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ity or other political subdivision having a population of 50,000 or less according to the most recent census.

LABOR STANDARDS

Section 12 would provide that the provisions of section 109 of the Housing Act of 1949, relating to the protection of labor standards, will apply to the administration of this Act.

UNIFORM RELOCATION ASSISTANCE AND REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION POLICIES ACT OF 1970

Section 13 would extend the definition of a person displaced as the result of the acquisition of real property to include those who discontinue business or move from their dwelling as a direct result of activity assisted under the Community Development Assistance Act of 1973.

INTERSTATE AGREEMENTS

Section 14 would approve multi-state agreements and agencies for cooperative effort in support of community development programs which have an interstate impact.

EFFECTIVE DATE; TRANSITIONAL TERMINATION OF EXISTING PROGRAMS

Section 15 would provide that this Chapter is to take effect on the date of enactment, and that after June 30, 1974 no new grant or loans are to be made except where funds have been committed before that date pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955; title VII of the Housing Act of 1961; section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954; title VII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965; and title I of the Housing Act of 1949. An amendment would be made to Section 3689 of the Revised Statutes to deal with payments pursuant to contracts entered into under section 103(b) of the Housing Act of 1949. The Secretary would be authorized to transfer assets and liabilities of superseded or non-active programs to a revolving fund for liquidating programs.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I take pleasure in introducing today, along with the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama, the administration's proposed Better Communities Act, transmitted to the Senate on April 30, 1973, by Hon. James T. Lynn, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

In 1971, the administration submitted to the Congress the Community Development Act which embodied its urban community development special revenue sharing proposal. The Better Communities Act also proposed to share revenues with State and local governing bodies and is similar in content to the administration's proposal of 2 years ago.

As you will recall, last year the Senate passed the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1972 which contained provisions which allowed block grants to be used by local governments for community development purposes. This was the result of extensive hearings held by the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs and represented the best of the many proposals submitted. Communities would receive their fair share of Federal funds to be used in activities which were determined by local priorities. Unfortunately, a bill which contained similar provisions never passed the House.

This year the Better Communities Act provides that initial funding be at a \$2.3 billion level. The act proposes that funds go directly to State and local units of

government. Funds would be distributed on a formula basis taking into consideration factors such as population, poverty, and the extent of overcrowding in housing.

Additionally, a "hold harmless" provision is designed to assure those communities that have ongoing projects that funding will continue at a level so that particular projects might be completed if that is the community's priority.

Mr. President, while the Better Communities Act proposes to alleviate the problems that have resulted from the present system of categorical grants, there are certain portions of this bill which I think should be explored in committee hearings. Some of the concerns I have regarding the proposal deal with the amount of funds available to small communities. Additionally, the amount of funds available to the States, and the phaseout provisions for certain hold harmless communities merit further consideration. It is my hope that these matters could be examined in hearings to be held as early as scheduling will permit.

As you know the President and Secretary Lynn have repeatedly assured us that the administration's housing policy recommendations would be submitted to Congress by September 7, 1973. I think all of us agree that despite the increased number of housing starts in the past few years, there is still a significant shortage of housing that low- and moderate-income families can afford. It is highly important that this need be met. Much of the testimony received in the past has shown, however, that the present programs do not effectively solve the housing problems of those persons who are at the very lowest rung of the income scale. It is hoped that the proposal to be submitted by HUD will offer solutions to this very pressing problem.

Nevertheless, it is also my hope, Mr. President, that the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs will not wait to commence action on the Better Communities Act until these housing proposals have been submitted. The importance of its provisions are evident in that the Senate last year passed a bill which was similar in scope. It is important that the frustration and headaches that our local officials now go through be eliminated. It is important that a community be able to decide what it wants to do with funds rather than being locked into spending money on a project which might not be its No. 1 priority. It is important that the taxpayer's money be used as efficiently as possible.

