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possible the swift and efficient disposition of this measure. The Senate is deeply grateful.

Assisting Senator MAGNUSON in the capable handling of this appropriations bill was the distinguished ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the able and distinguished senior Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. COTTON). His familiarity with all of the many features of the measure was immensely helpful to the Senate. Senator COTTON's thoughtful views are always welcome and added much to the high caliber of the debate.

At this time, I would also like to thank the members of the Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee for the yeoman's task performed on this measure. As Senator MAGNUSON pointed out on the floor, it was a tremendous task. But the greatest share of credit belongs to the chairman himself. His untiring efforts culminated in the Senate's overwhelming approval of this proposal.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, the Senate today has shown its support for education by increasing appropriations for educational programs. The feeling of the majority of American people that education deserves a position of national priority has been underscored by the Senate.

The thanks of everyone concerned with quality education for our Nation's young people should go to the distinguished Senator from Washington (Mr. MAGNUSON) whose Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee has met many vital educational needs. Through his support, education has made significant gains, and his leadership is much appreciated.

We must now turn our attention to the problem of the President's release of education funds. Although he has said he will not spend the funds voted for education above his budget recommendations, it is clear that the will of the Congress and the American people require him to do so. Furthermore, it is clear that there is no statutory authority for withholding of these funds.

While the people realize the importance of other issues requiring Federal financing and support the President in his desire to curb inflation, the feeling of most of the American people, reflected in a recent Harris poll, is that education is the last place to cut Federal spending; I agree. Education is an investment in our future, and we must support every effort to increase quality in educational programs. The future of our country will not be served by short-changing the education of our children.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I rise to express my gratitude to the distinguished Chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Labor-HEW, Senator MAGNUSON, a man who deserves our recognition for his leadership on behalf of education and of health appropriations. His efforts, I am certain, will not be overlooked by educators and health professionals across the country.

Senate passage of appropriations for education and health improvements has brought educators and health administrators across the country one step closer to receiving much-needed funds.

Even more important, it will have the effect of bringing greater educational opportunity to the children of the United States and better health to all of our people.

In a recent television documentary, it was revealed that 61 percent of the American people would like to see more Federal funds flowing into education. The House of Representatives has expressed the will of the majority of Americans by its passage of H.R. 13111, a bill which added more than \$1 billion above the President's budget request for education, and in October by passage of a continuing resolution at the same level. The Senate then reaffirmed this action in November. The Senate Appropriations Committee has gone one step further and filled in financial gaps, increasing funding by \$257 million above the House-passed bill. The Nation's priorities, therefore, are quite clear, as made explicit by the Appropriations Committee:

During its review of the programs covered by the Labor-HEW Appropriation Bill, the Committee became quite disturbed over several trends in the budget. While the Committee supports the goal of holding down Federal outlays in an inflationary period, we do not believe that this should be accomplished at the expense of vital domestic programs. Cuts in education, health research, and economic opportunity programs cannot be justified by general and often superficial references to the dangers of inflation. Inflation may indeed dictate firm control of the total Federal budget, but the Committee has serious doubts about priority choices reflected in the 1970 Federal budget. In fact, the Committee holds strongly to the premise that, even in times of economic uncertainty, care must be taken to protect, or for that matter even expand, programs that represent long-term investments in the basic health and well-being of our society. This bill represents an important step in that direction.

I urge the President simply to follow suit—to release all funds for education, and health which the Congress has seen fit to appropriate; funds which educators and health personnel very much anticipate and which they very badly need. The President should realize that he has no statutory authority to withhold funds. As long as he does, he is repudiating not only the acts of the Congress, but the wishes of the American people.

SENATOR RANDOLPH COMMENDS SENATE ACTION ON EDUCATION FUNDS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the U.S. Senate has today responded to the needs, desires, and well-being of all Americans in providing a reasonable appropriation level for the continuation of federally aided education programs for fiscal year 1970. With this contribution to the inadequate financial resources in the field of education, we have endeavored to assure that more Americans will have access to quality education.

The 1960's, as in previous decades, have been years of rapid development on all fronts which have required higher educational standards and specialized training programs for success in the marketplace. As we face the 1970's these demands will continue to accumulate. Our educational community must not only keep pace but must also anticipate new developments.

As the ranking majority member of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee and its Subcommittee on Education, I have actively supported and participated in the development of legislation which provides basic support of education as well as the implementation of innovative approaches.

However, these authorizations mean little without the necessary financial commitment of the Federal Government. The Senate has approved funding for the continuation of guidance, counseling, and testing in elementary and secondary schools; instruction equipment for both the elementary and secondary level and higher education; a \$20 million increase over the House passed appropriation for public and community libraries, librarian training, and college libraries; college construction; development of educational personnel, student aid; and advanced funding for title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act which provides financial assistance to local educational agencies for the education of children of low-income families. We have also committed our support to the continuing development of an effective vocational education program, including consumer and homemaking education at a level which would be approximately \$200 million over the recommendation of President Nixon.

