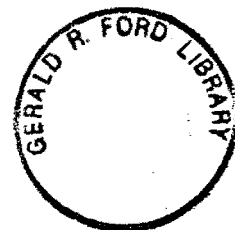


1. The World Bank seems to be a pretty competent organization, but at the rate it is growing can it keep the average competence high? Other multilateral organizations don't meet the same standards. Some, like the Asian and African Banks are still green; others, like the Inter American Development Bank have much lower working standards. The United Nations Development Program has a reputation for ineffectiveness, and the reforms recently proposed are not moving much. Can we afford to hand over our programs to these groups, especially in Technical Assistance? UNDP means UNESCO and the ILO in education and labor.
2. What is to stop the multilateral groups from taking our money and doing what they like with it? I understand that the World Bank recently made a loan to Nasser. How responsive are these outfits to our policy guidance?
3. Don't Germany, Japan, Britain and France get considerable political and commercial benefits from their aid programs? What if we put all our chips on the multilateral side and they don't follow us?
4. How much influence do the Russians have in the UNDP and the other organizations connected with it?
5. If we are going to all the trouble of restructuring our aid organization, do we really expect it to go out of business in a few years as the multilateral groups take over?
6. How can we distinguish sharply between security and development assistance? Two of the fastest developing countries are Korea and the Republic of China, yet most of the aid both of them got was called security aid. It must have been well managed to promote development. Won't security aid in the hands of the State Department become just a political slush fund?
7. We've been making believe for years that our aid for development was given for long range, humanitarian type reasons. The countries that get it don't like political strings. But for all that, I wonder if there are not real and substantial political benefits from talking with countries about their problems, and making substantial contributions to the solution of those problems.



8. I have the impression that there are a few people in A.I.D. who have learned their business pretty well, and know how to stop us from being stolen blind. Does it make sense to split those people up into a whole bunch of new organizations, all doing pretty much the same thing even if the purpose of doing it is theoretically different?
9. The thing that has appealed to me about foreign aid from the start has been the idea of Americans with their know-how getting out and showing the Asians or Latin Americans how what we know can be used to solve their problems. Is there any room for that in the proposed system?
10. This field is already pretty complicated, and I wonder if it makes sense to split up one organization that has proved pretty hard to manage into four or five new ones. We all know coordinating bodies don't really work most of the time. How can we be sure that if the research in the Institutes comes up with an answer, it will be used by the Corporation in its loan program, or by the State Department in a country where there happens to be a war going on?
11. Who can the Congress hold responsible for all that is being done, or not done, in one country, say Nigeria or India? The President doesn't have time, and Special Assistants will pass the buck. Won't the ball just be passed back and forth between the Institute, the Corporation, the OPIC, etc., etc., leaving us finally with just some round phrases and generalities from the State Department?
12. Food aid under PL 480 and development loans are supposed to work together, but it is not clear under the proposed system who would be responsible for making sure that happens?
13. If we expect bilateral aid to become less important, and multi-lateral groups to take over, why doesn't it make sense just to slim down A.I.D. and reform it so that it can do a better job?
14. If we should get a settlement in Southeast Asia or the Middle East there would probably be a need for a big program of re-settlement and development to reinforce the peace? Assuming that the leadership of such a program would be from some international organization, there would still be a need for major U.S. resources and leadership. Under the new system, where would such leadership come from, or would we need yet another organization to cope with the problem?



15. We've often said we would give special attention to Latin America, or to Africa in our aid programs. If the changes proposed are made, who do the Africans or the Latins talk to if they want some of that special attention?

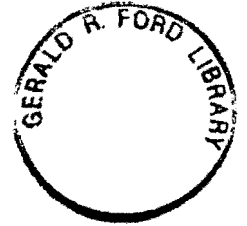


Q U E S T I O N S

Re: Proposed Changes in Foreign Aid

1. What "outside" studies have been made of the effectiveness of multilateral aid programs? How do we know they are more effective than those conducted by A.I.D.? Are they not already operating at capacity?
2. How can U.S. aid and trade policies be coordinated if most U.S. aid is channeled through multilateral institutions over which the U.S. has little control?
3. Will the American people support spending most of our development loan dollars through organizations over which we have little control?
4. How can Congressional oversight be carried out if U.S. bilateral aid is handled through independent corporations and multilateral aid through regional or international institutions?
5. Will not the further fragmentation of U.S. aid, following the proposed break-up of A.I.D., lead to duplication of effort and create a difficult problem of coordination?
6. Although it is planned to have a coordinator in the White House, how effective can he be in dealing with international organizations? What power will he have?
7. What percentage of development loans would be made through multilateral versus bilateral organizations?
8. What Committee or Committees in the House would have jurisdiction over foreign aid under the proposals being considered?





