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(PAGES 15265 TO 16710)

to make the decisions. However, I think it is high time that he recognized that a political settlement is the essence of the settlement which is needed to carry this matter to a successful conclusion. President Nixon has said this repeatedly. I hope he does not permit his decision in the past to reach a political settlement to be interfered with by people who are not interested in political settlement. I hope the President does not get into a position where he feels that the preservation of the present regime in Saigon is more important than his own basic decision on this matter.

Mr. GORE. I thank the Senator. Since the President ruled out a military victory I see no feasible course except political conciliation and settlement. What other way is there to end the war except on the battlefield or at the conference table?

I share the Senator's view and I trust that the hard decision will not any longer be postponed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I have read what the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee has had to say with a great deal of interest. He indicates, of course, that it is impossible for us to "impose"—and that is the key word—a coalition government in South Vietnam.

Mr. GORE. Or the will of the people to live together among themselves in peace.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct. But the Senator may recall that in the elections of September a year ago in South Vietnam two groups were excluded, the so-called neutralists and the Vietcong.

It would be my hope that in some way it would be possible to bring about—so to speak—a coming together of the people who live in South Vietnam, including the NLF, neutralists, and others not allowed to vote in the election in September a year ago.

It is my firm belief that a coalition in South Vietnam is inevitable, and the sooner these people get together in some way or other and bring about elections, which President Thieu indicated he would be in favor of, the better off they and we will be.

It was interesting to learn that President Thieu, perhaps on the basis of pressure from the present administration, did indicate some weeks ago that his government would be willing to meet with representatives of the NLF privately. I would consider that to be the first step toward public meetings, and that he would allow, thereafter, the Vietcong and others to participate in elections if they changed their labels. That is, of course, gloss and does not mean much.

However, the Senator is correct that if there is to be peace in Vietnam it will not be on the battlefield, but in Paris, and it will be on the basis of the Vietnamese deciding what kind of government they will have and what the future

should hold for them, because the decision is theirs.

Mr. GORE. I thank the Senator. It is partly for that reason that I have felt, rightly or wrongly, that a phased withdrawal, a long and drawn out withdrawal of a few men at a time—25,000 being less than 5 percent of our forces there—carries with it, if not a commitment, at least an implied commitment to keep sufficient American forces there to maintain the Thieu-Ky regime in power.

Mr. Thieu and Mr. Ky should be told in no uncertain terms and quickly that it is necessary to have a coalition of the factions and forces of the people of South Vietnam, and all of our efforts should be used in that direction. We will find no peace in maintaining the Thieu-Ky regime in power.

I call to the attention of the Senate that only a few days ago a committee of distinguished Americans returned from an investigation in South Vietnam and reported to this country that thousands, many thousands of political prisoners, religious leaders, even children suspected of being sympathetic with the Vietcong, are prisoners without trial. Are we to find peace or security in supporting such a regime? I do not think we shall find either.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that pursuant to the provisions of 15 U.S.C. 1024(a), the Speaker had appointed Mr. BROWN, of Ohio, as a member of the Joint Economic Committee, to fill the existing vacancy thereon, vice Mr. RUMSFELD, excused.

The message announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 783) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1969, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1969

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The BILL CLERK. H.R. 11400, an act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate will resume the consideration of the bill.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments, with the exception of the two committee amendments, the first on pages 70, 71, and 72 of the bill, and the second on lines 6, 7, and 8 on page 73, be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill, as thus amended, be regarded as original text for the purpose of amendment, provided that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason thereof.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, line 10, after the word "Navy", strike out "\$14,500,000" and insert "\$21,500,000".

On page 2, line 13, after the word "Force", strike out "\$115,000,000" and insert "\$146,000,000".

On page 2, line 20, after "\$15,390,000," insert "and in addition, \$8,910,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Procurement, Marine Corps'".

On page 3, after line 17, insert:

"SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

"FLOOD PREVENTION

"For an additional amount for 'Flood prevention', \$4,000,000 to remain available until expended for emergency measures for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention, as provided by section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (33 U.S.C. 701 b-1)."

On page 4, line 21 after "Corps," strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert "\$6,400,000".

On page 5, line 7, after "\$3,600,000," insert "and in addition, \$1,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Procurement, Marine Corps'".

On page 5, line 12, after "\$10,000,000," insert "and in addition, \$3,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army'".

On page 5, line 18, after "\$8,800,000," insert "and in addition, \$5,377,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Other Procurement, Air Force'".

On page 5, after line 20, strike out:

"General Provision

"Sec. 201. Deficiencies incurred under the terms of section 3732 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 11), shall not exceed the amounts of the estimates in House Documents Numbered 91-50 and 91-94, or the amounts provided herein, whichever is lower, for each such authorized purpose."

On page 6, after line 10, insert:

"LOANS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY

"For an additional amount for 'Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay', for the general fund of the District of Columbia, \$18,736,000."

On page 6, line 23, after "\$10,034,000," insert "of which \$95,000 for the Department of Corrections shall remain available until September 30, 1969, and".

On page 7, after line 16, insert:

"CAPITAL OUTLAY

"For an additional amount for 'Capital outlay', \$18,736,000, of which \$1,514,000 shall not be available for expenditure until July 1, 1969."

