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million for the remainder of fiscal 1974. In addition, we also agreed upon provisions suggested by the House that in the event new starts are brought about under this program, they will be limited to only those schools and hospitals that have been heretofore approved by the agency, and these starts will be limited to 6 in number, in all. No country may have more than two.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator.

Finally, I wish to express to the Senator great appreciation for the way in which the Overseas Private Investment Corporation was handled.

First, when it was here, an error was made in the amount of the provision, in the nature of the provision, too much of it having been stricken out when it came before the Senate. The Senator himself corrected it, so that they had basic authority. That was gratifying.

Second, I gather that the conference gave \$25 million of the \$50 million they sought.

Mr. INOUE. The conferees are confident that with this sum, plus the full faith and credit of the United States of America, OPIC should be in great shape.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator very much. I think he has done a splendid job, as he usually does, and the Senate should be very grateful to him.

Mr. INOUE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, consideration of this conference report by the Senate represents the culmination of a long and difficult task. Particular credit should be given to the very hard-working and diligent chairman of our Committee, the Honorable DANIEL INOUE. However, and I am sure the distinguished chairman would be the first to admit that this report is the result of the best efforts and best endeavors of many Members, both in the Senate and in the House.

Naturally the conference did not adopt all of the positions passed by the Senate. Let me assure the Senate, however, that your managers, especially Chairman INOUE, did their persuasive best to articulate and express the Senate position. Therefore, even though I have reservations and disappointments with respect to certain portions of the conference report let me here and now urge its adoption.

Senators will note that many of the monetary amendments in this report were adjusted either upward or downward to reflect what your conferees thought represented the best possible or attainable figure. There was give and take in the conference and a spirit of conciliation on both sides. Therefore, let me urge my colleagues to adopt this conference report as the best possible solution to a most complicated legislative problem.

Mr. President, I am very pleased that the conference committee has recommended that \$750,000 be appropriated in the foreign assistance bill to the National Association of the Partners of the Alliance.

We in Maryland have benefited greatly from the Partners program. Through the Maryland Partners of the Americas, each January some 30 Brazilian students from Estado Do Rio, our partner State,

visit Maryland homes and attend Maryland high schools for a 6- to 7-week period. In July a similar group of Maryland high schoolers visit Estado Do Rio. As a result of these exchanges, now in their ninth year, the Maryland Partners of the Americas have touched the lives of the thousands of young people and their parents. We have learned, in these direct and personal visits, of the customs and thoughts and habits of other countries. We can be justly proud of the wonderful feelings that have been created for Maryland and the United States by the visits of our students in Brazil.

Therefore, it is heartening to know that funds will be available for this worthy program to continue.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments in disagreement will be stated.

The amendments in disagreement are as follows:

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert: "and of which \$14,300,000 shall be available only for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

Sec. 114. None of the funds made available under this Act for "Food and Nutrition, Development Assistance," "Population Planning and Health, Development Assistance," "Education and Human Resources Development, Development Assistance," "Selected Development Problems, Development Assistance," "Selected Countries and Organizations, Development Assistance," "International Organizations and Programs," "American Schools and Hospitals Abroad," "International Narcotics Control," "Indochina post-war reconstruction assistance," "Security supporting assistance," "Military assistance," or "Migration and refugee assistance" shall be available for obligation for activities, programs, projects, countries, or other operations unless the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives are previously notified five days in advance.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

Sec. 604. None of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to furnish petroleum fuels produced in the continental United States to Southeast Asia for use by non-United States nationals.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert:

TITLE VII—REGIONAL RAIL REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1973

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Interim Operating Assistance

For necessary expenses for Interim Operating Assistance under the Regional Park

Reorganization Act of 1973, \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be derived by transfer from the Urban Mass Transportation Fund: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon enactment into law by the 93rd Congress of H.R. 9142 or similar legislation.

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "salaries and expenses," \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for transportation, planning, research and development, Office of the Secretary: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon enactment into law by the 93rd Congress of H.R. 9142 or similar legislation.

UNITED STATES RAILWAY ASSOCIATION

Administrative Expenses

For necessary administrative expenses to enable the United States Railway Association to carry out its functions under the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be derived by transfer from the appropriations for railroad research and high-speed ground transportation research and development, Federal Railroad Administration: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon enactment into law by the 93rd Congress of H.R. 9142 or similar legislation.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 38, 53, and 54. The motion was agreed to.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 1191.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUDDLESTON) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1191) to provide financial assistance for a demonstration program for the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect, to establish a National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, and for other purposes, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That this Act may be cited as the "Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act"

THE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall establish an office to be known as the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Center").

