

**PERMISSION FOR IMMEDIATE RETIREMENT OF CERTAIN FEDERAL EMPLOYEES**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 145, H.R. 6077.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

H.R. 6077, to permit immediate retirement of certain Federal employees.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the text of S. 1804, Calendar No. 144, the companion Senate bill, as reported with committee amendments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

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

The bill (H.R. 6077) was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "A bill to permit immediate retirement of certain Federal employees, and for other purposes."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill, S. 1804, be indefinitely postponed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**QUORUM CALL**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask that the time be charged to the time of the next Senator to be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**QUORUM CALL**

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum and I ask unanimous consent that the time be charged against the time allotted to me.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS**

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business for not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements limited therein to 3 minutes.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHILES). Without objection, it is so ordered.

**COMMUNICATIONS FROM EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, ETC.**

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. STEVENSON) laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

**REPORTS ON APPROVAL OF CERTAIN LOANS BY RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION**

A letter from the Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture, reporting, pursuant to law, on the approval of a loan to Minnkota Power Cooperative, of Grand Forks, N.D. (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture, reporting, pursuant to law, on the approval of a loan to South Mississippi Electric Power Association, of Hattiesburg, Miss. (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture, reporting, pursuant to law, on the approval of a loan to Dairyland Power Cooperative, of LaCrosse, Wis. (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

**PROPOSED LEGISLATION FROM FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION**

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 14 of the Natural Gas Act, (with an accompanying paper). Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

**PROPOSED CONTRACTS FOR CERTAIN RESEARCH PROJECTS**

A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a proposed contract with Phyaika International Co., San Leandro, Calif. (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a proposed contract with Foster-Miller Associates, Inc., Waltham, Mass. (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

**PROPOSED LEGISLATION FROM ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS**

A letter from the Director, Administrative office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the appointment of legal assist-

ants in the Courts of Appeals of the United States (with an accompanying paper). Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the appointment of transcribers of official court reporters' transcripts in the United States District Courts, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper). Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**REPORTS OF THIRD PREFERENCE AND SIXTH PREFERENCE CLASSIFICATION FOR CERTAIN ALIENS**

A letter from the Acting Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports on third preference and sixth preference classification for certain aliens (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CERTAIN PROSPECTUSES FOR PUBLIC BUILDING PROJECTS**

A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, proposed amendments to certain prospectuses for public building projects (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

**PROPOSED PROSPECTUS RELATING TO FEDERAL CENTER AT HYATTSVILLE, MD.**

A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a prospectus relating to the proposed extension of the leasehold interest for Federal Center No. 1, at Hyattsville, Md. (with accompanying papers). Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

**PROPOSED LEGISLATION FROM THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION**

A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide an earlier effective date for payment of pension to veterans (with an accompanying paper). Referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

**PETITIONS**

Petitions were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. STEVENSON):

A resolution adopted by the County Legislature of the County of Monroe, N.Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the Federal Internal Revenue Code. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Fifth Palau Legislature, Western Caroline Islands, praying for an expeditious settlement of the Micronesian War Claims. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the Fifth Palau Legislature, Western Caroline Islands, praying for the enactment of legislation to reimburse that government for expenses incurred relating to war damage claims. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the Upsala College, East Orange, N.J., relating to the independence of the Oglala Sioux Indian Nation. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the Holy Name Society of the Church of the Little Flower, Coral Gables, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the Constitution relating to abortion. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii, praying for the enactment of legislation relating to shipping strikes. Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A resolution adopted by Commissioners' Courts of Runnels County, Tex., expressing gratitude for enactment of revenue sharing legislation. Ordered to lie on the table.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CRANSTON, from the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, with an amendment:

S. 1697. A bill to require the President to furnish predisaster assistance in order to avert or lessen the effects of a major disaster in the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa in California (Rept. No. 93-153).

By Mr. SPARKMAN, from the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs:

S.J. Res. 112. An original joint resolution to amend section 1319 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 to increase the limitation on the face amount of flood insurance coverage authorized to be outstanding (Rept. No. 93-154).

By Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR., from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment:

S. 1773. A bill to amend section 7305 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the sale of vessels stricken from the Naval Vessel Register (Rept. No. 93-157).

By Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment:

S. Res. 114. Resolution authorizing the printing of the annual report of the National Forest Reservation Commission (Rept. No. 93-155).

By Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments:

S. Res. 116. Resolution to provide additional funds for the Committee on Appropriations (Rept. No. 93-156).

By Mr. RANDOLPH, from the Committee on Public Works, without amendment:

S. 1808. A bill to apportion funds for the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways and to authorize funds in accordance with title 23, United States Code, for fiscal year 1974, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 93-158).

### EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING MINORITY VIEWS ON S. 1570

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the minority members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be given until midnight tomorrow to file their views on S. 1570, the fuel allocation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### AUTHORITY TO FILE VIEWS ON SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, on behalf of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HRUSKA), that he have until midnight Friday night to file dissenting views on the supplemental appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session, the following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

James T. Clark, of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, in submitting this report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on the nomination of James T. Clark, of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Management, I wish to state that this nominee has agreed and committed himself on record to appear and testify at such reasonable times as the Interior Committee or any other duly constituted Senate committee might request his presence.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, as in executive session, from the Committee on Armed Services, I report favorably the nomination of Maj. Gen. Daniel James, Jr., USAF, to be lieutenant general as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs; Vice Adm. John V. Smith, USN, Gen. Frank Thomas Mildren, USA, and Lt. Gen. Otto J. Glasser, USAF, to be placed on the retired list in those respective grades; to the promotion of Lt. Gen. William Eugene DePuy, USA, to be general as Commanding General, USA Training and Doctrine Command and Maj. Gens. Donn Royce Peke and Orwin C. Talbott, USA, to be lieutenant generals in connection with assignments at U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command; Lt. Gen. Melvin Zais, USA, to be general as Commanding General, Allied Land Forces Southeastern Europe; Rear Adm. Merton D. Van Orden, USN, to be Chief of Naval Research in the Department of Navy for a term of 3 years; Maj. Gen. William J. Evans to be lieutenant general as Deputy Chief of Staff, Research and Development, Headquarters, USAF. I ask that these names be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, in addition, there are 1,729 temporary promotions in the Army—1,708 to be lieutenant colonel and 21 to grade of captain; 4,203 Regular and Reserve—both temporary and permanent—promotions in the Navy in grade of captain and below; 60 temporary appointments to colonel—2 are Reservists—in the Marine Corps; 1st Lt. William D. Rusinak for appointment in the Marine Corps to the grade of captain; 873 Air Force and Military Academy cadets to second lieutenant in the Air Force; and, 37 Air National Guard majors to lieutenant colonel in the Reserve of the Air Force. Since these names have already appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in order to save the expense of printing on the Executive Calendar I ask unanimous consent that they be ordered to lie on the Secretary's desk for the information of any Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD:  
S. 1839. A bill to amend the Judiciary and Judicial Procedure Act of 1948. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself, Mr. TOWER, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BURDICK, and Mr. DOMENICI):

S. 1840. A bill to provide for disaster assistance, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; then to be referred to the Committee on Public Works, if and when reported by the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, by unanimous consent.

By Mr. PASTORE (for himself, Mr. CANNON, Mr. COOK, and Mr. BEAL):

S. 1841. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 for one year with respect to certain agreements relating to the broadcasting of home games of certain professional athletic teams. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BELLMON:

S. 1842. A bill to amend the Social Security Act so as more effectively to assure that certain children, who have been abandoned by a parent, will receive the support and maintenance which such parent is legally required to provide, and otherwise to enforce the duty of parents to provide for the support and maintenance of their children. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HANSEN:

S. 1843. A bill to authorize the granting of mineral rights to certain homestead patentees who were wrongfully deprived of such rights. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ABOUREZK (for himself, Mr. BROCK, Mr. COOK, Mr. CASE, Mr. GRAVEL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. PERCY, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. HARTFIELD, Mr. MCGEE, and Mr. JOHNSTON):

S. 1844. A bill to provide for the establishment of an American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BAYH:

S. 1845. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to conduct special educational programs and activities concerning the use of drugs and for other related educational purposes. Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. ABOUREZK):

S. 1846. A bill to amend the Small Business Act by adding at the end thereof a new title. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; and

S. 1847. A bill to amend the Disaster Relief Act of 1970. Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. STEVENSON:

S.J. Res. 111. A joint resolution to express the sense of Congress that a White House Conference on Amateur Athletics be called by the President of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SPARKMAN, from the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs:

S.J. Res. 112. An original joint resolution to amend section 1319 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 to increase the limitation on the face amount of flood insurance coverage authorized to be outstanding. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. ABOUREZK (for himself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CLARK, and Mr. HUGHES):

S.J. Res. 113. A joint resolution to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to adopt a moratorium on railroad abandonments. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. JAVITS):

S.J. Res. 114. A joint resolution to authorize and request the President to proclaim the week of May 20-26, 1973, as "Digestive Disease Week." Considered and passed.