Tuesday, August 11, 1970

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION ACT

The House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 17711, to amend the District of Columbia Association Act, clearing the measure for the President.

HEALTH PLANNING

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1181, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 375 yeas to 1 nay, the House passed H.R. 18110, to amend the Public Health Service Act to extend the programs of assistance to the States and localities for comprehensive health planning.

POLITICAL BROADCASTING

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1177, providing two hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 272 yeas to 97 nays with 2 voting "present," the House passed H.R. 18434, to revise the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934 which relate to political broadcasting.

Subsequently, this passage was vacated, and S. 3637, a similar Senate-passed bill was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the language of the House bill as passed.

The House insisted on its amendments to S. 3637, to amend section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to equal-time requirements for candidates for public office; and asked a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Staggers, Macdonald of Massachusetts, Van Deerlin, Springer, and Broyhill of North Carolina.

Wednesday, August 12, 1970



TARIFF REGULATIONS

The House agreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 14956, to extend for 3 years the period during which certain dyeing and tanning materials may be imported free of duty, clearing the measure for the President.

HEALTH EDUCATION, RESEARCH, AND TRAINING

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1180, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 364 yeas, the House passed H.R. 17570, to amend title IX of the Public Health Service Act so as to extend and improve the existing program relating to education, research, training, demonstrations in the fields of heart disease, cancer, stroke, and other major diseases and conditions.

WATER CARRIERS

RULE

By a voice vote on Tuesday, August 11, the House adopted H. Res. 930, an open rule providing for the consideration of, and 2 hours of debate on H.R. 8298, water carrier mixing rule.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 8298, to amend section 303(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act to modernize certain restrictions upon the application and scope of the exemption provided therein.

RECOMMIT

By a record vote of 141 yeas to 230 nays, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Nelsen to recommit the bill to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

The House began consideration of the conference report on S. 3302, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950; but came to no resolution thereon. Further consideration will continue tomorrow, August 13.

Thursday, August 13, 1970

OFFICE OF EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS

By a record vote of 289 yeas to 114 nays, the House voted to override the veto of H.R. 16916, making appropriations for the Office of Education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, notwithstanding the objections of the President.



INDEPENDENT OFFICES--HUD APPROPRIATIONS

By a record vote of 203 yeas to 195 nays, the House failed to override the veto of H.R. 17548, making appropriations for Independent Offices and the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; two-thirds of those present not voting in favor.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

By a record vote of 216 yeas to 153 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on S. 3302, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950.

NARROWS UNIT

By a record vote of 337 yeas to 4 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on S. 3547, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Narrows unit, Missouri River Basin project, Colorado.

GOVERNMENT PAY

RULE

By a voice vote, the House adopted H.Res. 1182, an open rule, providing for the consideration of and 2 hours of debate on H.R. 17809, to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of pay for prevailing rate employees of the Government.

The previous question on the rule was ordered by a record vote of 235 yeas to 86 nays.

Friday, August 14, 1970

WAR RISK INSURANCE

The House considered by unanimous consent, and passed by a voice vote, the House-passed H.R. 17133, to extend the provisions of title XIII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, relating to war risk insurance.

Friday, August 14, 1970 (continued)

ADJOURNMENT TO SEPTEMBER 9, 1970

Pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 689, 91st Congress, the House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on September 9, 1970.



Wednesday, September 9, 1970

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 16900, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Steed, Passman, Addabbo, Cohelan, Mahon, Robison, Conte, Edwards of Alabama, and Bow.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS

The House disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 17575, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; and agreed to a conference asked by the Senate. Appointed as conferees: Representatives Rooney of New York, Sikes, Slack, Smith of Iowa, Flynt, Mahon, Bow, Cederberg, and Andrews of North Dakota.

GOVERNMENT PAY

RULE

The rule was adopted on August 13 by a voice vote.

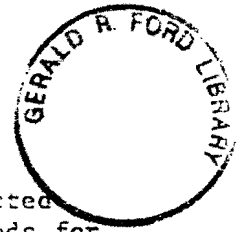
PASSAGE

By a record vote of 231 yeas to 90 nays, the House passed H.R. 17809, to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of pay for prevailing rate employees of the Government.

RECOMMIT

By a voice vote, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Gross to recommit the bill to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

On a request for a separate vote, the House rejected, by a division vote of 40 yeas to 61 nays, an amendment by Mr. Derwinski previously agreed to in the Committee of the Whole by a teller vote of 73 yeas to 55 nays, that sought to strike out the "Monroney amendment" which provides for establishing wage rates for employees on the basis of rates prevailing in private industry; and to go to other comparable areas if there are no comparable jobs in the original area.