On page 8, line 7, after "2,700,000" insert "to be derived by transfer from appropriations for 'Economic Assistance', fiscal year 1969, of the Agency for International Development,".

On page 8, after line 13, insert:

**"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
PRESIDENT**

**"INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
"SUBSCRIPTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION**

"For payment of the first instalment of the United States share of the 1969-1971 increase in the resources of the International Development Association, as authorized by law, \$160,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 9, line 6, after the word "telecommunications", strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$777,000".

On page 9, line 16, after "\$600,000" insert "of which \$100,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1969".

At the top of page 10, insert:

**"NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
"SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

"The appropriation granted under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1969, shall be available for the purchase of one aircraft for replacement only."

On page 10, at the beginning of line 9, strike out "\$2,573,000" and insert "\$3,139,000."

On page 10, line 13, after the word "pensions", strike out "\$179,000,000" and insert "\$276,600,000".

On page 10, at the beginning of line 17, strike out "\$14,200,000" and insert "\$89,200,000".

On page 10, line 20, after the word "care", strike out "\$46,189,000" and insert "\$53,800,000".

On page 11, line 8, after the word "by" strike out "\$40,000,000" and insert "\$50,000,000"; and at the beginning of line 11, strike out "\$40,000,000" and insert "\$50,000,000".

On page 11, after line 22, insert:

**"DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT
"FAIR HOUSING PROGRAM**

"For an additional amount for 'Fair housing program', \$1,000,000."

On page 12, after line 13, insert:

"EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

"For an additional amount for 'Education and welfare services', \$2,781,000."

On page 12, at the beginning of line 19, strike out "\$2,769,000" and insert "\$2,700,000, of which \$150,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1969."

On page 13, after line 2, strike out:

"For a repayable advance to the Land and water conservation fund," as authorized by section 4(b) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-7), for liquidation of obligations incurred against such fund pursuant to law, \$19,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 13, after line 14, insert:

**"OFFICE OF THE TERRITORIES
"ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES**

"For an additional amount of 'Administration of territories', \$950,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 13, line 22, after the word "research", strike out "\$2,092,000" and insert "\$2,242,000".

On page 14, after line 1, insert:

"HEALTH AND SAFETY

"For an additional amount for 'Health and safety', \$750,000 to remain available until September 30, 1969."

On page 14, line 7, after the word "fund", strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000".

On page 14, line 21, after "\$1,353,000," insert "of which \$250,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1969".

On page 15, line 9, after the word "protection", strike out "\$2,479,000" and insert "\$2,366,000".

On page 15, line 13, after the word "Construction", strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$1,103,000".

On page 15, line 19, after the word "management", strike out "\$25,028,000" and insert "\$24,374,000, of which \$460,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1969".

On page 15, line 4, after the word "Construction", strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$400,000".

On page 16, line 8, after the word "received" insert "prior to September 1, 1969".

On page 16, after line 20, insert:

**"MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
"MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING
ACTIVITIES**

"For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of section 102 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, \$7,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 1969."

On page 17, line 11, after the word "activities," insert "\$19,920,000"; and, after the amendment just stated, strike out "Including payments authorized by section 108(b) of the District of Columbia Public Education Act, as amended (Public Law 90-354, approved June 20, 1968), and annual interest grants authorized by section 306 of the Higher Education Facilities Act, as amended (Public Law 90-575, approved October 16, 1968), \$11,161,000, of which \$3,920,000 shall remain available until expended for said annual interest grants: *Provided*, That, in addition, \$160,000 shall be derived by transfer from 'Community mental health resource support', Public Health Service, fiscal year 1969: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act for annual interest grants authorized by section 306 of the Higher Education Facilities Act, as amended by Public Law 90-575, shall be used to formulate or carry out any grant to any institution of higher education unless such institution is in full compliance with section 504 of such Act", and insert in lieu thereof "of which \$3,920,000 shall be for annual interest grants authorized by section 306 of the Higher Education Facilities Act, as amended (Public Law 90-575, approved October 16, 1968), to remain available until expended for said annual interest grants, and \$16,000,000 shall be for educational opportunity grants under part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, to remain available through June 30, 1970: *Provided*, That, in addition, \$160,000 shall be derived by transfer from 'Community mental health resource support', Public Health Service, fiscal year 1969: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act for annual interest grants authorized by section 306 of the Higher Education Facilities Act, as amended by Public Law 90-575, shall be used to formulate or carry out any grant to any institution of higher education unless such institution is in full compliance with section 504 of such Act."

On page 18, line 23, after "\$9,186,000," insert "to remain available until September 30, 1969".

On page 19, after line 7, strike out:

"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MEDICAL FACILITIES

"For grants and loans pursuant to the District of Columbia Medical Facilities Construction Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-457), \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 19, after line 21, insert:

**"SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
"LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

"For an additional amount of 'Limitation on salaries and expenses,' Social Security Administration, \$21,200,000, to be expended, as

authorized by section 201(g) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein."

On page 20, after line 5, insert:

"SENATE

"For payment to Vilde G. Bartlett, widow of E. L. Bartlett, late a Senator from the State of Alaska, \$30,000.