(The text of the joint resolution and the debate relating to its passage are printed at a later point in the Record of today.)

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD:

S. 1839. A bill amend the Judiciary and Judicial Procedure Act of 1948. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I am today introducing a bill that I believe could help to end one form of harassment used against policemen in the performance of their duties. The bill provides that any party bringing suit against a police officer of the United States, any State, county, or municipality be required to post a surety bond conditioned on the payment to the defendants of reasonable costs of investigation and legal fees for defending such action, should the defendants prevail.

Police officials have informed me that officers are sometimes intimidated by the prospect of being brought into court unfairly; and this feeling of intimidation, on occasion, has manifested itself in the actions of policemen who shy away from enforcing the letter of the law.

If acting properly, and within their jurisdiction, police officers should not be made to pay legal expenses out of their own pockets, as is the case in many situations today, when they as defendants prevail.

The bill I am introducing would save the officer from having to use his own savings to defend himself against an unjust charge.

By Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself, Mr. TOWER, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BURDICK, and Mr. DOMENICI):

S. 1840. A bill to provide for disaster assistance, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; then to be referred to the Committee on Public Works, if and when reported by the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, by unanimous consent.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I introduce for myself, Senators TOWER, RANDOLPH, BAKER, BURDICK and DOMENICI, a bill to provide for disaster assistance and other purposes. This measure is recommended by the administration and deals with several areas of disaster relief to States and local governments, small businesses, homeowners, and so on. The proposed legislation crosses the legislative jurisdiction of both the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Public Works.

Accordingly, Mr. President, under agreement with the distinguished chairman of the Public Works Committee, Mr. RANDOLPH, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be referred first to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, and after that committee has considered the provisions of the bill falling

within its legislative prerogatives and reported, it be referred to the Public Works Committee so that committee may consider the provisions of the bill falling under its legislative jurisdiction.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that the message to Congress transmitting this proposal be printed in the Record at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the message was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am today submitting for the consideration of the Congress the Disaster Preparedness and Assistance Act of 1973. This legislation has resulted from a comprehensive review of all our disaster assistance activities as called for under Public Law 92-385, enacted last August.

A major objective of this bill is to consolidate the responsibility for disaster assistance, reducing the number of Federal agencies involved in these efforts, eliminating overlapping responsibilities and distributing benefits on a more equitable basis. Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1973, in which the Congress has already concurred, provides the organizational structure for achieving this consolidation under the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. This new legislation would also do a great deal to strengthen the role of State and local governments and of private institutions in meeting this important challenge.

In addition, as its name clearly implies, this bill would place greater emphasis on protecting people and property against the effects of disasters before they occur. In this same connection, I would call once again for prompt enactment of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1972 which I submitted to the Congress several weeks ago.

The Disaster Preparedness and Assistance Act of 1973 represents a comprehensive new approach to a very crucial problem. To ease the transition to this new system, I propose that during its first year of operation a special Federal grant of \$250,000 be provided to each State to help it increase its disaster preparedness and assistance capabilities.

Last year set a new record for the number of disasters which had to be formally declared by the President of the United States—48 in all. Already this year, spring floods and tornadoes have brought tragedy to many areas of our country.

While we cannot fully control the occurrence and the impact of disasters, we must do all we can to prepare for them, to prevent them, and to mitigate and remedy their effects. The legislation I am submitting today can help us do all these things more efficiently and more effectively and I strongly urge its prompt enactment.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 8, 1973.

#### DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1973

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I am pleased to join as a cosponsor of the President's legislative recommendations for revision of the Federal disaster relief laws. Since the enactment of the Disaster Relief Act of 1970, Public Law 91-606, the country has suffered a number of severe storms including flash flooding in South Dakota, widespread flooding in the East following tropical storm Agnes—called the most extensive flood in the country's history by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—and culminating in recent

flooding in the Mississippi River Basin. After only 2 years since passage of the basic disaster relief legislation—Public Law 91-606, we have experience to provide a basis for a complete review of current law.

