

# EXTENSION OF AID VOTED BY SENATE, SNAGGED IN HOUSE

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Two Representatives Block  
a Vote on Plan to Continue  
on Temporary Basis

## CONFERENCE IS SOUGHT

Ellender Rebuffs Effort to  
Reconcile Date on Which  
Action Would Expire  
*NYTimes*

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The Senate voted unanimously today to extend the foreign aid program until Dec. 1 but the measure ran into a temporary roadblock when leaders sought to push it through the House of Representatives.

Instead of adopting the Senate resolution, the House called for a conference with the Senate to reconcile a difference between the terminal date of the Senate extension and one that was approved by the House last week. The House resolution provided funding authority for foreign aid programs until the adjournment of the current session of Congress, probably about Dec. 15.

Since spending authority expired at midnight last night, the upshot of the House action was to leave the Agency for International Development, the aid-administering bureau, without any legal basis for operating, at least until tomorrow. It had been functioning since the close of the last fiscal year on June 30 on the basis of continuing resolutions, the last of which has now expired.

### Other Agencies Affected

The same resolutions provided funding authority as well for the Office of Economic Opportunity, the antipoverty agency, for the government of the District of Columbia and for parts of the Defense Department.

After the House called for the conference to reconcile the differences, Representative George Mahon of Texas, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, sought a meeting with the Senate Appropriations Committee's chairman, Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, but without success.

Earlier, House leaders had decided to bring the Senate resolution to a vote instead of seeking a conference with the Senate, which might have risked the loss of the continuing resolution in any form.

Mr. Mahon requested unanimous consent to take up the Senate measure but was blocked on an objection by Representative Durward G. Hall, Republican of Missouri.

Mr. Mahon then asked unanimous consent for sending the measure to conference with managers for the Senate. That approach was thwarted temporarily by Representative Wayne L. Hays, Democrat of Ohio, who inquired rhetorically if the measure did not contain contributions by the United States to the United Nations, which voted today "to censure this

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body."

Representative Hays was referring to a resolution calling on all governments to apply economic sanctions against Rhodesia and refrain from purchasing its chrome exports. The Senate and House have already authorized United States purchases of Rhodesian chrome in defiance of the United Nations.

The Ohioan's objection forced Mr. Mahon to put a motion to the House requesting a conference with the Senate on the continuing resolution. The motion required a two-thirds vote of the House but was approved on a voice vote.

The House Appropriations Committee chairman said he would try to arrange tomorrow for a meeting with Senators headed by Mr. Ellender, who had served notice that he would not retreat from the Dec. 1 terminal date in the Senate resolution.

Mr. Mahon appeared just as determined to seek agreement on the House extension to the end of the present session, since the Dec. 1 limitation would mean that the House, on returning Nov. 29, after a 10-day recess, would have only two days in which to complete action on foreign aid authorization legislation covering the full fiscal year ending next June 30 or would have to approve still another extension resolution.

### Three Previous Extension

Approval of a new continuing resolution would mark the fourth such extension of the foreign aid program this year. The first, in June, was in anticipation of the end of the fiscal year on June 30. The second was needed to tide the programs over the three weeks of the August Congressional recess. The third came when the Senate failed to bring the authorizing legislation to the floor by Oct. 15.

The matter assumed crisis proportions when the Senate voted on Oct. 29, by 41 to 27, to kill the then-pending authorization bill.

In the wake of that Senate vote, the Administration opened a campaign for a 90-day resolution that would keep the program alive until Feb. 15 and the new session of Congress. Each day brought new warnings from the White House and the State Department of grave consequences to United States foreign policy if some of the damage done by the Senate vote was not repaired.

Almost as frequently Senator Mike Mansfield, the Democratic leader, and other critics of foreign aid accused the Administration of using a "manufactured" crisis to prod the Senate into action.

Mr. Mansfield insisted that there was plenty of unexpended money in the "pipeline" to operate the aid program and pay the salaries of its 13,300 employees here and abroad.