By Mr. MONDALE (for himself, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. EAGLETON, Mr. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MOSS, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PERCY, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. STEVENSON, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. WEICKER, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

S. 1745. A bill to provide financial assistance for research activities for the

study of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

SUDDEN INFANT DEATH

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation which I hope will result in a national commitment to finding the cause and cure of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome or crib death. This disease is the largest killer of infants between the ages of 1 month and 1 year in this country. It strikes at least 10,000 children each year.

Babies who die of SIDS die unexpectedly and from no apparent medical cause. Because so little is known about SIDS the pain it causes can envelop entire families and can have wide-ranging psychological implications. Grief-stricken families are sometimes even ostracized by other members of the community who wrongly blame them for the death.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Children and Youth, I have a long standing interest in trying to expand research into SIDS. In January 1972, the subcommittee held a hearing in which parents and doctors testified to the pressing need for a systematic SIDS research program. In addition, they pointed out that the grief of families who lose children to SIDS could be considerably alleviated if hospital and similar personnel—such as doctors, nurses, and social workers—were more aware of the nature and effects of crib deaths.

Last year I introduced and the Senate passed a resolution calling on the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to make crib death research a top priority; and to develop education, information, training and statistical resources on the disease. The resolution was not acted on by the House.

During the summer of 1972 the National Foundation for Sudden Infant Death, Inc. conducted a study of the treatment of SIDS cases by the authorities in various parts of the United States. The final report of this study is not available yet. But preliminary findings indicate that there is a desperate need for an immediate focus on SIDS to relieve the suffering of families who lose children and to find out why these children continue to die so mysteriously.

For this reason today I am introducing legislation authorizing the creation of SIDS research centers; and authorizing support for information, counseling and training activities related to SIDS.

No institution could receive a grant in excess of \$50,000, and grants would have to be matched by a 50-percent contribution.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the bill be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 1745

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the purpose of this Act to provide financial assistance to identify the causes and the preventive measures needed to eliminate sudden infant death syndrome, to provide in-

formation and counseling services to families affected by sudden infant death syndrome, and to personnel engaged in research for the prevention of sudden infant deaths.

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to make grants to or enter into contracts with public or private nonprofit institutions to pay the Federal share of the cost of research, designed to identify the causes and to develop preventive measures to eliminate sudden infant death syndrome.

(b) Activities for which a payment may be made under this Act include—

(1) the establishment of research centers for the study of sudden infant death syndrome;

(2) the collection, analysis, and furnishing of information with respect to the causes of sudden infant death syndrome;

(3) counseling services to families affected by sudden infant death syndrome; and

(4) short-term training and other professional services for personnel engaged in preventing sudden infant death syndrome.

(c) No grant under this Act may be made and no contract may be entered into under this Act unless—

(1) an application is made to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require; and

(2) provision is made for such reporting and fund accounting procedures as the Secretary deems necessary.

(d) Payments in any fiscal year to any single institution under this Act may not exceed \$50,000.

Sec. 3. (a) The Federal share of the cost of any activities for which application is made under this Act shall be 50 percent.

(b) Non-Federal contributions may be in cash or in kind, fairly evaluated, including plant, equipment or services.

Sec. 4. Not later than September 1, 1975, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the President and to the Congress a detailed and complete report of the findings and conclusions developed pursuant to activities assisted pursuant to this Act.

Sec. 5. There are authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 to carry out the provisions of this Act.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

S. 1746. A bill to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I am privileged today to introduce a bill which will provide the Catholic War Veterans of the United States with a national charter by act of Congress.

Since 1935, the Catholic War Veterans have been in the forefront of protecting rights and benefits and promoting fellowship for men and women of the Catholic faith who honorably served in our Nation's armed services during wartime.

As loyal Americans and defenders of our national interest, the Catholic War Veterans of the United States are committed to the moral and ethical principles of their faith and the advancement of those principles as a guide in the conduct of our national affairs. It is in the American tradition that the more than 8,000,000 living Catholics who served in our Nation's defense and whose interests are advanced by the Catholic War Veterans should receive a charter from Congress.