(b) The Secretary, through the Center, shall—

(1) compile, analyze, and publish a summary annually of recently conducted and currently conducted research on child abuse and neglect;

(2) develop and maintain an information clearinghouse on all programs, including private programs, showing promise of success, for the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect;

(3) compile and publish training materials for personnel who are engaged or intend to engage in the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect;

(4) provide technical assistance (directly or through grant or contract) to public and nonprofit private agencies and organiza-

to assist them in planning, improving, developing, and carrying out programs and activities relating to the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect; and

(5) conduct research into the causes of child abuse and neglect, and into the prevention, identification, and treatment thereof.

DEFINITION

Sec. 3. For purposes of this Act the term "child abuse and neglect" means the physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, negligent treatment, or maltreatment of a child under the age of eighteen by a person who is responsible for the child's welfare under circumstances which indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened thereby, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Sec. 4. (a) The Secretary, through the Center, is authorized to make grants to, and enter into contracts with, public agencies or nonprofit private organizations (or combinations thereof) for demonstration programs and projects designed to prevent, identify, and treat child abuse and neglect. Grants or contracts under this section may be—

(1) for the development and establishment of training programs for professional and paraprofessional personnel in the fields of medicine, law, education, social work, and other relevant fields who are engaged in, or intend to work in, the field of the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect; and training programs for children, and for persons responsible for the welfare of children, in methods of protecting children from child abuse and neglect;

(2) for the establishment and maintenance of centers, serving defined geographic areas, staffed by multidisciplinary teams of personnel trained in the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect cases, to provide a broad range of services related to child abuse and neglect, including direct support and supervision of satellite centers and attention homes, as well as providing advice and consultation to individuals, agencies, and organizations which request such services;

(3) for furnishing services of teams of professional and paraprofessional personnel who are trained in the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect cases, on a consulting basis to small communities where such services are not available; and

(4) for such other innovative programs and projects, including programs and projects for parent self-help, and for prevention and treatment of drug-related child abuse and neglect, that show promise of successfully preventing or treating cases of child abuse and neglect as the Secretary may approve.

(b) (1) Of the sums appropriated under this Act, not less than 5 per centum may be used by the Secretary for making grants to the States for the payment of reasonable and necessary expenses for the purpose of assisting the States in developing, strengthening, and carrying out child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment programs.

(2) In order for a State to qualify for assistance under this subsection, such State shall—

(A) have in effect a State child abuse and neglect law which shall include provisions for immunity for persons reporting instances of child abuse and neglect from prosecution, under any State or local law, arising out of such reporting;

(B) provide for the reporting of known and suspected instances of child abuse and neglect;

(C) provide that upon receipt of a report of known or suspected instances of child abuse or neglect an investigation shall be initiated promptly to substantiate the accuracy of the report, and, upon a finding of

abuse or neglect, immediate steps shall be taken to protect the health and welfare of the abused or neglected child, as well as that of any other child under the same care who may be in danger of abuse or neglect;

(D) demonstrate that there are in effect throughout the State, in connection with the enforcement of child abuse and neglect laws and with the reporting of suspected instances of child abuse and neglect, such administrative procedures, such personnel trained in child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment, such training procedures, such institutional and other facilities (public and private), and such related multidisciplinary programs and services as may be necessary or appropriate to assure that the State will deal effectively with child abuse and neglect cases in the State;

(E) provide for methods to preserve the confidentiality of all records in order to protect the rights of the child, his parents or guardians;

(F) provide for the cooperation of law enforcement officials, courts of competent jurisdiction, and appropriate State agencies providing human services;

(G) provide that in every case involving an abused or neglected child which results in a judicial proceeding a guardian ad litem shall be appointed to represent the child in such proceedings;

(H) provide that the aggregate of support for programs or projects related to child abuse and neglect assisted by State funds shall not be reduced below the level provided during fiscal year 1973, and set forth policies and procedures designed to assure that Federal funds made available under this Act for any fiscal year will be so used as to supplement and, to the extent practicable, increase the level of State funds which would, in the absence of Federal funds, be available for such programs and projects;

(I) provide for dissemination of information to the general public with respect to the problem of child abuse and neglect and the facilities and prevention and treatment methods available to combat instances of child abuse and neglect; and

(J) to the extent feasible, insure that parental organizations combating child abuse and neglect receive preferential treatment.