"The clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the States of Illinois and Texas shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having a population of eleven million, the population of said States having exceeded eleven million inhabitants.

"For an additional amount for 'Inquiries and Investigations', fiscal year 1968, \$126,900."

On page 21, after line 10, insert:

"CHAPTER IX

"PUBLIC WORKS

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

"DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

"CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

"FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

"For an additional amount for 'Flood control and coastal emergencies', \$25,000,000, to remain until expended.

At the top of page 22, insert:

"INDEPENDENT OFFICES

"PLANT AND CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

"For an additional amount for 'Plant and Capital Equipment', \$45,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 22, line 7, change the chapter number from "IX" to "X".

On page 22, line 12, after "\$65,000," insert "of which \$40,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1969".

On page 22, line 23, after the word "activities," strike out "\$1,314,000" and insert "\$1,277,000, of which \$101,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1969".

On page 23, line 19, after "\$2,505,000" insert "of which \$162,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1969".

On page 24, line 13, after "\$1,187,000" insert "of which \$737,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1969".

At the top of page 25, insert:

"ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"In addition to the amount made available in the appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1969, for retirement pay of commissioned officers and payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan, \$147,000 shall be available in that appropriation for such expenses."

On page 26, at the beginning of line 9, strike out "\$1,975,000" and insert "\$1,948,000".

On page 26, line 12, after "\$2,412,000" insert "of which \$205,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1969".

"FEES AND EXPENSES OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL

"For an additional amount for 'Fees and expenses of court-appointed counsel', fiscal year 1968, \$850,000.

"For an additional amount for 'Fees and expenses of court-appointed counsel', fiscal year 1969, \$850,000."

On page 27, line 3, after "\$97,500" insert "of which \$10,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1969".

On page 27, line 7, change the chapter number from "X" to "XI".

On page 27, after line 8, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$2,000,000, to remain avail-

able until December 31, 1969, for necessary expenses in connection with the consolidation of Departmental activities into the Southwest Area of Washington, D.C."

On page 28, line 5, change the chapter number from "XI" to "XII".

On page 28, after line 12, insert:

"U.S. SECRET SERVICE
"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses' \$470,000."

On page 28, at the beginning of line 21, strike out "\$107,000" and insert "\$100,000".

On page 28, at the beginning of line 25, strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$147,000".

At the top of page 29, change the chapter number from "XI" to "XIII".

On page 29, line 8, after the word "Congress" strike out "\$16,880,812" and insert "\$18,118,688".

On page 30, after line 1, insert:

"SENATE

"Compensation of the Vice President and Senators, \$458,270;

"Salaries, officers and employees, \$1,647,837;

"Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, \$21,905;

"Contingent expenses of the Senate:

"Senate policy committees, \$27,190;

"Automobiles and maintenance, \$2,180;

"Inquiries and investigations, \$370,640; including \$14,460 for the Committee on Appropriations;

"Folding documents, \$2,565;

"Miscellaneous items, \$169,015, including \$100,500 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 4 of Public Law 87-82, approved July 6, 1961;"

On page 32, after line 15, insert:

"Senate office buildings, \$174,000;

"Senate garage, \$6,500;"

On page 34, line 2, after the word "expenses," strike out "\$2,214,000" and insert "\$2,114,000".

On page 37, line 17, after the word "programs," strike out "\$2,300,000" and insert "\$2,000,000".

On page 43, line 8, after the word "Army," strike out "\$230,000,000" and insert "\$300,000,000".

On page 43, line 10, after the word "Navy," strike out "\$160,000,000" and insert "\$198,700,000".

On page 43, line 12, after the word "Corps," strike out "\$45,000,000" and insert "\$61,500,000".

On page 43, line 14, after the word "Force," strike out "\$214,000,000" and insert "\$267,600,000".

On page 43, line 16, after the word "Army," strike out "\$13,000,000" and insert "\$16,400,000".

On page 43, line 22, after "\$32,000,000," insert "and in addition, \$3,600,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense Agencies'".

On page 44, line 11, after the word "expenses," strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,100,000".

On page 47, line 23, after the word from, strike out "the amount reserved under"; and in line 24, after the word "Service" strike out "pursuant to section 201 of Public Law 90-364" and insert "fiscal year 1969"; on page 48, line 3, after the word "to," strike out "said" and in the same line after "201" insert "of Public Law 90-364".

On page 66, after line 13, insert: "limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, (Release of \$4,000 reserved under this appropriation pursuant to section 201 of Public Law 90-364);".

On page 67, line 4, after the word "expenses," strike out "\$32,000" and insert "\$41,000".

On page 67, line 16, after the word "expenses" strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$400,000".

On page 73, after line 8, insert a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 504. Funds appropriated, or otherwise made available, by this Act for the fiscal year 1969, shall remain available for obligation until July 1, 1969, or for five days after the date of approval of this Act, whichever is later, unless a longer period is specifically provided: *Provided*, That all obligations incurred in anticipation of such appropriations and authority for the fiscal year 1969 as well as those for longer periods as set forth herein are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof."

FULL FUNDING FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS

Mr. BROOKE. Mr. President, it is with pleasure that I note the decision of the Appropriations Committee to restore the full funding for educational opportunity grants. Last year the Senate agreed to appropriate \$140.6 million for these important student aid grants. In conference with the House, however, \$16 million was deleted from the bill. Since the appropriations bill was long overdue, there was no practical way to prolong the fight for this one item at that time.