As the ranking minority member of the Public Works Subcommittee on Disaster Relief, I have participated in field hearings regarding the adequacy and implementation of the basic, current disaster relief program. I believe these hearings have testified to the value of present law and Federal aid provided in meeting and alleviating emergency situations and in accelerating efforts toward full recovery. On the other hand, these hearings have suggested improvements in current law. Much of the criticism of current law was directed toward administrative problems associated with delay, confusion, and duplication dealing with many Federal departments and agencies, cumbersome procedures in preparing applications for categorical aid programs and administrative decisions of numerous Federal agencies.

The President's proposals are designed to allow the States and local communities maximum discretion in planning and carrying out long-range rehabilitation. In title VI, following the emergency, Federal block grants would be made available to the States on the basis of estimated damages in lieu of categorical aid. The Governor would be responsible for administration of the grant program.

Second, the President's recommendations would require that as a condition for Federal assistance, property owners in disaster-prone areas purchase flood insurance, where reasonably available, adequate, and necessary. In addition, no Federal assistance would be given in future disasters unless the insurance requirements continue to be complied with. I am convinced that Government-sponsored, subsidized disaster insurance is the best means of aiding disaster victims.

Of course, a disaster insurance program is only as effective as the availability and adequacy of insurance at reasonable rates. The National Flood Insurance program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development has had, to date, very disappointing results. While there are now more than 1,700 communities in the National Flood Insurance program, it is still less than half of the more than 5,000 flood-prone communities in the country, as estimated by the Army Corps of Engineers. While 175,000 persons have purchased close to \$3 billion of flood insurance, these figures are a small proportion of the potential flood losses. For example, at the time of the Rapid City, S. Dak., flood only 29 residents had taken the opportunity to protect their homes and businesses. It is estimated damages following Tropical Storm Agnes approach \$2 billion. Yet it is estimated only about 2 percent of actual losses were covered by flood insurance.

I am pleased that the President sent to the Congress the Flood Protection Act of 1973, which would expand the flood insurance program by substantially increasing limits of coverage and the total

amount of insurance authorized to be outstanding and would provide incentives for known flood-prone communities to participate in the program. The measure would reduce insurance rates from 40 cents per hundred of coverage to 25 cents per hundred. It would increase authorized sales from \$4 billion to \$10 billion. It would increase subsidized coverage for single-family dwellings from \$17,500 to \$35,000 and the dwellings contents from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Subsidized coverage for non-residential structures would increase from \$30,000 to \$100,000 and the contents from \$5,000 to \$100,000. Additional coverage would become available at actuarial rates.

In addition to providing coverage against loss, the Flood Protection Act would promote sound flood plain management and land use control. Perhaps the most effective means of reducing long run losses are the requirements—in both the proposed Disaster Relief Act of 1973 and the Flood Protection Act of 1973—that hazard mitigation measures such as landuse and construction standards be complied with in disaster prone areas.

A comprehensive salable system of federally subsidized insurance is needed if we are truly to move away from responding to disasters on ad hoc basis. I am pleased that the Federal Insurance Administration is studying the feasibility of expanding the flood insurance program to cover other types of disasters as well.

Mr. President, under current law Federal aid is available only after a major disaster declaration by the President. Prior to such declaration the Governor of the effected State must estimate damages and certify the need for Federal disaster assistance and give assurances of the expenditure of a reasonable amount of State funds. In most cases, the full extent of damages cannot be determined for days and the cost of recovery may not be accurately assessed for weeks. Estimates made immediately following a disaster must usually be necessarily based upon fragmentary and incomplete information.

The President's proposal would expedite Federal assistance in emergency situations, enabling the President to provide 100 percent Federal emergency assistance for life-saving, public health and safety with or without a major disaster declaration. If there is ever a time when the Federal Government should move swiftly and decisively, it is to alleviate the suffering, hardship, and threat to health and safety in the immediate aftermath of catastrophe.

Mr. President, because many major disasters strike without warning, assistance must be readily available for immediate relief. That is, predisaster preparedness is a major and crucial part of any type of comprehensive disaster program. Preparation and planning is important to the success of the program. Under current law, Federal assistance is available for preparedness planning on a 50 percent matching basis by the States, up to \$250,000. In addition, grants are available on a 50 percent matching basis, up to \$25,000 per year for improving,

maintaining and updating state disaster assistance plans. Experience has shown that with the multitude of high priorities requirements on the States, many have not taken advantage of this matching program.