(3) Programs or projects related to child abuse and neglect assisted under part A or B of title IV of the Social Security Act shall comply with the requirements set forth in paragraph (2).

(c) Assistance provided pursuant to this section shall not be available for construction of facilities; however, the Secretary is authorized to supply such assistance for the lease or rental of facilities where adequate facilities are not otherwise available, and for repair or minor remodeling or alteration of existing facilities.

(d) The Secretary shall establish criteria designed to achieve equitable distribution of assistance under this section among the States, among geographic areas of the Nation, and among rural and urban areas. To the extent possible, citizens of each State shall receive assistance from at least one project under this section.

AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Act \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976.

ADVISORY BOARD ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Sec. 6. (a) The Secretary shall, within sixty days after the date of enactment of this Act, appoint an Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect (hereinafter referred to as the "Advisory Board"), which shall be composed of representatives from

Federal agencies with responsibility for programs and activities related to child abuse and neglect, including the Office of Child Development, the Office of Education, the National Institute of Education, the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the Social and Rehabilitation Service, and the Health Services Administration. The Advisory Board shall assist the Secretary in coordinating programs and activities related to child abuse and neglect administered or assisted under this Act with such programs and activities administered or assisted by the Federal agencies whose representatives are members of the Advisory Board. The Advisory Board shall also assist the Secretary in the development of Federal standards for child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment programs and projects.

(b) The Advisory Board shall prepare and submit, within eighteen months after the date of enactment of this Act, to the President and to the Congress a report on the programs assisted under this Act and the programs, projects, and activities related to child abuse and neglect administered or assisted by the Federal agencies whose representatives are members of the Advisory Board. Such report shall include a study of the relationship between drug addiction and child abuse and neglect.

(c) Of the funds appropriated under section 5, one-half of 1 per centum, or \$1,000,000, which ever is the lesser, may be used by the Secretary only for purposes of the report under subsection (b).

COORDINATION

Sec. 7. (a) The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to guarantee that other programs which are assisted by Federal funds and are related to child abuse and neglect will be coordinated with programs assisted under this Act.

(b) The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations and make such arrangements as may be necessary or appropriate to insure that suitable programs related to child abuse and neglect under this Act are available for children receiving aid or services under State plans approved under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act and State plans developed as provided in part B of such title, and that there is effective coordination between such programs assisted under this Act and the programs of aid and services under such title IV.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, a few weeks ago the Senate passed a very strong bill to deal with the problem of child abuse. The House adopted S. 1191 with an amendment, and that amendment is now before the Senate. We propose shortly to move to concur in the House amendment with certain minor amendments which I do not think will meet with any objection.

The first part of that amendment would call for a study of the incidence of child abuse and neglect. The second would require that a minimum of 50 per cent of the funds be spent on the demonstration program. The third would place a spending ceiling of 20 percent on the State programs authorized by the House bill. The fourth amendment would establish criteria to be met by programs seeking funding under State set-aside. The fifth would require effective coordination between programs funded under this act with other federally supported child abuse programs.

None of those amendments is substantial. All have been cleared with the mi-

nority members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

I now yield to the distinguished Senator from New York, the ranking minority member on the committee.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, for myself, I approve these amendments. I understand that all members of the minority on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare have been asked about it. They are in town and know that this matter is coming up. Senator TAFT is not in town. I am advised by staff that Senator TAFT has no objection.

For myself, I do not see, from the nature of the amendments, that there should be any basis for any material objection, but each member must judge that for himself. I think that in substance, at this stage of the session, the minority, considering the accounting I have just given as to its members, would not interpose an objection as such to the Senator's motion, and I, personally, very much favor enactment of this measure, which I cosponsored.

Mr. MONDALE. I thank the Senator. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1191) entitled "An Act to provide financial assistance for a demonstration program for the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect, to establish a National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, and for other purposes," with the following amendments:

(1) On page 2, line 15 of the House Engrossed Amendment, strike out the word "and".

(2) On page 2, line 18 of the House Engrossed Amendment, strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a semicolon and the word "and".

(3) On page 2, between lines 18 and 19 of the House Engrossed Amendment, insert the following new paragraph:

(6) make a complete and full study and investigation of the national incidence of child abuse and neglect, including a determination of the extent to which incidents of child abuse and neglect and increasing in number or severity.

