

Calendar No. 746, S. 2986, tomorrow. He suggested that I give consideration to Monday.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 3 or 3:30 p.m., on Monday, the Senate go on a second track and proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 746, S. 2986, the International Economic Policy Act of 1972, as amended.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. The purpose is to take advantage of the situation which confronts Congress in these troubled days. So long as that is agreeable—

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. TOWER. I know it has already been agreed to. I did not have a chance to reserve the right to object—and I do not intend to object—but it is my understanding with the Senator from Montana that we will return to the consideration of the pending business at the close of business on Monday.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct. And it will be the pending business on Tuesday. We would anticipate, on the basis of an agreement entered into by the Senate, that the vote on final passage of the pending business would occur at 3 o'clock on Wednesday. Then we would go back on this bill again.

Mr. TOWER. In other words, the only time prior to the disposition of the pending business that we would be on the second track and in consideration of S. 2986 would be between the hours of 3 and 3:30 and the close of business on Monday?

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is right, unless an agreement was reached by the joint leadership and concurred in by the Senate, by which a second-track operation could take place on Tuesday, which I think is highly doubtful.

Mr. TOWER. I think it is highly doubtful.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Well, I think the Senator is being conservative. [Laughter.]

But when the pending business is disposed of, then this bill would be the pending business on Wednesday.

Mr. TOWER. The Senator has said he has not propounded that in terms of a unanimous-consent agreement. I would hope that would be negotiable.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. It would not be, because it would automatically be the pending business following disposition of the then pending business.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1974

Mr. MANSFIELD. So, Mr. President, with the understanding that between the hours of 3 and 3:30 on Monday next the Senate will turn on a second-track posture, to Calendar No. 746, S. 2986, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 12 noon Monday next.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. There will be no session tomorrow.

PROGRAM—CONTINUED

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, then on Tuesday we will return to the pending business, and stay with it, I assume, until it is finished, and then return to what will then be the unfinished business and become the pending business, S. 2986, authorization of appropriations for the International Economic Policy Act.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. After that, to continue with the query raised by the distinguished acting Republican leader, it would be the intention to turn to the aid to education bill, which has been on the calendar for 3 or 4 weeks—either that or the energy bill, depending upon the circumstances, and again after consultation with the Republican leadership.

Then, of course, we have to consider the possibility next week of taking up the supplemental appropriation bill.

That is about it into the immediate future.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Just so Senators will be aware, there is some possibility, I take it, that an amendment having to do with wage and price controls may be offered on Monday to the bill being called up.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes. As I indicated to the distinguished acting Republican leader, there will be such an amendment to the bill offered, and that will be the beginning of a struggle of some sort or other.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I thank the majority leader.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9492) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating the Chattooga River, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

NATIONAL NO-FAULT MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill (S. 354) to establish a nationwide system of adequate and uniform motor vehicle accident reparation acts and to require no-fault motor vehicle insurance as a condition precedent to using a motor vehicle on public roadways in order to promote and regulate interstate commerce.

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 1202.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The legislative clerk proceeded to read the amendment.

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

Amendment No. 1202 is as follows:

On page 98, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

(g) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the commissioners, shall annually review the operation of State no-fault plans for motor vehicle insurance established in accordance with this Act and report on—

(1) the cost-savings resulting from the institution of any such plan which meets or exceeds the national standards set forth in this Act and any subsequent savings resulting from the continuing operation of such plans;

(2) appropriate methods for refunding to members of the motoring public any cost-savings realized from the institution and operation of such no-fault insurance plans;

(3) the impact of no-fault insurance on senior citizens; those who live in farming and rural areas; those who are economically disadvantaged, and those who live in inner cities;

(4) the impact of no-fault insurance on the problem of duplication of benefits when an individual has other insurance coverage which provides for compensation or reimbursement for lost wages or for health and accident (including hospitalization) benefits;

(5) the effect of no-fault insurance on court congestion and delay resulting from backlogs in State and Federal courts;

(6) the impact of no-fault insurance, reduced speed limits, and other factors on automobile insurance rates; and

(7) the impact of no-fault insurance on competition within the insurance industry, particularly with respect to the competitive position of small insurance companies.

The Secretary shall report to the President and Congress simultaneously on July 1 each year on the results of such review and determination together with his recommendations thereon.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, without any time being taken out of his allotment?

Mr. PERCY. I am happy to yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, may I ask if there will be any other amendments offered today after the disposal of the pending amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY)?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, not as far as I know. I am going to ask that the amendment that I will have to offer go over to the first of the week, Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, we have no amendments that I know of on this side.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Then, I would take it, on the basis, unless something comes up in the meantime, that the vote on the pending amendment will be the final vote today.

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, it is not the intention of the Senator from Illinois to ask for a rollcall.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Or the disposition of the amendment.

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, as a general principle, I am strongly in favor of allowing the States to act in a field of governmental activity as they see fit. I recognize the desirability, indeed, the need, for encouraging different States to use different approaches to social problems at different times. This is the essence of federalism which goes to the very heart of our governmental system. It is for this reason that I supported the Nixon administration's proposal that the