The Disaster Relief Act of 1973 would provide 100 percent funding up to \$250,000 to each State for 1 year to encourage them to create disaster assistance programs and agencies. The Congress will have the opportunity to review the extent of Federal assistance necessary to give incentive to the States to develop disaster preparedness programs. If the States are to take more responsibility in disaster relief, it is essential they have the ability to develop an effective program.

The Disaster Relief Act of 1973 would also strengthen the disaster warning system. Present law permits only the use of the Federal civil defense communications system. The proposed bill would authorize contracts with private or commercial systems as well—section 702.

The President's proposal would also provide new assistance for needy families—up to \$3,000 per low-income family. Title V would authorize Federal grants based on the number of low-income families in the disaster area as estimated by the State. Eligibility of, and actual amount given to, each needy family would be determined by State criteria. Other individual benefits include unemployment assistance—section 601—federally funded but State administered; legal services provided in cooperation with State and local bar associations—section 208; temporary housing—section 601—federally funded and State administered; and food stamps—section 601.

Mr. President, as I have explained, the administration bill includes several constructive changes and, of course, other modifications about which there may be differences of view. I am pleased to co-sponsor the President's proposal and look forward to a full review of our disaster relief program and the development of a still better program. The Federal disaster relief program is of great importance and interest to communities and families in every State.

By Mr. PASTORE (for himself,  
Mr. CANNON, Mr. COOK, and Mr.  
BEALL):

S. 1841. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 for 1 year with respect to certain agreements relating to the broadcasting of home games of certain professional athletic teams. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator CANNON, Senator COOK, Senator BEALL, and myself I introduce a proposal which would, in effect, prohibit any television broadcast licensee, cable television system, or network television broadcast organization from carrying out any contract or arrangement whereby the station, network or system is prevented from broadcasting or carrying the home games of any professional football, baseball, basketball or hockey team when tickets for admission to such game are no longer available for purchase by the

general public 48 hours or more before the scheduled beginning time of such game.

The proposal would terminate after 1 year following its date of enactment.

The Commerce Committee held 3 days of extensive hearings on similar legislation last October.

At the committee's urging, Commissioner Rozelle of the National Football League, announced on October 12 that the National Football League would televise the Super Bowl game in Los Angeles, site of the game, if all tickets were sold by 10 days prior to its playing on January 14, 1973. He also said that the NFL would assemble the facts concerning the legal conflicts of stadium leases, stadium contracts with outside parties, radio and television contracts as well as practical considerations involved in altering its policy of not televising regular season games commercially. The result was to be submitted to the committee.

On May 3, 1973 Commissioner Rozelle met with me and submitted the NFL study he had promised in the previous October.

At the May 3 meeting he offered to lift the TV blackout for Super Bowl 1973, and to work out with the club owners an experiment for the last five home games of the New York Giants whereby the blackout would be lifted in the New Haven-Hartford, Conn., area.

I told him that as far as I was concerned this was not a meaningful experiment, and it was therefore unacceptable. I said I was going to report to the committee and if it agreed I would recommend 1 year trial legislation.

Mr. President, I reported to the committee, and recommended that trial legislation be introduced. The committee expressed the hope that the National Football League would reconsider and come back to the committee with a more meaningful experiment for the coming season.

The study which the NFL submitted indicated that some of its clubs have stadium leases and concessionaire contracts which will be affected by the legislation.

In view of the extensive hearings held just last year I do not believe it necessary to go over the same ground again.

The committee may, however, hold some hearings so that the municipalities which lease stadiums to NFL clubs may express their views as to the desirability of lifting the local TV ban when a game is sold out.

By Mr. BELLMON:

S. 1842. A bill to amend the Social Security Act so as more effectively to assure that certain children, who have been abandoned by a parent, will receive the support and maintenance which such parent is legally required to provide, and otherwise to enforce the duty of parents to provide for the support and maintenance of their children. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

FEDERAL CHILD SUPPORT SECURITY ACT

Mr. BELLMON. Mr. President, I am today reintroducing the Federal Child Support Security Act, a bill to amend the