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per centum of the amount of any such guarantee, a uniform fee for any guarantee under this section which shall be payable at such time as may be determined by the Secretary in agreement with the chief executive officer of such Corporation.

(b) To the extent practicable having due regard for the purpose of this section the amount of any fee established pursuant to paragraph (3) of the preceding subsection shall be determined in accordance with sound actuarial practices and procedures.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Sec. 7. (a) Any Conversion Assistance Corporation approved under section 4 of this Act and receiving a Federal capital contribution shall provide technical assistance to business concerns in areas of unemployment within an eligible State concerning, but not limited to, financial, sales, marketing, organization, government procurement, and foreign investment matters.

(b) Any such Corporation is authorized to fix a service charge for such technical assistance payable by such business concern at such time and in such manner as may be determined by the Corporation.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS

Sec. 8. (a) After June 30, 1982, and not later than September 30, 1982, there shall be a capital distribution of the assets of each Conversion Assistance Corporation assisted under this Act as follows:

(1) The Secretary shall first be paid an amount which bears the same ratio to the balance of such assets at the close of June 30, 1982 as the total amount of federal capital contributions of such assets paid by the Secretary under this Act bears to the sum of such federal capital contributions and other assets of such Corporation.

(2) The remainder of such balance shall be paid to the Conversion Assistance Corporation.

(b) Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe consistent with the purposes of this Act, the Secretary may provide for capital distribution of the assets of a Conversion Assistance Corporation prior to June 30, 1982, whenever the Secretary determines that the provisions of this Act are no longer being complied with by any such Corporation or that there is no longer a need for the continued operation of any such Corporation.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 9. (a) The provisions of this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of Commerce through the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce.

(b) In addition to the authority conferred upon the Secretary under this Act, the Secretary shall have, in the performance of and with respect to the functions conferred by this Act, all of the authority and be subject to the same conditions as prescribed in section 701 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

(c) The Secretary in addition to any other authority conferred upon him by this Act, is authorized to agree to modify an agreement made under this Act and to compromise, waive, or release any right, title, claim, or demand, however arising or acquired under this Act.

(d) Financial transactions of the Secretary pursuant to this Act and vouchers approved by him in connection with such financial transactions shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the government, except that all such transactions shall be subject to audit by the General Accounting Office at such times and in such manner as the Comptroller General may by regulation prescribe.

(e) The Secretary shall prepare annually for transmittal to the President and to the Congress a report setting forth the activities

of the corporations assisted under this Act, including an estimate based on the most satisfactory data available to him of the number of jobs provided as a result of the assistance to such corporations under this Act.

RECORDS AND AUDIT

Sec. 10. (a) Each Conversion Assistance Corporation under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and disposition of the payment received by the Corporations under this Act, of the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such payments were used, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

(b) The Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the Corporation that are pertinent to receiving payments under this Act.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 11. As used in this Act, the term—

(1) "conversion project" means the planning and carrying out of any project by a business concern which is designed to facilitate that business concern's conversion or expansion in any business activities of such concern that will create permanent employment within an eligible State; and represents a change of product or a change in the marketing of a previously produced product; or represents an initial venture by a new firm operating in civilian markets;

(2) "Corporation" means a Conversion Assistance Corporation approved for the purposes of this Act;

(3) "eligible lender" means an eligible institution, an agency, or instrumentality of a State, or a financial or credit institution (including an insurance company) which is subject to examination and supervision by an agency of the United States or of any State, or a pension fund approved by the Secretary for this purpose;

(4) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce;

(5) "eligible State" means any State in which the Secretary determines, after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, that the rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, exceeds the rate of national unemployment for 6 consecutive months prior to any such determination, but in no event shall that determination be made after June 30, 1972.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 12. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, \$150,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973 and thereafter such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 1568. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to extend from 22 to 26 the age limit for the receipt of child's insurance benefits thereunder by individuals attending school, and to permit reduced child's benefits to be paid to individuals attending school on a part-time basis, and to require notification of the availability of such benefits to those eligible by their 14th birthday. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1569. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to extend from 22 to 26 the age limit for the receipt of a child's insurance annuity thereunder by individuals attending school, and to permit a reduced child's insurance annuity to be paid to individuals attending school

on a part-time basis, and to require notification of the availability of such benefits to those eligible by their 14th birthday. Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

GREATER FLEXIBILITY IN EXTENDING BENEFITS TO STUDENTS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I introduce two bills today which would amend both the Social Security Act and the Railroad Retirement Act to provide greater flexibility in administration of benefits to eligible students. These bills are identical to S. 1638 and S. 1639 of the 91st Congress, which I introduced on March 24, 1969.