(4) On page 3, line 9 of the House Engrossed Amendment, strike out "section" and insert in lieu thereof "subsection".

(5) On page 4, between lines 13 and 14 of the House Engrossed Amendment, insert the following new sentence: "Not less than 50 per centum of the funds appropriated under this Act for any fiscal year shall be used only for carrying out the provisions of this subsection."

(6) On page 4, line 14 of the House Engrossed Amendment, after the word "Act" insert the following: "for any fiscal year".

(7) On page 4, line 15 of the House Engrossed Amendment, after "5 per centum" insert the following: "and not more than 20 per centum".

(8) On page 7, line 6, insert "clauses (B), (C), (E), and (F) of" after the word "in".

(9) On page 7, line 24 of the House Engrossed Amendment, before the period insert a comma and the following: "and for the succeeding fiscal year".

(10) On page 9, line 9, of the House Engrossed Amendment, beginning with "(a)" strike out through line 21 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The Secretary shall promulgate regulations and make such arrangements as may be necessary or appropriate to ensure that there is effective coordination between programs related to child abuse and neglect under this Act and other

such programs which are assisted by Federal funds."

Before the Senate votes on these amendments, I would like to explain briefly to my colleagues the status of this legislation. With 14 of my colleagues, I introduced this bill in the Senate in March. In the following months, I chaired a series of hearings on the bill before my Subcommittee on Children and Youth. S. 1191 was passed by a vote of 57 to 7 by the Senate on July 14.

On December 3, the House passed an amended version of S. 1191. In light of the urgent need for legislation to improve our ability to combat child abuse, we in the Senate have been working with our colleagues in the House since then to reach agreement on a compromise version of the bill.

Although the administration opposed S. 1191 in the Senate, it withdrew opposition to the bill passed by the House. Members of the Senate, however, had concern that some provisions of the House bill would prevent us from securing from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare the commitment necessary to make an impact on the widespread problem of child abuse.

The amendments before us today reflect an agreement acceptable to the House Education and Labor Committee and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

At this point I would like to summarize the effect of the amendments before us today:

First, the Senate bill requires that the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, including the demonstration program, be housed in the Office of Child Development of HEW. The House bill provides only that the National Center and the demonstration program be housed in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I have received a letter from the under secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Frank Carlucci, stating:

Should S. 1191 be enacted with no organizational requirements specified it is my intention, consistent with existing policy, to give responsibility for the implementation of S. 1191 to the Office of Child Development which is in the Office of Human Development.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
Washington, D.C., December 20, 1973.

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE,
Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: As noted in the testimony of Assistant Secretary Stanley B. Thomas, Jr. before the House Select Subcommittee on Education on Friday, October 5, the Office of Human Development and within it the Office of Child Development has played the lead role in implementing the Department's child abuse initiatives.

Should S. 1191 be enacted, with no organizational requirements specified, it is my intention consistent with existing policy, to give responsibility for the implementation of S. 1191 to the Office of Child Development

which is in the Office of Human Development. This will ensure that the Department maintains the continuity of its current activity in this important area.

In addition, I want to take this opportunity to assure you that the Interagency Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect, proposed in the bill, will look to experts in the field of child abuse for advice and counsel. We believe that there are many people outside the Federal Government who have important contributions to make in the resolution of this very complicated issue. Consequently, we see no need for the specific inclusion of such a mandate in the statute. Also, it is our intention to list all of the names of those individuals who are consulted by the Interagency Advisory Board in the report to the Congress required by the legislation.

Sincerely,

FRANK CARLUCCI,
Secretary.

Mr. MONDALE. Second. The Senate bill has no special provision for State programs of child abuse and neglect. The House bill requires that "no less than 5%" of appropriations for the legislation be spent by States on technical assistance. In order to receive these funds, the House bill requires that a State meet a series of criteria.

The amendments before us today would place a ceiling of 20 percent on the funds that could be spent on State programs.

Third. The House bill contains two sections relating to programs for child abuse and neglect funded under other programs for Federal assistance.

First, the House bill requires that programs or projects relating to child abuse and neglect assisted under parts A or B of title IV of the Social Security Act must comply with the criteria which are applied to States qualifying for funding under this bill. The Senate bill contains no similar provision. The compromise we have reached, to which I understand the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee has no objection, would require these programs funded through the Social Security Act to comply with only 4 of the 10 criteria of this bill. Specifically, those programs would need to provide for:

The reporting of known and suspected instances of child abuse and neglect;

Prompt initiation of investigations of reported cases of child abuse and immediate steps to protect the health and welfare of the abused or neglected child;

Methods to preserve the confidentiality of all records; and

Cooperation of law enforcement officials, courts, and human services agencies.