Now the decision has been made to restore this \$16 million item and to bring appropriations for equal opportunity grants more nearly up to a level which meets the need. Since 1966, initial year awards have been made to 123,000, then 132,000, and last year to 140,000 beginning college students. At the same time, through the efforts of the colleges themselves, and under the inspiration of programs like Upward Bound and Talent Search, more students than ever before are becoming interested in attending college.

There are still many young people who will not be able to go on to higher education, even with the full funding provided by this supplemental appropriation. But the \$16 million restoration will go a long way toward filling the gap for 1969. I commend the committee for its good efforts, and express my sincere hope that the sum will be retained.

RESTORATION OF FUNDS FOR EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, I wish to offer my support for the restoration of the educational opportunity grant funds as recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

Last April, a group of students from each of the State universities in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin came to Washington. They came to discuss with their Senators and Representatives the problems confronting their institutions because of the shortage in Federal financial aid funds, particularly those for opportunity grants. They came with the belief that legal, nonviolent activities through the political process could bring about desirable change. They left hopeful that needed funds for education would be provided.

The issues raised by these students have been reiterated constantly by their professors, deans, and college presidents who have written and visited their congressional delegation urging funds for educational opportunity grants. They are rightly concerned.

Last year the conference committee considering educational opportunity grants reallocated \$16 million from the \$140.6 million appropriations for this program. The loss of these funds deprived about 32,000 deserving students of the financial assistance they needed to attend college. In Illinois alone, the cut-back meant that about 4,300 instead of 6,500 disadvantaged students received EOG funds for education.

Mr. President, we are now making a great effort through Educational Talent Search, Upward Bound, and other programs to seek out young people and encourage them to go to college so that they can become contributing members of society. EOG funds help insure that they have the financial means to obtain this higher education. By reducing the funds of this program, we are doing them and our country a disservice. I am, therefore, pleased that the committee has approved the restoration of the \$16 million to extend educational opportunities to eager and ambitious young men and women.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, a most compelling reason for including the \$16 million that had been cut from the educational opportunity grants program in this supplemental appropriations bill is that we will be keeping faith both with our institutions of higher learning and with our most disadvantaged students. I commend the Appropriations Committee for its action, and urge the Senate and the conference committee to sustain that action.

The Higher Education Act of 1965 required institutions receiving EOG funds to make intensive efforts to recruit needy students. The act advises them to seek out indigent students in the 11th grade or lower, and to make conditional educational opportunity commitments to them.

Many such commitments have been made. When last year's appropriations for the EOG program were reduced by \$16 million—reducing thereby the number of EOG awards—many colleges were faced with a difficult problem: they had to choose between breaching faith with students by breaking those commitments, or increasing their institutional deficits to uphold them. Several institutions were forced to cut back or delay the implementation of programs for the benefit of highly able, but financially deprived, young people. In the words of Malcolm Moos, president of the University of Minnesota:

Such federal cutbacks jeopardize not only our work with low income students presently at the university, but also our future recruitment programs. In addition, these cutbacks create hardships for the student group least able to cope with them, and may well increase campus tensions as institutions are unable to assist our economically deprived.

Other evidence testifies to the extent of the harm which would result from any prolonged reduction in EOG appropriations, and shows the wisdom behind the Appropriations Committee's recommendation. I ask unanimous consent that certain relevant letters and telegrams be inserted in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record as follows:

HEW MEMORANDUM OF JUNE 12, 1969, SHOWING ESTIMATED NUMBER OF STUDENTS TO BE AIDED BY \$16,000,000 RESTORATION

	Estimated number of initial year students	Existing budget (1)	Under \$16,000,000 increase (2)	Additional students, fiscal year 1970 (3)
Total.....	\$100,200	\$132,190	31,990	
10. Alabama.....	1,350	2,190	840	
11. Alaska.....	40	50	10	
12. Arizona.....	1,100	1,350	250	
13. Arkansas.....	1,150	1,270	120	
14. California.....	9,050	13,090	4,040	
15. Colorado.....	1,500	1,710	210	
16. Connecticut.....	1,300	1,630	330	
17. Delaware.....	275	300	25	
18. District of Columbia.....	800	920	120	
19. Florida.....	2,450	3,010	560	
20. Georgia.....	1,650	2,270	620	
21. Hawaii.....	400	400	0	
22. Idaho.....	425	520	95	
23. Illinois.....	4,375	6,550	2,175	
24. Indiana.....	2,450	3,690	1,240	
25. Iowa.....	2,100	2,620	520	
26. Kansas.....	1,825	2,270	445	
27. Kentucky.....	1,775	2,100	325	
28. Louisiana.....	2,150	2,520	370	
29. Maine.....	450	540	90	
30. Maryland.....	1,675	1,680	5	
31. Massachusetts.....	3,450	5,010	1,560	
32. Michigan.....	4,350	5,960	1,610	
33. Minnesota.....	2,850	3,300	450	
34. Mississippi.....	1,300	1,600	300	
35. Missouri.....	2,600	3,460	860	
36. Montana.....	550	590	40	
37. Nebraska.....	1,075	1,220	145	
38. Nevada.....	125	160	35	
39. New Hampshire.....	400	530	130	
40. New Jersey.....	1,800	2,270	470	
41. New Mexico.....	600	720	120	
42. New York.....	6,900	10,120	3,220	
43. North Carolina.....	2,500	3,130	630	
44. North Dakota.....	525	760	235	
45. Ohio.....	5,050	6,540	1,490	
46. Oklahoma.....	2,200	2,310	110	
47. Oregon.....	1,300	1,720	420	
48. Pennsylvania.....	4,875	6,650	1,775	
49. Rhode Island.....	600	760	160	
50. South Carolina.....	825	1,210	385	
51. South Dakota.....	550	660	110	
52. Tennessee.....	1,900	2,910	1,010	
53. Texas.....	5,625	7,350	1,725	
54. Utah.....	1,425	1,480	55	
55. Vermont.....	375	430	55	
56. Virginia.....	1,850	2,200	350	
57. Washington.....	2,150	2,790	640	
58. West Virginia.....	1,000	1,250	250	
59. Wisconsin.....	2,400	3,310	910	
60. Wyoming.....	250	280	30	
61. U.S. service schools.....				
62. Canal Zone.....				
63. Guam.....	50	50	0	
64. Puerto Rico.....	650	850	200	
66. Virgin Islands.....	10	10	0	

