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AMENDMENT NO. 1430

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1431

(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, HOLLINGS, KENNEDY, MCGOVERN, RIBICOFF, STEVENSON, NELSON, and HUGHES.

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 to participate in the free or reduced price lunch program 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. Most 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 their statewide request 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 milk 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 provides 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 up to age 4 who otherwise could suffer from physical and mental retardation from malnutrition could be helped each year by this program. The amendment authorizes \$20 million for each of the fiscal years 1973 and 1974, with the first year's funding being drawn out of section 32 funds, and to be reimbursed through supplemental appropriations.

Preliminary studies and clinical evidence on infant malnutrition dramatically makes clear the urgent necessity of establishing the program provided under this amendment. Efforts undertaken concerning this problem during these past 2 years in cities such as Baltimore, St. Louis, Memphis, Chicago, and Detroit have provided an important beginning in attacking this problem. Whether those particular efforts can be continued, plus a few additional projects, will depend upon passage of this amendment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the amendment which I and other Senators are cosponsoring be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

AMENDMENT No. 1431

On page 10, line 25, strike out the period after "Secretary" and insert in lieu thereof

a comma and the following: "except that any local school authority having income guidelines for free or reduced price lunches which exceed those allowed by this subsection may continue to use such guidelines for determining eligibility if such guidelines were established prior to July 1, 1972."

On page 15, line 16, strike out the period after "State" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "except that such condition shall not apply with respect to funds used under this section to assist schools without food service if such schools are especially needy, as determined by the State."

At the end of the bill add a new section as follows:

SEC. 9. The Child Nutrition Act of 1966 is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM

"SEC. 17. (a) During each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1973, and June 30, 1974, the Secretary shall make cash grants to the health department or comparable agency of each State for the purpose of providing funds to local health or welfare agencies or private nonprofit agencies of such State serving local health or welfare needs to enable such agencies to carry out a program under which supplemental foods will be made available to pregnant or lactating women and to infants determined by competent professionals to be nutritional risks because of inadequate nutrition and inadequate income. Such program shall be operated for a two-year period and may be carried out in any area of the United States without regard to whether a food stamp program or a direct food distribution program is in effect in such area.

"(b) In order to carry out the program provided for under subsection (a) of this section during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, the Secretary shall use \$20,000,000 out of funds appropriated by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612(c)). In order to carry out such program during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$20,000,000, but in the event that such sum has not been appropriated for such purpose by August 1, 1973, the Secretary shall use \$20,000,000, or, if any amount has been appropriated for such purpose, the difference, if any, between the amount directly appropriated for such purpose and \$20,000,000, out of funds appropriated by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612(c)). Any funds expended from such section 32 to carry out the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall be reimbursed out of any supplemental appropriation hereafter enacted for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of such subsection, and such reimbursements shall be deposited into the fund established pursuant to such section 32, to be available for the purpose of such section.

"(c) Whenever any program is carried out by the Secretary under authority of this section through any State or local or nonprofit agency, he is authorized to pay administrative costs not to exceed 10 percent of the Federal funds provided under the authority of this section.

"(d) The eligibility of persons to participate in the program provided for under subsection (a) of this section shall be determined by competent professional authority. Participants shall be residents of areas served by clinics or other health facilities determined to have significant numbers of infants and pregnant and lactating women at nutritional risk.

"(e) State or local agencies or groups carrying out any program under this section shall maintain adequate medical records on the participants assisted to enable the Secretary to determine and evaluate the benefits of the nutritional assistance provided under this section. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress no later than October 1, 1973, his

recommendations regarding appropriations to be authorized for the continuation and expansion of the program provided under this section, including, but not limited to, his recommendation regarding a formula for allocating such funds among all the States of the United States.

"(f) As used in this section—

"(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 prematurity rates, or inadequate patterns of growth (underweight, obesity, or stunting). Such term (when used in connection with the term 'at nutritional risk') also includes low income individuals who have a history of high risk pregnancy as evidenced by abortion, premature birth, or severe anemia.

"(2) 'Infants' when used in connection with the term 'at nutritional risk' means children under four years of age who are in low income populations which have shown a deficient pattern of growth, by minimally acceptable standards, as reflected by an 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 (A) are in the parameter of nutritional anemia, or (B) are from low income populations where nutritional studies have shown inadequate infant diets.

"(3) 'Supplemental foods' shall mean those foods containing nutrients known to be lacking in the diets of populations at nutritional risks and, 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) 'Competent professional authority' includes physicians, nutritionists, registered nurses, dietitians, or State or local medically trained health officials, or persons designated by physicians, or 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

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

Mr. CRANSTON (for himself and Mr. TAFT) 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; and

Second. H.R. 11357, 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 uninitiated. To try to clear up some of the doubts for some and particularly to bring to 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.

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

MR. NIXON'S CASE IN AUGUST

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 on this subject which is of first interest to all voters beginning to 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 taking 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 curiously was accompanied by economic 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 military effort from outside of South Vietnam itself. And true also, the bombing continues with debatable military results but deep anguish in the conscience of many Americans as well as most of the rest of the world.

However, the sending of American conscripts to Vietnam has ended. The rate of conscription is down to a peacetime level. And those doing what fighting is left for Americans are professional volunteers.

The war is not over, but the degree of American involvement is so low that in spite of the continued bombing the war has ceased to be a major factor either in the American economy or in American politics. Mr. Nixon, we think, will get a larger vote if he actually wins a negotiated end of the war by election day, but the war issue has been largely defused. We doubt that it will make much difference even if the war is still going on at present level.

The state of the economy today still leaves much to be desired. Unemployment continues high—5.5 percent now as against 3.6 percent four years ago. But the gross national product is up to more than a trillion dollars (stated in constant 1958 dollars, from \$706.6 billion to \$783.1 billion).

Profits are booming. And while we still have the remnants of the inflation that has dogged Mr. Nixon (ticked off, to be sure, by the \$25 billion deficit in Lyndon Johnson's last year) the rate has been cut from an annual average increase in consumer prices of 5 percent for the past three years to 3.5 percent today. Housewives are not happy over the continued rise in prices. But the rate of

rise is down, and still sinking back toward the 2.5 percent considered economically respectable under the Kennedy-Johnson reigns. At its height during Mr. Nixon's first term the inflationary thrust was a threat to the welfare of the United States in every way. Today it is below the average for modern industrial countries. The British rate is close to 10 percent. Comparatively speaking, American inflation is under control.

Perhaps most important of all is the quieting down of cities and universities. There was almost no serious student unrest last winter. There have been no major disturbances in the big cities this summer. The latest movement among students is back to religion, or what passes for religion. The Negro community, whose plight is worsening or improving according to how it is measured, is nonetheless not restoring to rioting.

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 before he left 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.

It can also be argued that Mr. Nixon could have closed down the war sooner; and could and should have acted more vigorously and faster to check the inflation and regain economic stability. And in view of the still widening gap between the rich and the poor, it can be contended that he should have given higher priority to employment for the poor than tax relief for the rich.

But as of today there is less war and less inflationary push weighing on the American people and setting them at odds with each other than was the case when Mr. Nixon inherited the White House from Mr. Johnson, and it is basically on this that the President rests his case.

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 indecisive. 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—TV—have pushed us farther than before into a know-nothing politics of cosmetics, cap-sulated, and simplistic positions, TV jingles, and campaign gimmickry. And so, Mr. President, the Senator from Maine (Mr. MUSKIE) has been for those of us who know him best 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 qualities are alien to some in a press all too accustomed now to instant gratification by the spectacular and the simplistic in American politics. Clayton LaVerdiere, of the Waterville, Maine, Morning Sen-