disaster relief totaled \$1.1 billion during this period.

In recent years sales agreements have increasingly called for dollar rather than local currency settlements as provided in the more recent amendments to the basic legislation. In the 1969 calendar

year 39 sales agreements or amendments were signed having a total value of approximately \$1 billion, 34 percent of which involved local currency financing, 49 percent local currency convertible to dollars and 17 percent long-term dollar credit.

Aggressive worldwide market development programs have been undertaken under Public Law 480 throughout its 16-year life. U.S. private trade and producer groups have joined with the Government, investing \$96 million in market development programs as a supplement to \$116 million made available under Public Law 480. In calendar year 1969, private market development funds of \$15.1 million exceeded the Government's contribution of \$12.5 million.

These funds have been used to sponsor trade mission tours, participation in trade fairs overseas, and publicity and advertising campaigns. Some 70 private U.S. agricultural trade and producer groups have cooperated with the Government in market development projects which have reached 70 different countries. Largely as a result of these market development programs commercial sales of agricultural products abroad have increased from \$3.4 billion in 1960 to approximately \$5 billion in each of the last few years.

These increased commercial agricultural exports have contributed importantly to an easing of our balance-of-payments problem. Foreign currencies generated through Public Law 480 sales also yield balance-of-payments benefits to United States. They are used in part to pay the upkeep of embassies and defense installations. These uses of local currencies plus interest and principal payments on dollar credit sales under Public Law 480 amounted to \$258 million in 1969.

There are some who point to the sharply increased production of food grains in India, Pakistan, the Philippines and other underdeveloped countries in recent years as an indication that Public Law 480 programs are no longer needed. It is true that food shortages in these countries are not as acute as in earlier years. Imports under Public Law 480 provisions may be as urgently needed in many countries as in earlier years. But the gap between food needs in the less-developed countries and food supplies is still far too wide in many countries. I can do no better than to repeat President Nixon's statement in transmitting his 1969 report:

The Food for Peace Program enables the enormous technological capability and productive capacity of American agriculture to be utilized to assist low-income countries in developing their agricultural sectors, and in feeding their citizens while they still require outside help in doing so.

These programs must be continued until they have fully achieved their goals.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JORDAN of Idaho). The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 4117) to make permanent the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development Act of 1954, as amended, introduced by Mr. MONDALE was received, read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.