ST. PAUL, MINN.,
June 13, 1969.

Senator WALTER MONDALE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Hamline University urges that strong consideration be given towards sustaining the action of the Senate Appropriations Committee to add a \$16 million supplemental appropriation to the Educational Opportunity Grants program as well as any action towards receiving a supplemental national defense loan allocation. The programs are not presently funded at the level needed to assist the number of students eligible for them.

J. B. KNUSEEL,
Director of Financial Aids.

ST. PAUL, MINN.,
June 13, 1969.

Senator WALTER MONDALE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge serious consideration of legislation for supplementary appropriation for Federal financial aid program EOG work study. National defense loans all need help.

LEONARD WENG,
Director of Financial Aid MacAlester
Colleges.

ST. PAUL, MINN.,
June 13, 1969.

Senator WALTER MONDALE,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge full consideration and support for additional funding of H.E.W.Q. programs.

RAY Q. MOCK,
Chairman, Financial Aid College of St.
Thomas.

MANKATO, MINN.,
June 13, 1969.

WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

The Minnesota State Association of financial aid administrators urges you to support the supplemental appropriations for the national defense student loan and educational opportunity grant programs. These vital programs must be funded in order that institutions of higher education are able to assist the many disadvantaged students who without such assistance would be unable to attend college. Your assistance will be greatly appreciated.

ROBERT J. MATUSKA,
President of Minnesota State Association
of Financial Aid Administrators and
Director of Financial Aids, Mankato
State College.

ST. PETER, MINN.,
June 13, 1969.

Senator WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Please support the supplemental EOG allocation when voted on in the Senate. We are unable to fund many eligible EOG candidates. We also encourage additional funding of NDEA.

BRUCE GREY,
Director of Financial Aid, Gustavus
Adolphus College.

NORTHWEST MINNESOTA YOUTH
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
Bemidji, Minn., March 21, 1969.

HON. ROBERT FINCH,
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY FINCH: As the director of an Educational Talent Search program funded under the Higher Education Act of 1965, I wish to call your attention to the acute problem which the reduction of funds for Educational Opportunity Grants has precipitated.

The cut-back puts the level of funding for 1969-70 initial year grants 22 per cent below that of the current school year for economically disadvantaged young people planning to continue their education beyond high school. This tremendous reduction in initial year grants is taking place at a time when Educational Talent Search counselors have been identifying ever larger numbers of youth who should pursue higher education. In addition, it comes after financial aid officers have complied with the requirements of Section 407 of Title IV, Part A, of the Higher Education Act of 1965 which encouraged them to make conditional commitments to high school eleventh graders and lower. For the Federal government to establish programs such as Educational Talent Search and request financial aid officers to make conditional commitments, then to reduce the funds necessary to carry through these commitments will result in vast numbers of disillusioned youth from the ranks of those we have been attempting to encourage.

I am also writing to the representatives and senators from the state of Minnesota to request their support in efforts to get a supplemental appropriation for initial year Educational Opportunity Grants. An appropriation of 16 million dollars would restore the

reduction that has been made at the committee level. I feel that it would be of tremendous assistance to them, however, if the administration would recommend such a supplemental appropriation. It is my feeling that the minimum supplemental appropriation that should be considered by the Administration and the Congress is the 16 million dollars necessary to restore the funding to the 1968-69 level. There would still be numerous eligible students who would not be able to gain assistance, but at least we would not be losing ground.

Immediate action is necessary as the funds sought come from Fiscal 1969. In addition, it is imperative that the colleges be notified of the restoration of funds soon to enable them to provide needy students with the financial aid packages necessary for them to continue education. Hopefully, this can be accomplished before they become disillusioned with our Federal government and its various programs.

I am also writing to Acting Commissioner Muirhead and to President Nixon to request their support in this serious situation.

Sincerely,
MARK O. PAULSON,
Director.

