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exists upon our Nation's campuses, and I will cosponsor it.

While the thrust of the bill is commendable, the scope is too circumscribed. In section 2, the awarding of fellowships under S. 3809 is limited to those who plan to pursue environmental careers only in such fields as ecology, hydrology, chemistry, biology, and engineering. A great many other fields crucial to environmental education, notably the social sciences, are excluded from this rubric.

There is a definite need for the study of economic incentives not to pollute, for instance, and of the efficacy of various types of effluent charges. There is a clear need for study of the political and psychological requisites of national environmental programs, and for identification of the medical and the public health effects of various pollutants. There is a crying need for the training of public administrators, business executives, and lawyers in the goals and the tactical options related to the preservation of our environment.

It is not enough, moreover, to provide fellowships for the training of graduate and professional students. Perhaps the most crucial need of all, reflective of the widest gap in the field of environmental education, is for trained teachers who can go into the classroom and spread the gospel of environmental education on all levels of schooling, from kindergarten to graduate school. Nowhere in Federal legislation is there a provision for aid specifically directed toward the training of teachers in environmental education.

A survey conducted last year by the Environmental Policy Division of the Legislative Reference Service for the Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Development of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics has identified the disciplines upon which environmental education must focus. It is those disciplines especially in which we must build up a corps of dedicated environmentalists, in which we must train teachers and technical and professional personnel.

My amendment will, in lieu of the circumscribed set of disciplines covered by section 2 of the Nelson bill, substitute a complete listing of those disciplines identified as crucial to environmental education in that study made for the House Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Development. Under my amendment, all graduate and professional students in each of those disciplines will be eligible for fellowships under S. 3809. Moreover, my amendment will make eligible for fellowships under the bill those undergraduates who are pursuing a course of study which will lead to a career of teaching focused upon the preservation and enhancement of the Nation's environment and the control of environmental pollution.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of my amendment be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN). The amendment will be received and printed, and will be appropriately referred; and, without objection, the amendment will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment (No. 640) was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 640

On page 1, strike out lines 9 through 11 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "to pursue careers focused upon the preservation and enhancement of the nation's environment and the control of environmental pollution, in such fields as the aeronautical and space sciences, the agricultural sciences, agronomy, and forestry, the physical and biological sciences, chemistry, the marine sciences and oceanography, the computer sciences and mathematics, ecology, economics, the engineering sciences, the geosciences including meteorology, medicine, epidemiology and public health, architecture and urban planning, and the social sciences, including psychology, political science, public administration, business administration, and law, and for undergraduate study for persons who plan to pursue careers of teaching focused upon the preservation and enhancement of the nation's environment and the control of environmental pollution."

OFFICE OF EDUCATION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1971—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT No. 641

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I submit, for myself and the Senator from California (Mr. MURPHY), an amendment intended to be proposed by us, jointly, to the bill (H.R. 16916) making appropriations for the Office of Education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes. This amendment will increase funds for the dropout prevention program by \$5 million. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the amendment be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BELLMON). The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table; and, without objection, the amendment will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment (No. 641) is as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 641

On page 3, lines 2 and 3, strike out "\$1,873,168,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,878,168,000".

AMENDMENT No. 642

Mr. EAGLETON (for himself, Mr. CASE, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, and Mr. YARBOROUGH) submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 16916, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak for 8 minutes.

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

INCOMES POLICY LONG OVERDUE—
WELCOME SUPPORT FROM CHAIRMAN BURNS AND SECRETARY ROMNEY

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, both this year and last year and on numerous times before that, the Joint Economic

Committee has proposed that a price and incomes policy be instituted.

In the 1969 report, the majority of the committee said:

This committee, as it has for a number of years, strongly advocates the development of an effective, realistic, and definite set of wage-price guidelines.

And, in the 1970 report, the majority of the committee recommended that:

The Council of Economic Advisers should at once initiate consultations with labor and business regarding appropriate price and incomes behavior. Following such consultations the Council should promptly publish a set of specific quantitative standards for price and income changes. The standards should be such that voluntary compliance by business and labor will contribute to the restoration of greater price stability.

But the administration has stubbornly refused to initiate wage-price guidelines or an incomes policy.

Yesterday, however, there were two significant statements by administration supporters urging such a policy.

Arthur F. Burns, now Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board but who until his appointment to that position was President Nixon's Chief Economic Adviser without portfolio, yesterday reversed his previous position and urged the administration to institute an incomes policy.

Meantime, George Romney, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, proposed a Presidential commission to bring to the attention of the public those instances where wage and price increases are clearly inflationary.

Both of those statements are as welcome as they are long overdue. While we should have acted earlier, as our committee has repeatedly urged, it is not too late to act.

No one claims or should claim that wage-price guidelines—or an incomes policy—is the sole or even major weapon against inflation. At best it can play only a moderating role. But the economic conditions which now exist appear to be precisely those in which such a policy can function most effectively. Those conditions are ones in which demand inflation has largely run its course—as everyone now agrees—and where cost-push inflation is the key villain.

The best work on this subject to my knowledge is a book by John Sheahan titled "The Wage Price Guideposts" which the Brookings Institution published in 1967. In reviewing the effectiveness of wage-price guidelines in several countries, Mr. Sheahan writes:

If one were to characterize the American results with guideposts by the arbitrary statement that they have accomplished about 10 percent of the job intended, then by comparison most other countries would be strung out from about 2 to 10 percent. No country has scored any great success, if success is measured by maintenance of price stability for long periods at very low levels of unemployment.

That, Mr. President, is a fair statement of the relative importance and success of wage-price guidelines over long periods of time. But Mr. Sheahan goes on to describe where they have been successful and in what circumstances. And the point is that these fit