Amendments to both acts apply to the present programs which permit the administering agencies to pay the child's benefit to the child of deceased or disabled parents after he is 18, if he continues as a full-time student. The bills I propose would alter the present requirements in three ways: First, they would extend eligibility to half-time and three-quarter time students, allowing them reduced benefits; second, they would increase the maximum age at which benefits may be received from the 22d birthday to the 26th birthday, with benefits terminating in the first month after age 22 that the student becomes eligible for a baccalaureate degree; and third, they would require the administering agencies to notify persons who are potentially eligible for such benefits no later than their 14th birthday.

In the light of current statistics on higher education and of what we know of how students plan for college, I think the need for these amendments is clear.

Since 1965 the Social Security Administration and the Railroad Retirement Board have provided benefits to children of disabled or deceased parents until the age of 22, provided they remain full-time students. Much of this assistance has been in support of college students. At the end of fiscal year 1970, 529,999 students between 18 and 21 were receiving aid from the Social Security Administration, and roughly 6,800 undergraduates were receiving benefits from railroad retirement. In fiscal 1970 the average benefit payment was \$83 per month—\$996 per year—for social security, \$115 per month, \$1,380 per year—for railroad retirement.

Statistics are not available to show how many of those eligible for such benefits do not take advantage of them for programs of higher education. However, the changes proposed in these two bills will make these benefits much more responsive to the needs of potentially eligible students who are not able to use them within the present framework.

The changes do not contemplate costly new practices, but they will make it possible for many to receive benefits—and to better plan for the best use of these benefits—who are not now doing so.

There are three major effects of each bill, as I have mentioned. They are outlined as follows:

EXTENSION OF BENEFITS TO PART-TIME STUDENTS

Rather than limiting social security and railroad retirement child's benefits to full-time students only, these bills will

permit half-time and three-quarter-time students to receive benefits, as follows: Those attending school on a half-time basis will be eligible for one-half the amount of the full-time benefit for which they qualify; for students attending school with a three-quarter load, their full-time benefit will be reduced by one-fourth.

The result of this distribution of benefits will mean that the same total amount of benefit will be received by each student, and simply spread over a longer time period.

Consider the fact that current Office of Education estimates put the cost during 1970-71 for tuition, room and board for 1 year at a 4-year public institution at \$1,179; at a private institution the estimate is \$2,570.

If, as is usually the case where the head of the family is dead or disabled, the student receives little or no assistance from home, then part-time work is necessary to cover the half or more of his expenses which social security or railroad retirement benefits do not cover.

Extending benefits to students who cannot afford to go to school full time could make a crucial difference to many who could then plan and afford to work half or quarter time, receive their benefit and attend college with a reduced load.

The payment of benefits to part-time students is not a new concept in direct Government aid to college students. The Veterans' Administration GI bill permits reduced payments to half-time and quarter-time students similar to what I am now proposing for the social security and railroad retirement programs. And according to Veterans' Administration figures, the provision of aid to part-time students forms an impressive bulk of VA aid to college students: Only 49.6 percent of those receiving college aid through its programs in 1969 were fulltime students.

Further, the students eligible for aid under social security and railroad retirement are not only usually without aid from their families in meeting living expenses.

We as a nation are providing these very students the offer of educational aid because their families are at a financial disadvantage due to the loss or disablement of a parent or parents. But unless we make the offer truly responsive to their actual situation, which so often requires them to work during the college years, then this offer is meaningless to many of them.

EXTENDING MAXIMUM AGE OF ELIGIBILITY

These bills would extend the maximum age at which students can receive benefits under these programs from the 22d to the 26th birthday, with the qualification that benefits shall terminate in the months in which he first becomes eligible for a baccalaureate degree.