Second, the House bill requires that the Secretary promulgate regulations to coordinate child abuse and neglect programs funded under this act with those assisted under other programs of Federal assistance. It also requires that suitable programs related to child abuse and neglect under this act be available for children receiving aid or services under programs assisted under parts a and b of title IV of the Social Security Act. The Senate bill has no similar provisions.

The compromise we have agreed to requires the Secretary to promulgate regulations and make arrangements to as-

sure effective coordination between programs funded under this act and other such programs assisted by Federal funds.

Fourth. The Senate bill authorizes creation of a National Commission on Child Abuse and Neglect to study some of the unresolved issues in the field and to report on the effectiveness of the Federal effort.

The House bill does not authorize a commission. It provides instead for creation of an advisory committee of HEW employees to oversee the Federal efforts on child abuse and neglect.

In the letter I received today from Mr. Carlucci, HEW states that this advisory board "will look to experts in the field of child abuse for advice and counsel. We believe that there are many people outside the Federal Government who have important contributions to make * * *"

Fifth. The Senate authorizes \$10 million the first year and \$20 million for each of the next 4 years. The House bill authorizes \$15 million for the first year, \$20 million the second year, and \$25 million the third year.

The amendments before us would provide for a 4-year bill with authorizations of \$15 million the first year, \$20 million the second, and \$25 million in the third and fourth years.

Sixth. The Senate bill "authorizes and directs" HEW to establish a demonstration program in child abuse and neglect. In the House bill, the phrase "and directs" was dropped.

The amendment before us today accepts the House language and requires that at least 50 percent of the appropriations for this bill be spent on the demonstration grant program. The purpose of this is to assure that this portion of the bill is actually implemented.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support the amendments before us today. Each year some 60,000 children in this country are reported to have been abused—some to the point of permanent injury and even death. At least 700 die annually as a result of child abuse. In the course of my subcommittee's hearings we viewed slides showing horribly battered children who had been brought to hospitals for treatment. I personally visited victims of child abuse in hospitals in Washington, New York, and Denver. And I heard—from her own mouth—the sad story of a mother who nearly killed her child before she could convince any person or agency to provide her with the help she knew she so desperately needed.

There are ways to treat child abuse. We know that a strong, healthy family is the best cure for a child abuse situation. We know that the adults who abuse children were usually abused themselves as children, and that we can only stop this terrible cycle if we provide opportunities for rehabilitation.

I am encouraged by the interest shown by the Congress and by the public in this legislation. I am hopeful that if the Senate approves the amended version of S. 1191 today we can see this legislation translated into quick and effective action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT ON H.R. 11333, SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when H.R. 11333, the social security bill, is before the Senate, there be a time limitation of 1 hour on an amendment by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Long), the chairman of the committee, to be offered en bloc, and 1 hour on the bill, the time in each instance to be divided between Senator Long and Senator CURTIS or their designees.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN. Reserving the right to object, is this the social security bill?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mr. ALLEN. What about other amendments?

Mr. LONG. Perhaps I can explain.

The social security bill is in conference, and it will necessarily have to remain in conference, because there are important items in conference to which the House does not want to say "no," but which the House cannot accept without further consideration. So we are proposing to call up a social security bill that remained in the committee, to amend it by adding those items on which pensioners and the poor will be victimized unless we act between now and January, those items which have an immediate urgency about them, and leave the other items, which include the big cost items, in conference.

I can say that the cost-of-living social security and SSI increases are already included in H.R. 11333. As to the social services regulations that are of great interest to the States, any change in the old regulations would simply be postponed until January 1975 while the Mondale amendment relating to social services is ironed out next year between the conferees.

The big cost amendments, such as the coverage of drugs under medicare, the work bonus, the increase in the social security earnings limit, and other, will remain in conference between the two Houses.

We are informed that commitments have been made on the House side that before the House agrees to or rejects some of those amendments, the House will hold hearings in the Ways and Means Committee. The agreement among the conferees is that we will continue to work on these amendments and work out the best bill we can next year, but that meanwhile we should not adjourn without assuring social security beneficiaries and the aged, blind, and disabled poor that they will get the cost-of-living increases which the Senate has already approved, and that the unintended loss of food stamps eligibility or medicaid eligibility by the poor will be prevented, and other urgent items taken care of. To fail to take care of these various urgent items before the Senate and the House adjourn would mean that a great deal of inequity and injustice would occur.

