

envisioned by the Stevenson amendment, will make it attractive again to produce gas for the interstate market. Projections provided recently to the Joint Economic Committee by Paul MacAvoy, now of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, indicate that the supply of natural gas should be highly responsive to price even below a price of \$1 per Mcf and that a price increase in the range being discussed would bring forth large new production. Thus, an increase in the price of natural gas to the level being considered would induce much more new gas production than would be sacrificed by the corresponding rollback in the price of oil.

Just as decontrol of fuel prices would place a drag on the economy, moderation of average fuel prices would facilitate recovery. Reduction of the President's oil tariff, which I propose in a bill I have sponsored recently, would work in the same direction. Nonetheless, a coordinated pricing policy such as that in the Stevenson amendment would make natural gas flow again in interstate commerce, relieving the threat of gas shortages to jobs and production in many industries and regions of the country.

I would like to point out that staff studies of the Joint Economic Committee, which I chair, have consistently pointed out the advantages, both in terms of domestic production and economic growth, that can be achieved by adopting a compromise proposal along the lines of the Stevenson amendment. I am especially pleased, therefore, to cosponsor Senator STEVENSON'S amendment. I urge my colleagues in the Senate to adopt this solution to America's energy-pricing dilemma.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, when the pending business is laid before the Senate, the distinguished Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON) be recognized.

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

Mr. HOLLINGS. 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. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 1549.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUCKLEY) laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1549) to amend the Federal Rules of Evidence, and for other purposes, as follows:

1. Strike out lines 5 through 7 inclusive, and insert: clause (C), as follows: "(C) one

of identification of a person made after perceiving him; or".

2. Line 8, strike out "July 1, 1975.", and insert: "the fifteenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act."

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

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

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

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on S. 824, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LEAHY). The report will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 824) to provide for the use of certain funds to promote scholarly, cultural, and artistic activities between Japan and the United States, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by all the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the conference report?

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

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 2, 1975, at p. 31455.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The conference report on S. 824.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I commend this conference report to the Senate and hope very much that the report will be approved.

Mr. President, this is final action on what is called the Japan-United States Friendship Act which I had the honor to be the author of 2 years ago. It has gone through very profound consideration and debate and is now about, hopefully, to become law.

What it does is to provide 7½ percent of the Okinawa reversion money which is in the order of magnitude of \$300 million. That is the money which was paid by Japan for expenditures which we made in connection with our occupation of Okinawa. The 7½ percent is in the order of magnitude, although it is not all paid yet, of about \$20 million.

In addition, there is included \$12 million of so-called GARIOA money, that represents the remains of the money

paid by the Japanese in connection with the occupation of Japan itself.

The aggregate fund will, therefore, be in the order of magnitude of \$30 million.

This fund is to be utilized for cultural interchanges, including interchanges in the humanities, the arts, and in any other field which a very distinguished panel may determine.

It is a response to a comparable fund established by the Japanese of \$100 million and, in addition, has the advantage of soaking up the money which is associated with the occupation and also utilizing for highly constructive purposes, pleasing to both countries, a percentage of the money which is paid in connection with Okinawa, an extremely tasteful and useful activity.

It is especially significant now because the Emperor and Empress of Japan are in this country at this particular moment.

There has been enormous cooperation by the committees and in the House and Senate, hopefully to get this to the President's desk while the Emperor and Empress of Japan are still in the United States.

We had some problems with the State Department about the amount of money which was to go into the fund. We had some problems about the governing commission, which is a reconstitution now of another committee which is in being anyhow to which we have made some additions, including House and Senate Members. We had some problems with the House on the question of what should be appropriated and what should go into the fund as a basic fund upon which to draw in connection with these activities, the amount of the principal to be used being very importantly limited.

All these problems are now worked out. The report was just dealt with in the House today, and I am very grateful to the leadership for joining us in extending this hand of friendship to Japan, and to the Emperor and Empress of Japan while they are here, and I hope very much the Senate will act favorably on the conference report.

Mr. President, I am ready for action on the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, earlier today I voted to sustain the President's veto on the so-called child nutrition legislation.

I want to indicate that a bloc grant proposal which President Ford submitted to Congress earlier in this session would have provided for the feeding of all the needy children in the poverty category, but only the needy children in the poverty category.

Some of the items which have appeared in the news media, and particularly an item which I saw on NBC news this morning, would lead the American peo-