GOVERNMENT PAY (continued)

By a division vote of 29 yeas to 49 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Gross that sought to strike out funds for nonappropriated fund employees.

By a division vote of 27 yeas to 40 nays, the House rejected an amendment by Mr. Derwinski that sought to strike out provisions for the 7½ percent differential for second shift employees and the 10 percent differential for third shift employees.

UNSOLICITED CREDIT CARDS

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1046, providing for two hours of open debate. Agreed to an amendment to the rule that struck out language providing for the use of the Senate-passed measure's number on the House-passed bill.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 301 yeas, the House passed H.R. 16542, to regulate the mailing of unsolicited credit cards.

Prior to final passage, the House agreed to an amendment by Mr. Nix in the nature of a substitute that made technical changes to agree to the recently approved Postal Reform Act of 1970.

Thursday, September 10, 1970

EMERGENCY COMMUNITY FACILITIES ACT

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1173, providing for one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 282 yeas to 32 nays the House passed H.R. 17795, the Emergency Community Facilities Act.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1194, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 17902, to provide extension of financing for Corporation for Public Broadcasting.



Thursday, September 10, 1970 (continued)

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1129, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a record vote of 312 yeas to 1 nay, the House passed H.R. 11913, the Communicable Disease Control Amendments of 1970.

YUMA MESA IRRIGATION DISTRICT, ARIZONA

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1187, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 9804, Supplemental Facilities Yuma Mesa Irrigation District, Arizona.

MINOT EXTENSION, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT, NORTH DAKOTA

RULE

By a voice the House adopted H. Res. 1189, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote, the House passed H.R. 16987, Minot Extension, Missouri River Basin Project, North Dakota.

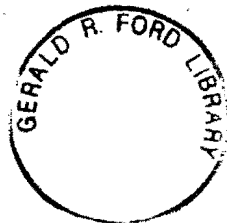
RIVERTON EXTENSION, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1185, providing one hour open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote the House passed H.R. 7521, Riverton Extension, Missouri River Basin Project.



Thursday, September 10, 1970 (continued)

GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, LOUISIANA
AND MISSISSIPPI

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1197 providing two hours of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote the House passed H.R. 10874, to establish Gulf Islands National Seashore, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi.

NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1188, providing one hour of open debate.

PASSAGE

By a voice vote the House passed H.R. 13001, the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

APOSTLE ISLANDS NATIONAL LAKESHORE, WISCONSIN

RULE

By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 1186, providing two hours of open debate.

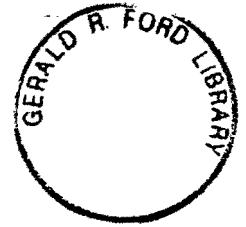
PASSAGE

By a voice vote the House passed H.R. 9306, to establish Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisconsin.

RECOMMIT

By a record vote of 29 yeas to 197 nays, the House rejected a motion by Mr. Kyl to recommit the bill to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee with instructions to exclude the land on the mainland from the park boundaries.

PROGRAM AHEAD



Monday, September 14, 1970

CONSENT CALENDAR
SUSPENSIONS (12 Bills)

1. H.R. 16607 - National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development Extension.
2. H.R. 15549 - Seamen's Service Act.
3. H.R. 14678 - Penalties for Illegal Fishing in Fishery Zone.
4. S. 3153 - Conservation of Protective Coral Reefs.
5. H.R. 10634 - State Income Tax Withholding for Interstate Transportation Employees.
6. H.R. 13543 - To establish a program of Research and Promotion for Wheat.
7. H.R. 18686 - To authorize the transfer of Burley tobacco acreage allotments.
8. H.R. 15978 - Continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
9. H.R. 18410 - To establish the Fort Point National Historic Site, California.
10. H.R. 1160 - To establish the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park.
11. H.R. 140 - To establish the Andersonville National Historic Site, Georgia.
12. H.R. 13934 - To revise the boundaries of Minute Man National Historical Park.

H.R. 18306 - To Authorize U. S. Participation in certain international financial institutions
(OPEN RULE - TWO HOURS OF DEBATE)

Tuesday, September 15, 1970 and Balance of Week

PRIVATE CALENDAR

- H.R. 17654 - Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970
(CONCLUDE CONSIDERATION)
- H.R. 18776 - To establish the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan
(OPEN RULE - TWO HOURS OF DEBATE)
- H.R. 18583 - Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970
(SUBJECT TO A RULE BEING GRANTED)