Mr. ALLEN. What about the added tax and the added wages subject to

social security? Would they be included in the amendment—the increase in tax and the increase in the amount covered?

Mr. LONG. As I recall the structure of the House bill, there is no increase in the total social security tax rate over the next few years. There would be an increase in the tax base next year, from \$12,600 to \$13,200. I intend to place in the RECORD tonight a summary of the items we believe the House would be willing to accept so that Senators can read it tomorrow.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I think the Senator from Alabama has done the Senate a service by asking these questions. I do not see how we could agree to a 1 hour time limitation on a bill on this basis.

Mr. LONG. We have not asked anyone to agree to a limitation on amendments. At this late hour in the session any Senator who does not like a bill has the power to kill it.

Mr. GRIFFIN. We are talking about a bill involving billions of dollars. I am surprised that the Senator is talking about no provision for taxes to pay for it.

Mr. LONG. There will be an increase in the tax rates for the social security cash benefit programs, but for the next few years it will be offset by a decrease in the medicare tax rates, resulting in no increase in the overall social security tax rates. Everything we are talking about is much less than the Senate voted for. We are talking about a measure that would cost a great deal less than what the Senate voted for. We would hope to trim down to simply provide a stopgap bill, other than the cost-of-living social security and SSI increases, so that we will not do an irresponsible thing when we adjourn and come back in January.

I did not mention one item that I should have, and the Senator from New York knows about it. The Javits amendment relating to unemployment insurance is one item that will remain in conference. But we believe the House will accept the amendment for a 90-day period so that no one will lose benefits because we quit without having resolved that matter.

I can assure the Senator that no one is going to be jeopardized, because there is no limitation on amendments to be offered, and none is being asked. Senators can offer amendments from now until kingdom come. I could kill the bill and every other Senator could kill the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is my understanding that the ranking Republican member of the committee, the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS) is in favor of this proposal; that all members of the committee on the conference are, and all members on the committee and not in the conference that the chairman had access to indicated approval of this proposal.

Mr. LONG. Let me say we felt that it will take almost unanimous consent to pass this bill tomorrow. But the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS) felt he could persuade the overwhelming majority of conservative members to do that, and the Senator from Minnesota,

(Mr. MONDALE) felt he could persuade the liberal members to do that, and I would hope to persuade those who now straddle both sides.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Perhaps I misunderstand. The unanimous consent request related only to the amendment—

Mr. LONG. To be offered by me.

Mr. GRIFFIN. That the Senator from Louisiana is going to offer on the bill. But if other amendments would be offered—

Mr. LONG. There would be no limitation.

Mr. GRIFFIN. The majority leader is correct in that the ranking Republican member (Mr. CURTIS), in the absence of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), agreed to this, and in view of the fact there is not an absolute time limit on the whole subject and amendments can be offered without limitation, I will not object.

Mr. LONG. I thank the Senator. I feel confident he will not regret giving consent, and if he does, I will find a way to accommodate him.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I understand this is the only way, and it almost calls for unanimous consent, in which anything can be done by means of which an agreement could be reached between the two Houses which would be of benefit to the people on social security beginning the first of next year.

Mr. LONG. It is just about that way, I would say to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is a skeletal bill compared with the Senate-passed bill.

Mr. LONG. That is the point. It is very much a skeleton version, including the items which must be passed before we adjourn sine die, without which there would be a lot of hardship on many people.

Mr. JAVITS. Will the House have passed this bill by the time it gets here in the morning with the amendments of the Senator from Louisiana, or will it take the House bill as we amended?

Mr. LONG. We would hope the House will accept the House bill as it will be amended by the Senate.

Mr. JAVITS. Fine.

Mr. LONG. We have been conferring with the House, and we know which items the House conferees on H.R. 3153 would be willing to recommend that the House accept at this time. It will take a two-thirds vote over there, but they think they can persuade the House to do that. We have high hopes we can persuade the House to vote this stopgap legislation through so that we can go home in a responsible fashion and continue to work on the big items in conference.

Mr. JAVITS. The only point of the limitation is that the Senator from Louisiana, the chairman of the committee, is limiting himself, really. Is that right? The Senator gets 1 hour on the bill and 1 hour on the amendments. It would limit everybody on the bill but not on the amendments.

