MR. BROOKE (for himself and Mr. Hughes) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to Amendment No. 1406, intended to be proposed by Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. Scott) to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 241), to authorize the President to approve an interim agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT—AMENDMENT (Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. HUMPHREY Mr. President, I wish to submit an amendment to H.R. 14896 as reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for myself and Senators CASE, AIKEN, BROCK, BAYH, WILLIAMS, MONDale, MATHIAS, BURDICK, JAVITS, CRANSTON, PACKWOOD, GRAVEL, HART, HARRIS, EAGLETON, HOL-

This amendment is in the form of a bloc amendment, containing three amendments to the school lunch bill as reported by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

The first amendment within this bloc would prevent any child who participated in last year's free or reduced price school lunch program from being ruled ineligible in the future by reason of any new standard adopted. This so-called grandfather clause would be tied to last year's income eligibility standard. Adoption of this part of the bloc amendment would prevent as many as 25,000 children in scattered communities throughout the country from being ruled ineligible in the future.

The estimated cost of protecting these children from being dropped from this program is about $200,000 per annum.

The second amendment in the bloc would remove the existing 25 percent matching fund requirement for especially needy schools in connection with Federal funds provided for purchasing equipment needed to establish lunch facilities in schools. Currently, over 18,000 schools still do not provide lunch service to children. Many of these schools are those located in older sections of cities, in small rural towns and parochial schools. Although the committee bill reserves half of the funds authorized for this purpose under this bill for these type of schools, plus gives the State authority to pool such requests when applying to the Department of Agriculture for such assistance, the especially needy schools within this group still will likely find it difficult to gain access to these funds. Under this particular amendment, States would determine which schools were especially needy in qualifying for exemption of the 25 percent matching requirement.

Therefore, adoption of this amendment would mean that States, in pooling and submitting their request for grant funds under this particular section of the act would not have to provide 25 percent in matching funds for that portion of the program which would be applied to especially needy schools as determined by them. Adoption of this amendment would not result in additional authorized appropriations for this program under this bill. It would merely mean that a small portion of the funds now authorized under this bill would not require matching. This would likely involve only about $2 to $3 million of the authorized funds.

The third amendment in this bloc would add a new section to the Child Nutrition Act, authorizing a modestly funded 2-year pilot program of providing cash grants to State, health departments to assist local health clinics and other agencies delivering medical services in low income areas to provide supplemental food assistance to pregnant and lactating women and infants from birth to age 4.

Funds provided under this amendment would be utilized for the purchase of manufactured formulated food, such as iron-enriched milks to combat such specifically identified nutritional deficiencies among infants. Medical evidence accumulated on this subject concludes failure to provide these nutrients, particularly during the last 6 months of pregnancy and the first 6 months following birth, causes permanent physical and mental damage to the child which is irreversible in later years. The program embodied in this amendment would permit existing pilot programs experimenting with this problem to be continued and funds for additional programs to be undertaken.

This program would be supported by existing USDA programs to supply surplus commodities as supplemental foods. An estimated 400,000 infants and children could be reached, plus a few additional projects, will be supported. The program would be utilized for the purchase of manufactured formulated foods, such as iron-enriched milk to combat such deficiencies among infants. Medical evidence accumulated on this subject concludes failure to provide these nutrients, particularly during the last 6 months of pregnancy and the first 6 months following birth, causes permanent physical and mental damage to the child which is irreversible in later years. The program embodied in this amendment would permit existing pilot programs experimenting with this problem to be continued and funds for additional programs to be undertaken.

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recommendations regarding appropriations to be authorized for the continuation and expansion of the program provided under this section, I submit the following amendment recommending a formula for allocating such funds among all the States of the United States.

"(1) 'Pregnant and lactating women' when used in connection with the term 'at nutritional risk' includes mothers from low income populations who demonstrate one or more of the following characteristics: known inadequate nutritional patterns, unacceptably high incidence of anemia, high premature rates, and often associated with obesity, anemia, prematurity and stunting. Such term (when used in connection with the term 'at nutritional risk') also includes low income populations who demonstrate both excess number of children in the lower percentiles of height and weight. Such term, when used in connection with 'at nutritional risk', may also include (at the discretion of the Secretary) children under four years of age who are in low income populations which have shown a deficient pattern of growth, by minimally acceptable weights and heights. Such studies have shown inadequate infant diets.

"(3) 'Supplemental foods' shall mean those foods containing nutrients known to be lacking in populations at nutritional risk and also, in particular, those foods and food products containing high quality protein, iron, calcium, Vitamin A and Vitamin C. Such term may also include (at the discretion of the Secretary) any food product commercially formulated preparation specifically designed for infants.

