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employment compensation, of payments of unemployment compensation for an additional period (up to 26 weeks) in the case of individuals whose entitlement, under State law, to unemployment compensation has been exhausted.

By Mr. MONDALE (for himself and Mr. HUMPHREY):

S. 1723. A bill to declare Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Winnibigoshish Lake in the State of Minnesota to be nonnavigable waters for certain purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 1724. A bill to expand the home improvement loan program under sections 203(k) and 220(h) of the National Housing Act to include interest subsidy payments on behalf of the owners of modest homes, in order to preserve and restore the residential character of neighborhoods in cities, villages, and towns. Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MONDALE (for himself, Mr. EAGLETON, Mr. McGOVERN, and Mr. MOSS):

S. 1725. A bill to accelerate the effective dates of individual income tax reductions provided by the Tax Reform Act of 1969; to restore the investment credit for small business enterprises; and to provide for the payment of federally financed extended unemployment compensation under Federal-State agreements.

By Mr. HATFIELD:

S.J. Res. 90. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the tenure of Senators and Representatives in Congress. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SCOTT (for himself, Mr. HART, Mr. MATHIAS, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1664. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Commission on Civil Rights. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I am pleased to join the senior Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART) in introducing this bill to increase the authorization for appropriations for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to \$4 million. This proposed increase has already been approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

To bring the Senate up to date in this matter, the 91st Congress increased the authorization for the Commission by \$750,000. This was the first increase granted the Commission since 1968 when the authorization was fixed at \$2,650,000 and was intended to restore the Commission to its operating capacity of that year. Now the Office of Management and Budget has approved a modest increase in the appropriations request to enable the Commission to widen its program to take in new subjects of civil rights concern and to open a field office located in an area convenient to the center of the American Indian population.

The amount of the appropriation requested for the Commission in the budget is \$3,800,000. This amount is \$400,000 in excess of the current authorization for appropriations. Thus, authorizing legislation for the increased appropriation requested for the Commission is necessary. In addition, the Office of Management and Budget approved an authorization figure of \$4,000,000—\$200,000 in ex-

cess of the requested appropriation—to enable the Commission to request supplemental appropriations should that become necessary later in the fiscal year.

I can recall quite vividly the origins of the Civil Rights Commission. In fact, I cosponsored and voted for the bill to create it while serving in the House of Representatives in 1957. Since that time, I have supported every effort to extend its life and to expand its activities. The bill I am sponsoring today is merely another step in the direction of full equality for all Americans.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert, at this point in the RECORD, several items documenting more fully the proposed budget and activities of the Commission. In addition, I wish to include a letter of transmittal to the Vice President written by the Commission's Chairman, Theodore M. Hesburgh, and a letter of approval submitted by the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. President, I introduce this bill for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill and material were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1664

A bill to authorize appropriations for the Commission on Civil Rights

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Section 106 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 636; 42 U.S.C. 1975e) as amended, is further amended to read as follows: "For the purposes of carrying out this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, the sum of \$4,000,000, and for each fiscal year thereafter until January 31, 1973, the sum of \$4,000,000."

U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS—INCREASE IN FISCAL YEAR 1972 BUDGET REQUEST BY OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

(In thousands of dollars)

		Fiscal year—		
		1971	1972	
		estimate	estimate	Increase
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Permanent positions.....	2,094	2,381	287
11.3	Positions other than permanent.....	136	149	13
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	32	32
11.8	Special personal service payments.....	2	2
Total personnel compensation.....		2,264	2,564	300
12.1	Personnel benefits.....	164	191	27
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	238	280	42
22.0	Transportation of things.....	9	9
23.0	Rent, communications, and utilities.....	202	232	30
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	146	167	21
25.0	Other services.....	236	270	34
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	49	54	5
31.0	Equipment.....	15	33	18
99.0	Total obligations.....	3,323	3,800	477

Note: The \$200,000 difference between the \$3,800,000 appropriation request and the \$4,000,000 authorization request would be used as authority for the Commission to be included in any governmentwide supplemental appropriation requests made necessary by mandatory Federal salary increases.

U. S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS—PROPOSED NEW PROJECTS FY 1972

1. A study of political participation by minority group members in selected states during the Spring of 1972, including the evaluation of the effects of the extended Voting Rights Act.

2. A study of equal protection of the laws in State, local, and Federal correctional institutions effecting prisoners generally and minority group prisoners particularly.

3. A study of equal opportunity in the military service.

4. A study assessing the effectiveness of Government efforts to eliminate restrictive employment practices required or supported by unions and internal restrictive union practices which limit minority employment, promotion, and union participation.

5. A study examining the extent to which health services are provided to minority citizens on a nondiscriminatory basis.

6. Current discussion guides to be used by adult groups dealing with specific civil rights issues in such fields as education, housing, and employment.

7. A publication describing examples of successful use of civil rights laws to achieve equal opportunity.

8. Two films dealing with Mexican Americans and the general topic of racism.

9. A seventh field office covering the North and Central Plains and Mountain States will be opened. This office will be located where it can service a large proportion of the American Indian minority.

Washington, D.C., April 1, 1971.

The VICE PRESIDENT,
United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: Enclosed for your consideration and appropriate reference is a legislative proposal with regard to the appropriations authorization for the Commission on Civil Rights.

Congress established the Commission on Civil Rights in the Civil Rights Act of 1957. Its reports and recommendations have provided a basis for legislation and executive action taken during the past fourteen years to assure equal rights. In 1964 Congress authorized a civil rights clearinghouse function for the Commission. Since then the Commission has engaged in a vigorous program of fact dissemination to inform the American people concerning the dimensions of the problems of civil rights and the nature of the remedies required to solve these problems.

It is now generally recognized that civil rights problems are more complex than they were once thought to be. An impressive array of civil rights laws and programs have been enacted. Progress has been made, yet the goal has been furthered by the independent critical appraisal of Federal laws and policies respecting denials of equal protection of the laws exercised by the Commission on Civil Rights. In the months and years ahead the Commission's role as an independent critic will continue to be of use to Congress and the Executive, as well as the Nation.

In 1967, the life of the Commission was extended to 1973. At the same time, based on the needs of the Commission as of 1968, a ceiling was set on its authorizations. Last year, Congress acted for the first time in three years to raise that ceiling by a modest amount which was intended to restore the Commission to its operating capability as of 1968.

This proposal would raise the Commission's authorization from \$3,400,000 to \$4,000,000. The amount requested to be authorized reflects an additional \$400,000 requested to be appropriated for the Commission on Civil Rights in the Budget for Fiscal Year 1972 plus \$200,000 for supplemental appropriations requests, if such become necessary.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the Congress promptly consider and enact this legislation.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there would be no objection to the submission of this proposal and that