

**MEASURES REFERRED**

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1881. An act to grant a Federal charter to the National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR**

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 3017. A bill to improve and extend certain domestic food assistance programs, and for other purposes.

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the following bill, which was placed on the calendar:

H.R. 5252. An act to redesignate the Regional Veterans' Administration Medical Center Located Popular Bluff, MO, as the "General Black Jack Pershing Regional Veterans' Administration Medical Center".

**MEASURES HELD AT THE DESK**

Pursuant to the order of the Senate of October 4, the following bill was held at the desk:

H.R. 5492. An act to provide for the conservation and management of Atlantic striped bass, and for other purposes.

**ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED**

The Secretary reported that on today, October 5, 1984, he has presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

S. 1967. An act to compensate the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of the Fort Belknap Indian Community for irrigation construction expenditures;

S. 2819. An act to make technical and conforming amendments in certain laws relating to housing and community development;

S.J. Res. 201. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the week of November 25 through December 1, 1984, as "National Epidermolysis Bullosa Awareness Week";

S.J. Res. 237. Joint resolution to designate the week of November 25, 1984, through December 1, 1984, as "National Home Care Week";

S.J. Res. 260. Joint resolution designating the week beginning on November 11, 1984, as "National Blood Pressure Awareness Week";

S.J. Res. 322. Joint resolution designating the week beginning on October 7, 1984, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week";

S.J. Res. 324. Joint resolution designating the month of November 1984, as "National Christmas Seal Month"; and

S.J. Res. 332. Joint resolution to proclaim October 16, 1984, as World Food Day".

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES**

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GOLDWATER, from the Select Committee on Intelligence:

Special Report entitled "Recent Political Violence in El Salvador (Rept. No. 98-659); and

Special Report entitled "The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978. The First Five Years" (Rept. No. 98-660).

By Mr. PERCY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment:

H.J. Res. 136. Joint resolution calling for a wildlife preserve for humpback whales in the West Indies (Rept. No. 98-661).

By Mr. THURMOND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2171. A bill to amend title 35 of the United States Code for the purpose of creating a uniform policy and procedure concerning patent rights in inventions developed with Federal assistance, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 98-662).

S. 1535. A bill to amend title 35 of the United States Code to increase the effectiveness of the patent laws, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 98-663).

By Mr. ROTH, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

Special Report of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations entitled "Transfer of Technology" (Rept. No. 98-664).

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, I submit a report of its Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations entitled, "Transfer of Technology."

The Investigations Subcommittee, under the very able leadership of the ranking minority member, Senator SAM NUNN, examined and evaluated the efficiency and effectiveness of the Departments of Commerce, Defense, and State, the Customs Service and other agencies in their programs and joint efforts to prevent the export of certain nonclassified but militarily useful technology to the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact nations and other countries.

In its findings, conclusions and recommendations for corrective action, the subcommittee report urges the executive branch to improve its intelligence gathering capability to determine more accurately those controlled technologies and products the Soviet Union and other nations want and need most. Obviously, this is an area which has received a lot of attention this year. The subcommittee's report is designed to summarize what several days of hearings indicated.●

● Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with Senator ROTH in remarks as he files the report of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations on the efficiency and effectiveness of the executive branch in controlling the export of militarily useful technology to the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact nations and certain other countries.

The 4 days of public hearings last April were based on preliminary investigation conducted by the subcommittee minority staff under my direction. As ranking minority member, I wish to

express my thanks to Chairman ROTH, Vice Chairman RUDMAN, and the majority staff for their cooperation and participation in the inquiry and the hearings. The findings, conclusions, and recommendations for corrective action in this report reflect a bipartisan consensus among subcommittee members that there have been important improvements in the export control system in the last 2 years but that serious problems still remain.

The subcommittee's principal finding is that Federal authorities should seek to reduce selectively the number of controlled exports, thereby placing trade restrictions only on those militarily useful technologies and products which the Soviets and their satellites are known to want and need the most.

This finding is similar to the principal conclusion reached in 1982 when the Investigations Subcommittee issued an earlier report on the transfer of technology to the Soviet Union. In the 1982 report, as in the report filed today, the subcommittee asserted that improved intelligence and a more effective enforcement mechanism are essential if undesired technology transfers and diversions are to be avoided.

Through improved intelligence, the Government can learn which technologies and products the Soviets need and want most. In turn, improved enforcement will enable U.S. authorities in the Commerce Department and the Customs Service to move promptly to immobilize illegal technology diversion syndicates.

Unfortunately, the Customs Service and the Commerce Department, which share investigative responsibilities on export controls, still do not cooperate fully and occasionally have been found to be engaged in unhealthy interagency competition. Such competition is not in the national interest and should be ended.

In the report filed today, the subcommittee recommends that while the export licensing function should remain in the Commerce Department, the enforcement responsibility should be transferred to Customs. It has been my position since the subcommittee hearings of 1982 that the Commerce Department is not institutionally suited to carry out law enforcement work. Conversely, the Customs Service has been conducting law enforcement duties since the Nation was founded and it is housed in a Cabinet-level department with long experience in law enforcement operations. Customs is the logical and appropriate agency to investigate reported export violations. This recommendation, which I introduced as legislation, is embodied in the Senate version of the Export Administration Act.

Regarding intelligence, while it is better than it was in 1982 when the subcommittee evaluated it last, it still