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(PAGES 9469 TO 10870)

160. Decree of court adjudging property subject or not subject to tax; contents of.
161. Hearing and proceedings on contest of right to tax.
162. Appeal by property owner to circuit court provided for.
163. Notice of appeal.
164. Papers transmitted and certified on appeal.
165. Judgment or decree on appeal.
166. Clerk of circuit court certifies back to probate judge.
167. When property becomes subject to taxation.
168. Annexed territory subject to municipal laws.
169. Wards created; aldermen and councilmen provided for.
170. Wards divided into voting precincts.
171. Wards changed and rearranged.
172. Persons exempt from taxes not entitled to benefits, except as to police and fire protection.
173. Sanitary sewers and local improvements provided.
174. Sidewalks; curbing; assessments against abutting owners for.
175. Street and road tax.
176. License or permits for dance halls, pool-rooms, etc.
177. Local improvements and betterments in exempt territory.
178. License or privilege tax for doing business; limitations upon.
179. Privilege or license tax of quasi public or utility corporation; limitations upon.
180. License or privilege tax to exempt territory.
181. Schools; funds and management of within extended territory.
182. Cities of exempt territory may apply to be attached and taxed as other territory.
183. Fees or compensation of probate judge under this article.
184. Provisions of this article held to be contract between city and property owners.
185. Two or more extensions allowed.
186. Records of proceedings must affirmatively show that extension was had under this article.
187. Subsequent election not held within twelve months of preceding.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, in conclusion, let me ask Senators this question. Is it reasonable to assume that Congress intended that every multi-racial community in the United States should go through elaborate, costly, and time-consuming procedures listed in the subject index or similar procedures in all States, only to leave the result in doubt until cleared by the Supreme Court of the United States?

Mr. President, I repeat—the problems are not regional—they are national. The proposed amendment is urgently needed.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

S. 1148

At the request of Mr. MATHIAS, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. BAKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1148, a bill to provide for the continued operation of the Public Health Service general hospitals.

S. 1435

At the request of Mr. STEVENSON, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1435, to amend the Communications Act

of 1934 to ban sports from closed-circuit television.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 5

At the request of Mr. BROOKE, the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 5, designating January 15 of each year as "Martin Luther King Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 62

At the request of Mr. GRIFFIN, the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 62, a joint resolution to authorize display of the flags of each of the 50 States at the base of the Washington Monument.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 77

At the request of Mr. MANSFIELD, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. SPONG) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 77, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the term of office of President and Vice President of the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 21—SUBMISSION OF A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION CALLING FOR SUSPENSION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, Senator MONDALE and I are today introducing a concurrent resolution that calls for the suspension of military sales and military aid to Pakistan until the conflict in East Pakistan is resolved. Joining us as cosponsors are Senators BAYH, McGOVERN, MUSKIE, and SAXBE.

We strongly regret the tragedy of the present conflict in East Pakistan, and we support the stated policy of the administration not to interfere in the political or military aspects of the quarrel. But we feel that the United States must be neutral in deed as well as word.

We are deeply disturbed by the prospect of American arms or other military materiel being used in the strife, and we feel this is inconsistent with our policy of noninvolvement. There is obviously little the United States can do to prevent American weapons already in the hands of the Pakistanis from being used, but we can make perfectly clear that no more military supplies will be forthcoming.

The United States is currently selling Pakistan replacement parts for lethal and nonlethal military equipment. This includes ammunition. Moreover, in October 1970 the administration announced a "one shot" sale of military equipment to the Pakistani Government which involved armored personnel carriers, modified patrol aircraft, fighter planes—F-104's—and bombers—B-57's. None of this equipment has yet been delivered, but our offer to sell it has not been rescinded although we reportedly are not presently talking to the Pakistanis about delivery.

The only military assistance currently being granted to Pakistan is a training program for Pakistani officers in the United States.

Senator MONDALE is unable to be here

today, so I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that his recent statement on the Pakistan question be printed in the RECORD. I also ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that an April 14, 1970, article in the New York Times by Benjamin Welles about the sale of military equipment to Pakistan be printed in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. GAMBRELL). The concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the article and statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 21), which reads as follows, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 21

Whereas the Congress of the United States deeply regrets the conflict that has occurred in East Pakistan; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States opposes the use of American military materiel to increase the level of violence in East Pakistan,

Be it resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—

(1) All American military assistance to Pakistan should be suspended until the conflict in East Pakistan is resolved;

(2) All licenses for military sales to Pakistan should be suspended until the conflict in East Pakistan is resolved.

The article furnished by Mr. CASE follows:

U.S. ACKNOWLEDGES SALES OF AMMUNITION TO PAKISTAN

(By Benjamin Welles)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The State Department conceded today that the United States had been selling approximately \$2.5-million worth of ammunition yearly to Pakistan since 1967 as "nonlethal" equipment.

Until now, the Administration has insisted that only minimal amounts of "nonlethal" military supplies have been furnished to Pakistan. It has described such supplies as military personnel carriers and communications equipment.

Robert J. McCloskey, the State Department spokesman, disclosed in response to questions that sales of military items to Pakistan—both on commercial and on credit terms—had in fact been running at "just under" \$10-million a year.

About 25 per cent of this—or about \$2.5-million—has been in the form of ammunition, he said.

Mr. McCloskey explained that United States supplies of both lethal and nonlethal equipment had been embargoed when the India-Pakistani fighting erupted in 1965.

"In 1966 and 1967 the embargo was lifted to permit sales of what we have described as nonlethal equipment," Mr. McCloskey said, "although I acknowledge that to some extent it included ammunition."

PROTESTS IN U.S.

Since March 25 when the Pakistani Government used troops to suppress a movement for political autonomy sponsored by the Awami League, the predominantly Bengali political party of East Pakistan, there have been protests in the United States Congress, the press and among the public that the Pakistani forces were using United States-supplied arms.

Despite Pakistan's expulsion of American and other foreign newsmen and her tight censorship, there have been widespread reports of killing and damage in East Pakistan.

Mr. McCloskey said that the State Department was unable to ascertain when the last United States arms deliveries were made