REDWOOD FALLS, MINN.,
June 15, 1969.

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: Attached is a copy of a letter received by my 18 year old son who graduated this Spring from the Redwood Falls High School. He has previously applied and been accepted for attendance at Southwest Minnesota State College at Marshall, Minn. beginning with the Fall term. Your attention is particularly invited to the second sentence of the second paragraph of the attached letter.

It is going to be difficult to reconcile his feelings that he may be unable to attend college for lack of the amount required to supplement his first year attendance expense. With over 40 Billion being expended in Vietnam annually and a like amount in the military complex, the sum required by him seems like a mite. The question is, which is more important?

Your reply will be greatly appreciated so I can explain to my son what his future possibility is in regard to attending College.

Respectfully yours,
HARRY C. WALTER.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY,
Bloomington, Ind., June 6, 1969.

HON. WALTER MONDALE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: I wish to urge serious consideration of restoration of funds to the federal student aid programs—more particularly, the Educational Opportunity Grant Program. At this time in our history, with rising student expectations and rising college costs, the necessity for a program designed for students from low income families is critically apparent.

At Indiana University, for example, we are bringing to the campus this summer 200 very disadvantaged students to begin their college work. The summer work is preparation to their continuing education in the fall. Almost all of these students require assistance under the EOG Program. By providing for this group of students, we have only \$35,000 in EOG funds to meet the needs of the other entering freshmen who need \$250,000 in EOG funds. Therefore, many deserving and otherwise qualified students will be denied the opportunities of higher education.

It is important that the maximum amount

of funds possible be restored to the EOG Program. I stress the concern of financial aid officers for providing financial assistance to the economically disadvantaged. We hope the Congress will provide the funds necessary to meet our commitments to the students.

Sincerely yours,

EDSON W. SAMPLE,
Assistant Director.

MAY 27, 1969.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: The students at Augsburg College, Minneapolis, received notice last week that Federal funds for the coming school year were cut severely. Although the cuts did not affect me, many of my friends had their scholarships and grants significantly reduced. As a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Education, I would ask you to please do all you can to prevent any further cuts, and, if possible to restore what has been lost. The cost of attending a private college has soared the past three years and cutbacks in aid are making the price of attending a private college beyond the reach of many middle class incomes. Certainly schools such as Augsburg play a vital role in enriching our American society and I would stress the fact that government interest and support for them is a wise investment.

I will be a senior at Augsburg in the fall and have come to a fairly full realization of the ridiculous contradictions in our societies' value system. Student revolt can hardly be termed an unexpected phenomenon, and although I heartily disapprove of needless destruction and the kind of student-initiated violence we have witnessed this past year, I share the frustration and helpless anger that gives rise to unrest. Certainly the co-existence of a war in Viet Nam and government cutbacks in aid to fine educational institutions symbolizes the tragic confusion that exists in our government today.

From what I've heard of you, I would guess that you might agree with much of what I've said, but I nevertheless ask your help and your understanding. A nation of concerned young people and a community of hopeful students is watching.

Sincerely,

MARY ALICE LONG,
Class of 1970.

SOUTHWEST MINNESOTA STATE COLLEGE,
Marshall, Minn., June 12, 1969.

CHARLES H. WALTER,
Redwood Falls, Minn.

DEAR CHARLES: The Financial Aids Committee has reviewed your application and we regret we shall be unable to grant you financial aid for the coming academic year at Southwest Minnesota State College.

Your application definitely indicates that you are in need of financial assistance to attend the college. However, a reduction in Federal funds for the coming academic year has made it impossible for us to provide assistance to you.

However, attempts are being made at this time to secure additional funds for our financial aid program and if additional funds are obtained, you will be among the first to be considered for financial aid.

In the meantime, we would strongly suggest that you investigate the Guaranteed Bank Loan program. This program is administered by local banks and you should check with banks in your area to see if they participate in the program. These loans are made to students at no interest rate while you are in school and a seven percent (7%) rate of interest after you leave school with five to ten years to repay the loan.

We are sorry we cannot be of assistance at this time but you will be hearing from us if additional funds are made available.

If you have questions, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely,

MELVIN R. RENNER,
Director of Admissions and Registrar.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, in particular, I call my colleagues' attention to two letters, one received from a senior at Augsburg College in Minneapolis, Minn., and the other, from a father whose son has been denied financial aid.

I stress, gentlemen, that it is not only in response to such clear expressions of need that the Appropriations Committee has called for a restoration of the EOG funds. It is also in direct response to the mandate of certain basic American traditions. For generations, the United States has been known as the land of opportunity; for generations, we have vowed that every American's birthright includes equal opportunity, personal freedom, and self-determination. More recently, we have recognized that a precursor for the exercise of that birthright is knowledge, which can be achieved only with the access to advanced and continuing education. As a people, we are committed to the value and promise of education; as a Government of the people, we are committed to making that promise a reality. The EOG program, enhanced by this supplemental appropriation, contributes to that effort, and it deserves our support.