Our action increases the proposed appropriation for the Office of Education approximately \$300 million over that passed by the House of Representatives making a total package of \$4.5 billion. The President's recommendation was \$3.4 billion.

Mr. President, the Senate has spoken. It has placed a high priority on the maintenance of an effective education program for all Americans. It is difficult in these days of inflation and budgetary restrictions to adequately meet the financial requirements of the many and varied programs of the Federal Government. However, it is impossible to justify cutbacks in areas which so vitally affect the future of the citizens of the United States both individually and collectively. Educational opportunity and responsibility cannot be deferred. This particularly applies to our young citizens, for inadequate educational development today can never be recovered.

I commend the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare (Mr. MAGNUSON). He has been an effective leader in our effort to provide realistic Federal aid to education.

EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the will of the American people is being reflected this year in the educational appropriations the Congress is providing. First, the House of Representatives added \$1.045 billion to the administration's inadequate budget request for education. Now today, the Senate is increasing educational appropriations by an additional \$320 million. The Congress is finally responding to the millions of Americans who feel that education deserves a position of high national priority.

I wish particularly to express my ap-

preciation to Senator WARREN MAGNUSON, chairman of the Senate Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee for his leadership of this fight on behalf of education. Under his leadership, the Senate has added desperately needed funding for such vital programs as bilingual education, dropout prevention, educational opportunity grants, the Teacher Corps, libraries and community services, education for the handicapped, and higher education construction.

The question now, as we are all aware, is whether or not the funds voted for education's vital needs will be released by the administration for the benefit of the children of this Nation. In appropriating these necessary funding increases for education, the Congress acted responsibly. The administration must now act in an equally responsible manner and insure that these education funds are spent. To do otherwise would betray the commitment which Congress and the American people have made to education. To do otherwise would cripple our efforts to provide quality educational opportunities to the children of this Nation.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the nominations on the executive calendar, beginning with new reports.

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

U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGES

The bill clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of U.S. circuit judges.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGES

The bill clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of U.S. district judges.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The bill clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Department of Justice.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS, 1970

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 608, H.R. 14794.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 14794) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 14794) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I address an inquiry to the distinguished majority leader.

The transportation appropriations bill has just been laid before the Senate. What is the remaining order of business for this session?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as the distinguished minority leader knows, as well as I, after the Department of Transportation appropriations bill is disposed of, it is our expectation that we will then turn to the consideration of either the supplemental or the foreign aid appropriations bills.

Following the disposition of those measures the Senate will have concluded the call of the calendar as far as appropriations bills are concerned.

I understand that the principal amendment to the transportation appropriations bill will have to do with the SST. I have tried to get a limitation of time for debate on this amendment; so far unsuccessfully. However, hopefully it will be possible to get an agreement later in the day.

It is the hope of the joint leadership that we will be able to finish the transportation appropriations bill later this evening and at least get started on either the foreign aid or supplemental appropriations bills in the hope that we can fulfill our duty and get these measures to conference and pave the way to an early and meaningful adjournment.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I would

like to say Merry Christmas to the majority leader if we can do that.

Mr. President, I ask the majority leader how many conference reports remain undiposed of in the Senate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. There are the Environmental Quality Board, water pollution, and coal mine safety.

I would like to make a special plea, if it is possible, that the conference report on the coal mine safety bill—which I understand has been concluded—be brought up before we adjourn this year.

As the distinguished Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH), who is in the Chamber, and his colleague, also the distinguished Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD), know this is of vital importance to the coal mining industry. And I hope that something can be done.

I know that the ranking member of the full committee, the distinguished Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH) has been working with might and main to achieve that end.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, if it is appropriate to respond to the statement of the majority leader, I point out that it is our understanding that the House proposes to bring up the conference report at approximately 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is good news.

Mr. RANDOLPH. And if the coal mine safety measure is disposed of in the House—and we trust it will be—we hope to be able to come to the Senate with the measure tomorrow. That is our desire.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I announce that we will begin the conference on the HEW appropriations bill at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and the conferees have notice thereof.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, then there is the medical libraries bill in conference and the military construction appropriations bill, which I hope will be settled around 10 or 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

There is then the tax reform tax relief bill, which I hope will be agreed to by the conferees before the end of the week and hopefully by the House before we can reach it.

There is also the foreign assistance authorization bill which I understand has been agreed to in conference.

There is the Office of Economic Opportunity measure which I understand is still in conference as well as the Defense appropriations bill.

And I assume that the export regulations measure is still in conference.

After today the HEW appropriations bill will be in conference.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, is the distinguished majority leader prepared to announce as yet the date on which it is expected that Congress will reconvene for the second session?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Why does not the distinguished Republican leader announce it? We have already discussed it.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, with the consent of the distinguished majority leader, it is my understanding that Con-