Mr. LONG. I would like a limitation on the amendments I am offering en bloc. I am trying to indicate to Senators who have a special interest, like the Senator from New York, what the situation is.

I am asking for a limitation on my amendment, but not on amendments by other Senators.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I have always felt the conference committee on the bills performs a great service in taking a Christmas tree bill and trimming it down considerably. I had anticipated that would be the case here if they considered it as part of one package. But what is being considered now is that certain goodies will be taken from the tree and put in a package, and we are supposed to accept that sight unseen.

I feel the proposal by the distinguished Senator would probably work to the detriment of the rest of the bill because the veto-proof matters would be passed on this new bill that is being brought up and would not be in the bill that is now in conference to guarantee its signature. Has the Senator considered that?

Mr. LONG. I have some familiarity with the ability of the Senator from Alabama and others in this body to prevent the Senate from passing the measure when they think it would be a very bad idea. I can assure the Senator that the parliamentary rights he has with respect to this bill greatly exceed the rights he would have from a parliamentary point of view if we were bringing back a conference report, which I wish we could. I am trying to offer to the Senate the bill that the conference report would be if we were able to bring one back now.

Mr. ALLEN. But what occurs to me is that the distinguished Senator from Louisiana is asking the Senate, to use an expression used down our way, to buy a pig in a poke because we do not know what is being suggested by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana from his sketchy recital of it.

Mr. LONG. All I am asking is that the Senate accord those of us who are conferees of the Senate the opportunity to have a vote on this amendment, and if the Senate, having agreed on it, is dissatisfied or if any one Senator feels sufficiently unhappy with it that he wants to kill the bill, he has all the power he needs to offer amendments and to discuss the matter and bring the whole thing to a halt. But I do not think the Senate is going to want to do that.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, since the Senator wants to place a limitation on his amendment, why cannot unanimous consent be given to that, and leave the bill wide open?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what was the request?

Mr. ALLEN. Put the 1-hour limitation on the Senator's amendment and have no limitation on the bill itself.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Very well.

Mr. President, I make that request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPORT TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI FOR 1973

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, at the end of each session of Congress, and as the calendar year draws to a close, it has

been my practice to make a report to the people of Mississippi concerning the matters which have received my particular attention during the year, and which I believe are of special interest to the citizens of our State. They have entrusted me with heavy responsibilities to act in their behalf, and I would like to tell them what has been accomplished.

In past years I have commented that to me making this report is a privilege. This year to be able to make the report is a particular privilege. I have recovered from the gunshot wounds that I received from armed robbers in January, and have returned to my duties as your Senator. I am deeply grateful to have been spared, and to resume a full daily schedule. During my convalescence in the hospital I made full use of the telephone to confer with colleagues, constituents, and officials from the executive departments of the Government. Many came to the hospital to visit me and to confer on matters of mutual interest. I directed the activities of my staff, of course, and kept well informed as to daily occurrences. Much was accomplished during this period, but it was a truly wonderful experience for me when I was able to return to my office and the Senate floor on a full-time basis.

I cannot adequately say how grateful I am to all the Mississippians who told me that I was in their thoughts and in their prayers during the critical period of my illness. I know that this had a direct effect on my recovery, and I am deeply grateful. I want to thank each one for every prayer and every message. Every card and letter, gift, or flowers, or other expression of support was of great help to me. These to me were expressions of confidence that inspired strength and determination. To have so many do so much for me, and for my recovery, is such a tribute and a challenge that I know I cannot repay it, but with all my ability, I will try.

During the course of the year, both when I was ill or convalescing and when I was at my office, I received many courtesies and much help from the other Members of the Mississippi delegation in Congress, and I want to thank them warmly for this. My colleagues in the Senate have been very kind to me also, and generous in their support of legislation that is helpful to our State. My office staff has worked with dedication and has tried hard to help in the many thousands of cases where my constituents have asked for assistance in trying to resolve a personal problem involving some Federal agency.

This has been a difficult year for me, of course, because of my injury. I missed a number of votes on the Senate floor, which I greatly regret, but I am pleased to be able to say that these are the first votes that I have missed because of illness since June 23, 1949. I have been fortunate to have such good health over the years.

In spite of the difficulties, however, much constructive work has been accomplished during 1973. I will report on it, under the following headings, to the people of Mississippi.