In his second inaugural address, President Lincoln pledged the Nation—"to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." The Catholic War Veterans of the United States preeminently helps carry out that pledge.

By Mr. GRAVEL:

S. 1748. A bill to amend the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, in order to provide that a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and a territory of the United States shall be considered to be a citizen of the United States for the purposes of such Act. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GRAVEL. Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill which will enable the State of Alaska and any other State, district, Commonwealth, or territory to make loans to commercial fishermen for the repair and rehabilitation of their fishing vessels. This legislation amends the Ship Mortgage Act of 1920 [46 U.S.C. 922(a) (5)] by including a State within the definition of a citizen for purposes of that act.

Since State statutes require them to obtain a first lien on the collateral which secures the loan, most applicants are unable to offer any collateral other than their fishing vessel; and this creates the problem. In most cases the only first lien obtainable on a vessel is a preferred ship mortgage created and held in accordance with the Ship Mortgage Act of 1920. This act requires that, in order to have a preferred ship mortgage, the mortgagee must be a citizen of the United States. Unfortunately, a State is nowhere defined as being a citizen. This legislation will correct that oversight by enabling States to create and hold preferred ship mortgages.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1748

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection D(a) (5) of the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920 (46 U.S.C. 922(a) (5)) is amended by inserting after "Reconstruction Finance Corporation" the following: "and a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or a territory of the United States".

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 1749. A bill to provide continued rail transportation in rural America. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I am introducing legislation to establish within the Department of Transportation a Rural Rail Transportation Administration.

This legislation is designed to provide rural community groups with a way to continue rail service when it is important to the economic growth and development of communities.

The Rural Rail Transportation Administration would have the responsibility of aiding the continuation and improvement of rail service in rural America. It would be authorized to make loans or loan guarantees to reestablish service of an abandoned rail line or to continue and improve service on a line to be abandoned. This type of financing program would enable cooperatives or other nonprofit organizations made up of shippers and residents to purchase and operate short-line railroads.

I have not included in the bill a ceiling on the size of loans. This was done on the assumption that the Commerce Committee, through hearings and appropriate study, will be able to establish fair and practical limits and percentages.

Increased reliance on motor carriers is not the answer for farmers or for other residents of rural America. In my home State of Minnesota, a recent study indicates that 304 communities will lose railroad service by 1980. Of those communities, 98 now have roads which are restricted to less than 9-ton carrying capacity. The Minnesota Highway Department informed me that it would cost State and county governments \$79.7 million in additional highway construction money to provide unrestricted access to those communities. I am afraid that many rural communities would be left to die, because of the prohibitive cost of providing adequate transportation facilities to replace railroads.

But even if it were possible to obtain the vast investment required to improve rural roads in the next 5 years, it is becoming more and more apparent we should not permit rail service to be discontinued.

This spring the Nation is experiencing serious gasoline shortages, and industry spokesmen predict that there is almost an even chance of gas rationing. Independent distributors throughout the Midwest and Northeast regions of the country may be forced to close for lack of fuel supplies.

The fuel shortages are in many ways related to the growing agricultural transportation crisis. As we become more and more dependent upon overseas sources for oil, the Federal Government is looking toward a dramatic expansion in domestic agricultural production to feed world markets, and to alleviate the balance-of-payments deficit created by large-scale imports of oil. Reports indicate that by 1980, the United States may be spending \$18 billion overseas to pay for oil imports alone, compared with a \$4.2 billion expenditure in 1972.

The promising outlook in world demand for farm products is viewed by administration strategists as the major hope of preventing a sharp deterioration in the U.S. balance of payments. In fiscal 1973, it is estimated we will export \$11.1 billion in farm commodities for a net surplus of \$3.3 billion in agricultural trade. The Department of Agriculture has recently moved to remove Government controls on farm production. In a report prepared for Presidential Assistant Peter M. Flanagan, officials of the Agriculture Department concluded optimistically