To say that the EOG supplemental appropriation would be an improvement is not to say that nothing remains to be done. On the contrary, as the Nixon Task Force Report on Education has itself reported:

Among the most serious problems facing education in the Nation is that of the financing of higher education. Viewed as a problem extending over the next decade, it is a matter of more than doubling the resources available to colleges and universities, from the present \$17.2 billion to approximately \$41 billion, to provide places for an additional 3 million students, many of them from disadvantaged backgrounds.

I suggest that the major challenges in education still confront us. This is highlighted by the fact that even if we approve this supplemental appropriation now before us, EOG initial year appropriations for fiscal year 1969 would provide for only 57 percent—\$68 million, compared with \$120 million requested—of the total amount requested by institutions for initial year grants. I stress, therefore, that we should support this restoration of funds with full awareness of the fact that, while it will at least prevent a slip backwards, it does not provide for the tremendous forthright advance, which we require.

I repeat, my approval of the Appropriations Committee action, and I urge that we concur with that action, understanding that, at best, we are only beginning to meet the obligations of the Nation and the needs of its young people.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I would like to say that I am proud of my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee. By their action in restoring \$16 million greatly needed dollars for educational opportunity grants, they have shown an admirable sense of justice and conscience. These are difficult times, it is true, but it is unjust to vent our spleen and attempt false savings in the wrong place, against the wrong people.

Since the \$16 million was cut from edu-

cational opportunity grants late last summer, college financial aid officers have had the miserable task of turning away qualified but financially disadvantaged applicants because of lack of funds. In many States and at many colleges, funds available for these grants have been enough to meet only 40 to 60 percent of the need, and sometimes even less than that.

I will give you a couple of examples. Flint Community Junior College, which along with many other community colleges throughout the country has been actively engaged in attracting and training students from disadvantaged families, reports that it will be able to aid only 20 students with educational opportunity grant funds, whereas it really needs sufficient funds to aid 80 students. What will become of the other 60? Delta College in Michigan will suffer the same kind of cut in funds, calls it a disaster and says that with these cuts it will not be able to meet commitments made to the disadvantaged as long as 2 years ago. As one more example, here is the effect of the educational opportunity grant fund cut at Schoolcraft College in Livonia, Mich. This college had requested \$20,000 for educational opportunity grant support for 40 initial-year awards. They now estimate that they will be able to provide this assistance to only nine students.

The restoration of \$16 million for educational opportunity grants will go a long way toward alleviating this problem, and allowing the colleges to carry through with their commitments to the young people in their communities. I sincerely hope that my colleagues in the Senate will permit this restoration to go through and will fight for it in conference.

Mr. President, among the many letters and telegrams I received from Michigan, urging congressional support for the educational opportunity grants program, is one from Mary Konopnick of Mount Clemens, Mich. Miss Konopnick's letter is so eloquent a testimonial to the value of this program—to the country and to the individual—that I ask unanimous consent that her letter be inserted in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.,
June 3, 1969.

Senator PHILIP A. HART,
Federal Building,
Detroit, Mich.

DEAR SENATOR HART: Have you ever wondered just exactly what happens with money that you and other Senators earmark for aid to education? Let me offer myself as an example or "proof of productivity" from these educational bills that you endorse.

My name is Mary Konopnick, I'm 22 years old, a resident of Mt. Clemens, Michigan and a recent graduate of Western Michigan University. I attended my four years at Western almost entirely on federal and state funds. If these funds were not made available to me in the form of loans (National Defense), scholarships (Michigan Higher Assistance Authority Tuition Scholarship and University Scholarships), and Grants (Educational Opportunity Grant including the now defunct Government Incentive Award), I would most likely never have attended school or still be in the process of struggling through trying not to become too discouraged.

Instead, today I hold a B.A. Degree and a Secondary Provisional Teaching Certificate. My immediate plans (if I can manage financially) are to attend Medill Graduate School of Journalism at Northwestern University in June.

During the past four years, I feel that I have put government funds to good use by being on the Dean's List for six semesters, by being admitted to a Freshman Woman's Honorary Society, by being inducted into a national Educational Honorary Society (Kappa Delta Pi), by working at the Job Corps in Battle Creek (scholarship funds made it possible for me to hold down only a part-time job giving me more free time to participate in worthwhile programs) and by graduating cum laude.

I recognize the necessity of education in our society today and am most appreciative that I was able to secure a good start on one with your and the government's aid. You may be sure that I totally support any educational bills or programs which allocate funds to universities to be used to provide students with financial aid to complete their education. I hope that you, also, will give your support to continue such programs and to inaugurate new ones. Thank you.

Sincerely,

MARY KONOPNICK.

Mr. EAGLETON. Mr. President, it is a tribute to the good judgment of the Appropriations Committee that the supplemental bill provides for the restoration of \$16 million in educational opportunity grants for disadvantaged college students. The committee's action will increase the number of initial-year awards for the next academic year from 100,200 under the \$124,600,000 now available to 132,000. Although this is less than the 140,500 first-year awards in the 1968-69 academic year, it is a step in the right direction. I believe firmly in the goals that the EOG program is designed to fulfill.

In our complicated, credential-oriented society, there can be no frustration so damaging or debilitating as to be denied access to a college education. That there are still people in this country unable to attend a college or university simply because of a lack of the necessary finances is a blight on our social conscience. If equality of opportunity is to be more than a cliché, or a hollow and cynical catchword, the Government has a responsibility to guarantee a fair start for those who suffer from social and economic inequities not of their own creation.