"(4) 'Economic authority' includes physicians, nutritionists, registered nurses, dieticians, or State or local medically trained health officials, or persons designated by physicians, State or local medically trained health officials as being competent professionally to evaluate nutritional risk."

INTERIM AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE U.S.S.R.—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 1432

(Ordained to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. CRANSTON (for himself and Mr. TAYLOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them jointly to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 241) authorizing the President to approve an interim agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

NOTICE OF LABOR SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the Subcommittee on Labor will hold public hearings on the following bills on Wednesday, August 16, 1972 at 10 a.m. in room 4232 NSOB:

First. S. 3827 and H.R. 15376, amendments to the Service Contracts Act of 1965;

Second. H.R. 11387, a bill to cover non-profit hospitals under the National Labor Relations Act.

Individuals or organizations wishing to present testimony should contact the Labor Subcommittee staff in Room G-237 or telephone 225-3674.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

PRESIDENT NIXON'S CASE IN AUGUST

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, too often in the heat of battle during an election year, the public is treated to information which tends to confuse the uninformed. To try to clear up some of the doubts that have arisen, I would like to discuss the attention of Senators on the other side of the aisle the accomplishments of this administration, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial entitled "Mr. Nixon's Case in August," published in the objective Christian Science Monitor of August 8, 1972, be printed in the Record, as follows:

Mr. President, the statement was made on this page recently that conditions are better in the United States today than they were four years ago. It has been challenged by a reader who asks for evidence. We would submit the following as of interest to all voters beginning I think about how they will cast their ballots come November.

Four years ago the United States was at a peak of a military commitment in Vietnam. The war was between 400 and 500 American lives a week. It had long since divided the country bitterly over its justification, had disastrously upset the national budget, had unleashed the worst and longest round of inflation in American history, and yet it continues as a strain on productivity, depression and disturbing unemployment.

Today the American commitment to the war is far down. From more than a half million Americans in Vietnam we are down to fewer than 50,000. True, some of these have been transferred to Thailand. True, American air and sea forces continue to support the South Vietnamese effort to hold back the enemy outside of South Vietnam itself. And true also, the bombing continues with debatable military results but deep anguish in the community, whose plight is worsening or improving. It's time we made the decision to end the war and bring down the economy back toward stability.

It can also be argued that Mr. Nixon could have closed down the war sooner; and could have freed himself from the influence of the press that has to push us farther than before into a one-dimensional media-TV--have pushed us farther into a know-nothing politics of cosmetics, cameras, scripts to Vietnam has ended. The rate of inflation in American history, and yet it continues at a high rate, unacceptably high, at 10 percent. Comparatively speaking, perhaps most important of all is the quiet-down of the economy or in American politics. Mr. Nixon, perhaps, could have been a one-dimensional politician on television. But as of today there is less war and less inflation in America than there was when those fighting was left for the White House. It can be argued that had he chosen to run again and been reelected he would have done at least as well, perhaps better, at closing down the war and bringing the economy back towards stability.

Perhaps most important of all is the quiet-down of the economy, the rate of inflation, although it's still going a little higher, it's still under control, and American inflation is under control.

Whether Richard Nixon should get much, little or no credit for all this is another matter. The winding down of the war was started by Lyndon Johnson in the White House. It can be argued that had he chosen to run again and been reelected he would have done at least as well, perhaps better, at closing down the war and bringing the economy back towards stability.

SENATOR EDMUND S. MUSKIE—A REFRESHING FIGURE IN POLITICS

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. President, wise men in politics see the many facets of a question and are sometimes called indelicate. They are sometimes called weak because they do not rush to take positions on complex questions. They are sometimes accused of talking "over the heads of the people" because they set a high store by the intelligence of the people and the importance of an informed electorate. There is little new in this, except that the demands of the press and a one-dimensional media--have pushed us farther than before into a know-nothing politics of cosmetics, capitalized, and simplistic positions, TV jingles, and campaign gimmickry. And so, Mr. President, the Senator from Maine (Mr. Muskie) has been for those reasons a refreshing figure in our politics. He does not compromise his intellectual integrity or sacrifice a conscientious approach to serious and complex questions in order to make the evening news and then be perceived as brave and decisive. His qualities of mind and heart are those of a statesman.

The press has not been kind to Senator Muskie. At times it has failed to understand him, perhaps because his qualifications are alien to some in a press all too accustomed now to instant gratification by the spectacular and the simple-minded American politics. Clayton LaVerdiere, of the Waterville, Maine, Morning Sen-