There are several good reasons for thus adjusting the age of eligibility. It follows from extending benefits to part-time students, that we must also permit such students to be eligible for a longer period of time, so as not to cut off their benefits when they are only half or part way through a degree program.

However, the present cut-off date for benefits on the 22d birthday is unrealis-

tic even for a 4-year, full-time program. The 1970 current population survey reports the median age of college seniors in October of 1970 at 21.9 years. Thus in October of 1970, half of college seniors then in school, most of them presumably headed for a June 1971 graduation, were just over a month away from their 22d birthday. If they were depending on social security or railroad retirement assistance they would be cut off from those benefits over 6 months before graduation from a 4-year course.

It seems to me that we should be willing to adjust to this reality. We should also provide flexibility that would allow benefits to the high school graduate who works for a year or two and then goes on to college. This decision to seek vocational or higher education after exposure to the working world is one that I feel our programs must encourage.

REQUIRING EARLY NOTIFICATION

It is really essential that students be notified when they begin high school as to the nature of the benefits they can expect to help them in continuing their education or vocational training. Only if this knowledge is available to them while they plan their high school courses can they best prepare for continuing their education.

At the present time the Railroad Retirement Board notifies those who will be eligible for continuing benefits only 90 days before their 18th birthday. The Social Security Administration makes its notification 5 months before the 18th birthday. By this time it is often too late to plan the appropriate courses to prepare for college. Many eligible students may already have graduated before their 18th birthday, or already made commitments which prevent them from attending college. They may have believed that the cost of attending college was beyond their means. The additional money available to them through these programs might have made the crucial difference to their decision—if they had known of their eligibility.

Many students who have the ability and desire to go to college do not attend simply because adequate finances are not available. In an Office of Education research project it was found that 92 percent of the young men in the highest achievement quartile from families in the highest income quartile enter college in the year following graduation. However, for young men of equal ability but from families in the lowest income quartile, the figure was only 61 percent. The dropoff among young women is even more dramatic—from 87 to 42 percent.

Numerous authorities have expressed the belief that the early high school years are critical in the decisions to attend college. The Veterans' Administration has for several years notified potential eligibles at age 13 of college aid benefits. The agency has done this on the advice of its psychological consultants, who hold that this information is critical at this age, in order that students may make the financial calculations and course decisions that can and will lead to college attendance or appropriate vocational training.

And in the amendments last year to the GI bill in Public Law 91-219, this practice of early notification was made an official requirement in the administration of benefits to children of disabled or deceased parents.

Surely, if we are to offer such very worthwhile and badly needed educational assistance, then we must provide information about it at the time—in early high school years—when the decisions are being made by those who are eligible which will prepare them to use it.

In conclusion, I would like to ask early and favorable action on these bills during this Congress. I feel very strongly that these changes will greatly improve the responsiveness of present programs to the educational conditions and realities of students today. These changes are greatly needed, and as soon as possible.

The educational benefits of both social security and railroad retirement programs offer needed assistance, and with this additional responsiveness to the real needs of those who are eligible, this assistance will reach many, many more of those for whom it was intended.

By Mr. MONDALE (for Mr. JACKSON, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. GRAVEL, and Mr. STEVENS) (by request):

S. 1571. A bill to provide for the settlement of certain land claims of Alaska Natives, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON), I introduce several bills and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the texts of the bills and an explanatory statement of Senator JACKSON in connection with each.

There being no objection, the bills, statements, and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1571

A bill to provide for the settlement of certain land claims of Alaska natives, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971".

DECLARATION OF POLICY

Sec. 2. (a) Congress finds and declares that there is an immediate need for a fair and just settlement of all claims by natives and native groups of Alaska, and that the purpose of this Act is to provide—

(1) a right for natives to receive land occupied by them as a primary place of residence or a primary place of business;

(2) a grant of land to the incorporated native villages for community use and expansion;

(3) a grant to the native Corporation of \$25 million per year for 20 years beginning in fiscal year 1971;

(4) a grant to the native Corporation of the mineral rights in certain lands patented to individuals and incorporated native villages;

(5) a grant of certain additional land to the incorporated native villages; and

(6) a right for the native Corporation to receive a portion of the revenues from the leasing and sale of minerals on certain lands in Alaska.

(b) It is the intent of Congress to accom-