By now most colleges and universities have begun vigorous recruiting efforts among the disadvantaged. College enrollments will increase by approximately 3 million students during the next decade. Many of these will come from economically deprived backgrounds, and they will require financial assistance in order to meet the increasing costs of higher education. At the same time, universities themselves are becoming more and more hard pressed financially, and the number of institutions with any discretionary funds to use for student aid purposes on those occasions when Federal programs are curtailed, or fail to keep pace with the need, is rapidly diminishing. The combination of increased enrollments generally, a larger proportion of students from disadvantaged backgrounds, and a leveling off or reduction in student aid support, is creating a squeeze on colleges,

and cannot fail to create disillusionment and despair among many deprived young people.

The principle of guaranteeing equal educational opportunity, Mr. President, is at all times unassailable. And, at a time of acute social unrest, the failure to act on that principle is simply not very pragmatic. President Nixon has said that he does not want any young man or woman in America to be denied an opportunity for higher education simply because he or she lacks the financial ability. I doubt that anyone in Congress would disagree with that sentiment.

The persons whom the EOG program seeks to help are serious, career-oriented students, many of whom already have the responsibility of providing at least partial support for parents and siblings.

The restoration of this money for the EOG program is a humane and decent gesture. It is also quite practical as an investment in our national well-being.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the first committee amendment that has not been agreed to.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 70, after line 3, strike out: "Sec. 401. (a) Expenditures and net lending (budget outlays) of the Federal Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, shall not exceed \$192,900,000,000; *Provided*, That whenever action, or inaction, by the Congress on requests for appropriations and other budgetary proposals varies from the President's recommendations thereon, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall report to the President and to the Congress his estimate of the effect of such action or inaction on expenditures and net lending, and the limitation set forth herein shall be correspondingly adjusted.

"(b) The Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall report periodically to the President and to the Congress on the operation of this section. The first such report shall be made at the end of the first month which begins after the date of approval of this Act; subsequent reports shall be made at the end of each calendar month during the first session of the Ninety-first Congress, and at the end of each calendar quarter thereafter."

And, in lieu thereof, insert:

"Sec. 401. (a) Expenditures and net lending (budget outlays) of the Federal Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, shall not exceed \$187,900,000,000; *Provided*, That such amount shall be increased or decreased by the aggregate amount by which the sum of expenditures and net lending in said fiscal year are greater than or lesser than the sum of expenditures and net lending in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, for—

"(1) items designated 'Open-ended programs and fixed costs' in the table appearing on page 16 of the budget of the United States for the fiscal year 1970 (House Document Numbered 91-15, part I, Ninety-first Congress);

"(2) the item designated 'Special Southeast Asia support' in the table appearing on page 27 of that budget; and

"(3) programs of aid to schools in federally impacted areas, under the Acts of September 23 and September 30, 1950 (20 U.S.C., chs. 13 and 19).

"(b) The President shall reserve from expenditure and net lending, from appropriations or other obligational authority heretofore, herein, or hereafter made available (including amounts made available to carry out

programs to which title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments is applicable), such amounts as may be necessary to effectuate the provisions of subsection (a).

"Such reservations by the President shall be in amounts sufficient to insure reductions of not less than \$1,900,000,000 in expenditures and net lending, below the amounts recommended in the April review of the 1970 Budget, for programs other than those designated in subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a).

"(c) In the administration of any program as to which—

"(1) the amount of expenditures or net lending is limited pursuant to subsection (a), and

"(2) the allocation, grant, apportionment, or other distribution of funds among recipients is required to be determined by application of a formula involving the amount appropriated or otherwise made available for distribution, the amount available for expenditure or obligation (as determined by the President) shall be substituted, in the application of the formula, for the amount appropriated or otherwise made available."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the committee amendment and ask that it be read.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 70, insert the following:

Strike out the colon at the end of line 25 and all that follows through and including line 15 on page 72, and insert in lieu thereof the following: ", except by—

"(1) those expenditures in excess of \$25,400,000,000 that the President may determine are necessary in behalf of our military effort in Southeast Asia,

"(2) those expenditures for interest in excess of the amounts shown for interest in the budget of the United States (H. Doc. 91-15 Part I, Ninety-first Congress) for such fiscal year,

"(3) those expenditures for benefits and services administered by the Veterans' Administration under the provisions of title 38, United States Code, in excess of the amounts shown for such expenditures in such budget for such fiscal year, and

"(4) those expenditures from trust funds established by the Social Security Act, as amended, in excess of the amounts shown for such expenditures in such budget for such fiscal year. For purposes of paragraphs (3) and (4), there shall be taken into account only those expenditures required to be made under laws enacted prior to July 1, 1969.

"(b) To effectuate the provision of subsection (a), the President shall reserve from expenditure such amounts from such appropriations or other obligational authority, heretofore or hereafter made available, as he may prescribe."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

CONFIRMATION OF NOMINATION OF WILL E. LEONARD, JR.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, as in executive session, I report favorably from the Committee on Finance the nomination of Will E. Leonard, Jr., of Louisiana, to be a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission.

The term of Mr. Leonard on the Tariff Commission expired yesterday. In order