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Home Administration which provided grants and loans to rural communities for planning and development of water and sewer systems. The rural water district program is operated in the open country and in some cases in unincorporated towns. It provides improved water service to farmers, other rural residents and rural schools. In many States such as my State of Kansas, the program has been used very successfully in parts of the State where farmers have difficulty developing their own water supplies because of poor water quality or scarcity of water sources.

These programs have made effective use of both loans and grants from the Federal Government. Loans are helpful, but cannot bear the burden alone. Grants are uniquely essential for rural water districts and must be continued. First, rural water districts have abnormally high costs in relation to the number of customers served. In other words, because there are relatively few people in a given water district, it is virtually impossible to pay for the cost of developing the district through user fee charges. Moreover, a district will often exclude those who live in geographically remote areas because of the cost of extending lines to their homes. The district often views the return on the investment as insufficient to cover the pay back requirements of the loans. This means that exclusive reliance on loans will often lead to programs designed to meet financial requirements, but which exclude coverage for those who need help the most.

The need for additional financing was recognized by the administration in the President's veto message. Moreover, help for sewer programs is provided under the Water Pollution Control Act. The administration stated that grants for high priority projects in rural areas would be given special attention. Accepting this statement, the administration is telling us that sewer systems may have Federal grants but water systems may not. No justification is ever given for this inconsistency.

Grants, then, are essential for water programs as well as sewer programs. Provisions are made for waste treatment grants in the Environmental Protection Agency, and I believe that provisions should likewise be made for water systems in the Farmers Home Administration. Farmers Home is particularly well suited to continue its administration of this program. The administrative structure, which includes an agent in most counties in rural areas, is well established to provide necessary technical expertise and advice. The unique local nature of water districts can benefit from the administrative structure of this Federal agency. Local-Federal cooperation is, then, provided by the local water district, which plans and works with Federal officials who are on the spot and capable of giving necessary direction.

The administration, however, in opposing H.R. 3298, stated that rural water and sewer programs are a local responsibility. I find the argument particularly unacceptable since the Aiken-Poage Act was the statement of a specific congressional intent that these programs, be-

cause of the extreme need, were in fact national responsibilities which had to be attacked from a national perspective.

Finally, the administration has suggested that general revenue sharing is available as an alternative means of financing rural water and sewer grants. I believe that we all have considerable difficulty in accepting this argument. Revenue sharing was not envisioned by Congress as a substitute for existing programs. It was widely hailed by the President, among others, as a means of reducing existing local financial pressures. This will not be true if the Federal Government continually abandons programs for which it has been picking up the tab and in turn suggests that the States use revenue sharing funds.

It is possible that general revenue sharing can be used to pick up some of the slack from these programs. Local counties, cities, and townships, however, simply do not receive enough funds through revenue sharing to meet the existing needs for water systems. Some States can conceivably use revenue sharing for this purpose. My State of Kansas this year, in fact, deemed rural water systems of such vital importance that the legislature apportioned \$750,000 out of the general fund for rural water districts. It would be very shortsighted, however, to assume that this will continue indefinitely in the future. We cannot assume that States will continue to bear this financial burden in the future. The provision of funds in Kansas, for example, was viewed as strictly an emergency measure designed to meet temporary needs.

Mr. President, rural water systems remain in dire need, and no immediate help appears available. I believe that with this amendment the Senate can continue to express its position that grants are essential and do so within the confines of administration objections to our previous efforts.

AMENDMENT NO. 185

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. BUCKLEY submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 1888, *supra*.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEDERAL FINANCING BANK

AMENDMENT NO. 177

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

CONGRESS SHOULD ACT ON PRICE FREEZE IF ADMINISTRATION WILL NOT

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I am today introducing an amendment which I intend to add to the first appropriate bill coming before the Senate.

The amendment would impose a 90-day across-the-board freeze on all prices, rents, and consumer interest rates, and direct the President to use the time to develop and implement a long-term program to control inflation.

