

of printing again, I ask unanimous consent that these names be placed on the Secretary's desk for the information of any Senator.

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

(The names ordered to lie on the Secretary's desk were printed in the RECORD of November 18, 26, and December 2, 1974, at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Richard B. Parker, of Kansas, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Dixy Lee Ray, of Washington, to be an Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs.

Leonard F. Walentynowicz, of New York, to be Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that today, December 12, 1974, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 782. An act to reform consent decree procedures, to increase penalties for violation of the Sherman Act, and to revise the Expediting Act as it pertains to Appellate Review.

S. 3164. An act to further the national housing goal of encouraging homeownership by regulating certain lending practices and closing and settlement procedures in federally related mortgage transactions to the end that unnecessary costs and difficulties of purchasing housing are minimized, and for other purposes.

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. HUMPHREY:

S. 4228. A bill for the relief of Germa Videta Rowe. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLURE (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BAKER, and Mr. RANDOLPH):

S. 4229. A bill to provide job opportunities in areas of high unemployment. Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WEICKER (for himself and Mr. MONTROYA):

S. 4230. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require the establishment of formal procedures and criteria for the selection of individual income tax returns for audit, to inform individuals of the reasons why their returns were selected for audit, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BENTSEN:

S. 4231. A bill for the relief of Antoinette L. M. Smith. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ERVIN:

S. 4232. A bill to enforce the first amendment and fourth amendment to the Constitution and the constitutional right of privacy by prohibiting any civil officer of the

United States or any member of the Armed Forces of the United States from using the Armed Forces of the United States to exercise surveillance of civilians or to execute the civil laws, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. McCLURE (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. BAKER, and Mr. RANDOLPH):

S. 4229. A bill to provide job opportunities in areas of high unemployment. Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I introduce for myself, Senator DOMENICI, Senator BAKER and Senator RANDOLPH a bill to provide emergency financial assistance to create job opportunities in areas, both urban and rural, which are burdened by unusually high levels of unemployment.

We are introducing this emergency proposal in response to the deepening national unemployment and lagging economic activity in many areas of the country and sectors of the economy. We believe this is a constructive proposal which will provide additional and flexible assistance to meet the employment needs in the most efficient and effective way in these areas of high unemployment.

Under our proposal the Economic Development Administration, in the Department of Commerce, would be directed to consult with other Federal agencies to review their proposed expenditures over the next calendar year for job effectiveness. This review will identify those Federal programs and projects which have the potential to stimulate job opportunities in areas of high unemployment. I anticipate that this review would begin immediately upon enactment of this legislation, and should be completed within a very short time, possibly a few weeks.

The Federal agencies included in the review process handle several billions of dollars each year. Some programs have a positive, direct impact on the economy and jobs; others have a less direct or possibly no impact at all. The review process will allow an across-the-board examination of these proposed expenditures to evaluate their effects. In this time of discouraging economic news, some new directions and priorities may need to be pursued. Some types of activities must be chosen over others. Using the broad range of Federal programs activity and the large Federal budget, we must augment our efforts to provide jobs and stimulate the economy. Under this program a special, 1-year appropriation of \$1 billion would be made to EDA to create, maintain or expand jobs in areas where unemployment is particularly high. These funds should often supplement programs identified in the review process that I have already discussed, expanding or accelerating their impact to create jobs.

In addition, these special funds could provide the initial loan or grant funds for activities that create jobs in target

areas, when that is essential to implement the purposes of this bill.

The criteria to be used to select an activity must be its potential in stimulating jobs. While funds could be available to provide salaries and payrolls, they will also be available for loans, for the purchase of equipment, or to further similar activities that in turn would provide jobs.

Funds could be used to accelerate job creating activities. This might mean, for example, hiring staff to expedite the preparation and filing of an environmental impact statement. Completion of the statement expeditiously might then move job creating programs forward by several months. Funds might be used to get a program underway this year rather than in fiscal year 1976, when the agency budget had scheduled the initiation.

The whole idea is to use the taxpayers' dollars most efficiently in creating new job opportunities. Efforts should be made to promote jobs in the private sector—with under-utilized resources—and to create permanent jobs, which would serve the individual, his family, and his community long after this program ends. Where this is not possible, the program allows for direct Federal hiring.

In our bill, we propose only a 1-year measure, an approach to meet an emergency. When we reach the close of next year, the Senate may have to reconsider—possibly renewing or modifying the program if economic circumstances warrant. We will have to see if areas that continue with high unemployment will suffer chronically, or if they are vestiges of the national unemployment picture and need continued assistance under the special program. This emergency program does not replace the existing Federal efforts to aid the chronically depressed communities under long-term programs carried out by EDA and other agencies.

Our proposal is limited for two reasons. First, because we hope and expect that the economy will go forward next year, we did not want to install a permanent program. Second, we want the Congress to examine this program with care next year to see if it is being implemented properly, and producing the desired results. This can be done within the time provided in the bill.

Employment requirements and needs vary from place to place. Each activity supported under this program should be geared to the specific needs of an area. The community should be given flexibility to tailor its job program to those needs.

The jobs program recommended by the President was limited to individuals who have exhausted all their unemployment benefits. While our program does not place such a restriction on the granting of aid, I do believe that special attention must be given individuals who have exhausted their governmental and nongovernmental unemployment benefits. These individuals and their families are most in need of financial aid to continue to feed, clothe, and educate themselves.