The phase III program of voluntary controls has clearly been a colossal failure. Yet Watergate has apparently so paralyzed the administration that it is unable or unwilling to admit its error

and tighten up controls. If the President will not act, Congress must step in. We cannot continue to tolerate inflation rates of 10 to 20 percent and more.

Wholesale prices in the first quarter of this year increased at an annual rate of 21.1 percent, while consumer prices rose 8.6 percent—the highest rate of inflation in 22 years. During the same period, corporate profits reached their highest level in history, increasing by 25.9 percent over last year's first quarter mark.

I shall seek to attach this freeze amendment to a bill now pending on the Senate Calendar setting up a Federal Financing Bank (S. 925), and to legislation increasing the ceiling on the Federal debt. The debt ceiling bill must be passed by Congress and signed by the President by June 30, when the present temporary debt ceiling expires.

The amendment would not freeze wages and salaries. However, the present 5.5 percent guideline for wage increases would continue to apply, and the President would retain full authority under the Economic Stabilization Act to enforce this standard on a mandatory basis during the freeze period.

Salaries of working men and women have borne the brunt of the administration's inflation control program, while prices and corporate profits have skyrocketed at a record rate.

Over the last 6 months average real weekly earnings have actually gone down. First-year wage increases in labor contracts negotiated in the first quarter of this year averaged only 5.3 percent—below the 5.5 percent phase III standard.

In my opinion it would be unfair to force working Americans to remain behind in the race against inflation, and therefore I believe that moderate wage increases must be permitted simply to keep pace.

The distinguished chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee (Mr. MILLS) and the distinguished Senate majority leader (Mr. MANSFIELD) both called for tighter wage and price controls in speeches last week. My amendment is intended to serve as a vehicle for the kind of action they and many others in the Congress believe is absolutely necessary.

It is true that a freeze imposed by Congress would be a blunt instrument, and that the executive branch might be able to impose controls more effectively. However, the administration has lacked the will to take effective action. At the very least, a vote to impose a freeze in the Senate may prod the administration into taking effective action on its own.

The text of the amendment I shall offer to S. 925 follows. If the debt ceiling bill comes up first, the amendment will be submitted again as an amendment to that bill. The amendment follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 177

At the end of the bill insert the following:
Sec. 20. The Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 is amended by inserting after section 203 the following new section:

"§ 203A. Freeze on prices, rents, and consumer interest rates

"(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, all prices, rents, and consumer interest rates are hereby frozen at levels no

higher than those prevailing on June 4, 1973. The President may, by written order stating in full the considerations for his actions, make adjustments with respect to prices, rents, and consumer interest rates, in order to correct gross inequities.

"(b) The President shall, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this section, and after consultation with the Congress and with representatives of labor, business, farmers (including family farmers), and consumers, issue orders and regulations replacing the freeze with a firm, fair, and equitable long-run control program to—

"(1) stabilize prices, rents, wages and salaries in order to reduce inflation; and

"(2) stabilize interest rates and corporate dividends and similar transfers at levels consistent with orderly economic growth."

EMERGENCY PETROLEUM ALLOCATION ACT OF 1973—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NO. 180

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. PEARSON submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the amendments in the nature of a substitute, proposed by Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. RANDOLPH) to the bill (S. 1570) to authorize the President of the United States to allocate energy and fuels when he determines and declares that extraordinary shortages or dislocations in the distribution of energy and fuels exist or are imminent and that the public health, safety, or welfare is thereby jeopardized; to provide for the delegation of authority to the Secretary of the Interior; and for other purposes.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 181 THROUGH 183

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. BARTLETT submitted three amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the amendment No. 145, proposed by Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. RANDOLPH) to Senate bill 1570, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 184

(Ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.)

Mr. BELLMON submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 1570, supra.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NO. 127 TO S. 1248

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, (Mr. ROBERT BYRD) be added to the long list of those cosponsoring amendment No. 127, the so-called Case-Church amendment requiring congressional authorization for the involvement of American Forces in further hostilities in Indochina, and for extending assistance to North Vietnam, to S. 1248, a bill to authorize appropriations for the Department of State, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the distinguished senior Senator from New Mexico (Mr. MONTROYA) be added to those

cosponsoring amendment No. 127, the so-called Case-Church amendment requiring congressional authorization for the involvement of American Forces in further hostilities in Indochina, and for extending assistance to North Vietnam, to S. 1248, a bill to authorize appropriations for the Department of State, and for other purposes.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 155 TO S. 1888

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Florida (Mr. GURNEY), the Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS), the Senators from West Virginia (Messrs. RANDOLPH and ROBERT C. BYRD), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. McINTYRE), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART), and the Senators from Illinois (Messrs. PERCY and STEVENSON) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 155, intended to be proposed by Mr. BAYH to S. 1888, The Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973.

AMENDMENT NO. 163 TO S. 1888

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. McINTYRE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 163, intended to be proposed by Mr. BAYH to S. 1888, The Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON BILLS TO CODIFY, REVISE, AND REFORM THE FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAWS

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I wish to announce for the information of the Members and the public that the Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures will hold open hearings on June 12, 13, and 14, 1973, to continue our project on bills to codify, revise, and reform the Federal criminal laws. The hearings will commence each day at 10 a.m. in room 2228, Dirksen Senate Office Building. Areas to be covered in this series include national security, general codification, Indian law, jurisdictional concepts, insanity defense, and obscenity provisions.

Additional information on these and further hearings is available from the subcommittee in room 2204, Dirksen Senate Office Building, telephone 202-225-3281.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF OPEN HEARINGS BY SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION, SENATE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I wish to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that open hearings have been scheduled by the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation at 10 a.m. on June 20, 1973, in room 3110, Dirksen Senate Office Building, on the following bill:

S. 1296, to further protect the outstanding scenic, natural, and scientific

values of the Grand Canyon by enlarging the Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON S. 1083—EXEMPTING BLACK POWDER FROM LICENSING AND PERMIT PROVISIONS OF THE ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Judiciary Committee will hold hearings on S. 1083, a bill to exempt black powder from the licensing and permit provisions of title XI of the Organized Crime Control Act. This bill would remove restrictions on commercially manufactured black powder intended to be used for sporting purposes in antique firearms. S. 1083 would not affect the strict existing criminal penalties for the misuse of explosives, including black powder and igniters, adopted by Congress in 1970.

This hearing, which I will chair, will be held on June 12, 1973, at 9:30 a.m. in room 4200, Dirksen Senate Office Building. Witnesses invited to testify include representatives of the Justice and Treasury Departments; Hon. Gary Butler, State representative, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Lt. Col. Vaughn K. Goodwin, president, National Muzzle Loaders Association; Richard Corrigan, president, North South Skirmish Association; Dr. C. R. Gutermuth, president, National Rifle Association; and J. Paul Barnett, northern vice president, and Al Cors, Jr., southern vice president, Indiana Sportsmen's Council, South Bend, Ind.

Any person who wishes to submit a statement for the record should notify Mathea Falco, staff director and chief counsel of the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee at 225-2951.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON S. 821—THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1973

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency of the Committee on the Judiciary is continuing its hearings on S. 821, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1973. Last year, the subcommittee held 4 days of hearings on S. 3148, which I introduced in the 92d Congress. In this session, we have held 3 days of hearings on S. 821, a slightly revised version of S. 3148, which I introduced on February 8, 1973.

S. 821 is designed to improve the quality of juvenile justice in the United States and to provide a comprehensive, coordinated approach to the problems of juvenile delinquency.

The hearings, originally scheduled for May 14 and 15, have now been scheduled for June 8 and June 26, 1973. The June 8 hearing will be held in room 2228, Dirksen Senate Office Building, at 9:30 a.m.; the June 26 hearing will be held in room 1318, Dirksen Senate Office Building, at 10 a.m.

Witnesses scheduled to testify on June 8 are: Richard Velde, Associate Admin-