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basis, there would appear to be some opportunity for further fiscal stimulus to a soft economy.

However, my examination of the details of the budget indicate that the deficit may be as high as \$20 billion for the coming year, and that the "full-employment" budget has become a victim of inflation.

AN OVERSTATEMENT

Revenues for the fiscal year 1975 are officially estimated at \$295 billion. But on the basis of the same general economic assumptions (a 1974 gross national product of \$1,390 billion and an unemployment rate of 5.5%), the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation estimated receipts for the year at \$287 billion, or \$8 billion lower.

About \$3 billion of the discrepancy is due to the tax legislation which the administration has proposed, mainly the so-called tax on windfall oil profits. The present outlook is dim for congressional action raising oil industry taxes by that amount. All in all, federal revenues seem to be overestimated by \$6-\$8 billion.

On the expenditure side, the estimate for unemployment compensation may turn out to be low, particularly if the unemployment rate exceeds the administration's expectation of 5.5% for the calendar year 1974. Even if the economy turns up in the second half, it is most unlikely that the real rate of growth will be sufficiently rapid to absorb the growing labor force. Thus, it is likely that, from the current level of 5.2%, the rate of unemployment will rise and exceed 5.5% for the year as a whole.

On the basis of past experience, it is likely that the administration and Congress will both take a more liberal attitude toward spending in general as the unemployment rate continues to rise. Hence, an election year may well result in the economic slowdown compelling an increase in government outlays substantially beyond the budget requests. At least in the past, the policy reaction has been "too much, too late." All in all, expenditures are likely to be \$2 billion to \$4 billion above the fiscal 1975 estimate.

There is one further area that deserves our attention, the fairly new phenomenon of the so-called "off-budget" agencies. The term was introduced for the first time in the 1975 budget. It does not include many items which would seem to fit the title, such as the government-chartered Federal Land Banks and the Federal National Mortgage Association. These enterprises, which have become privately owned in recent years, properly are excluded from the budget.

The new category of "off-budget" agencies is limited to enterprises which are entirely federally owned and controlled—the Export-Import Bank, the Postal Service, the Rural Electrification Administration; they are truly part of the federal government. The only thing that separates them from the agencies that are included in that budget is that Congress has passed laws which arbitrarily move their financial transactions out of the budget. The result is clear: The total of federal expenditures and the resultant budget deficit are both lower than they would be if this arbitrary change had not occurred.

It is noteworthy that when the Treasury reports the federal government's total borrowings from the public, the \$3 billion of financial requirements of the off-budget agencies are added back in! Thus, total expenditure overruns and revenue shortfalls could easily convert the anticipated \$9.4 billion deficit to a substantial \$20 billion net injection of federal purchasing power into the economy's income stream in the year ahead.

There are some of course who would react to this situation by shifting the debate to

the so-called full-employment budget. Even after allowing for the \$3 billion of federal spending by the off-budget agencies, this measure of federal finance would still show a comfortable and comforting \$5 billion surplus in fiscal 1975. But here account must be taken of two key shortcomings of this series: (1) the 4% unemployment assumption and (2) the impact of inflation.

Without rekindling the debate as to whether 4% unemployment is a feasible target, it is important to understand that the choice of unemployment assumption can be critical to determining whether the full-employment budget registers a surplus or a deficit for any given time period. If we take at face value the estimates in the January budget and do nothing more than raise the unemployment assumption, we will lower if not eliminate the projected "full employment" surplus.

As shown in the table below, at 4.5% unemployment, the full employment budget registers a \$5 billion deficit rather than an \$8 billion surplus. This change occurs because revenues are more than twice as sensitive as expenditures to changes in the level of economic activity. (Technically, the "income" elasticity of federal revenues is 1.1 and of expenditures only 0.5 in the short run.)

TABLE A.—1975 FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET

(Dollars in billions)

Unemployment assumption	Revenues	Expenditures	Surplus (+) or deficit (-)
4.0 percent.....	\$311	\$303	+\$8
4.5 percent.....	299	303	-4
4.8 percent.....	296	304	-8

A similar analysis can be performed to show the impact of inflation. The more rapid the rate of inflation, the smaller the deficit or the larger the surplus that is registered in this budget series. As shown in the table below, shifting from the 7% inflation assumed used in the budget to the more customary 3% reduces the projected full-employment surplus from \$8 billion to \$2 billion.

TABLE B.—1975 FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET

(Dollars in billions)

Inflation assumption	Revenues	Expenditures	Surplus (+) or deficit (-)
7 percent.....	\$311	\$303	+\$8
3 percent.....	299	297	+2
0 percent.....	290	292	-2

To see what the total effect of inflation on the full-employment budget concept is, we can observe the figures that would result from no change in price levels—a \$2 billion deficit in the "real" full employment budget. The purpose of this analysis is not to question the realism of the 7% inflation assumption used in the January budget. Rather, it is to cast grave doubt over the validity of using the full-employment budget numbers as presently computed as an indicator of fiscal restraint during a period of substantial inflation.

A POWERFUL STIMULANT

Contrary to the views of those who are advocating reductions in the federal personal income tax, it can be seen that a very substantial amount of fiscal stimulus is already programmed and foreseeable in the federal budget for the coming year.

Reducing federal taxes may be attractive in an election year. Yet, given the inevitable lags in voting and implementing a change in

policy, a 1974 tax cut would have little effect on employment this year. But it would likely have a substantial inflationary impact during an economic upturn in 1975.

GUIDE FOR FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, a concise guide to programs administered by the U.S. Office of Education for fiscal year 1974 appears in the March 1974 issue of American Education. The guide clearly and simply outlines the types of assistance available, the amounts appropriated, and basic application information.

Because this table would be helpful to students, teachers, school administrators, and others interested in education in Minnesota and throughout the Nation, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

FEDERAL FUNDS: GUIDE TO OE-ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1974

The Federal Government is a major source of financial support and technical assistance to the Nation's schools and colleges, chiefly through the U.S. Office of Education (OE). As a major component of the Education Division of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, OE administers programs covering virtually every level and aspect of education. These programs and the Fiscal Year 1974 funds appropriated by Congress in support of them are listed on the following pages.

For easy reference, the programs are presented in categories or groupings that indicate whether they serve individuals or institutions and the nature of their support, for example, research or construction. Since the several phases of one program or activity may serve more than one category, a given program may be listed more than once.

It is important to note that under special provisions of the HEW Appropriations Bill, the President is authorized to withhold from obligation and expenditure up to \$400 million of the total, with the reservation that funds appropriated for no one program, activity, or project may be reduced by more than five percent. With that withholding option taken into account, the Office of Education's funding level for Fiscal Year 1974 comes to \$5,936,944,000. This sum does not include the FY 1974 appropriation of \$75 million for the National Institute of Education, the other major component of the HEW Education Division.

It should also be noted that distribution of OE funds for Title I of the Elementary and secondary Education Act is subject to a special "hold harmless" provision. Under this provision allocations will be made in such a manner that no State will receive less than 100 percent and no more than 120 percent of the amounts it received in FY 1973. Within each State, no local education agency will receive less than 90 percent of the amount it received in FY 1973, with no stated ceiling on amounts above that level.

Reprints of the "Guide to OE-Administered Programs, Fiscal Year 1974" are available. A single copy may be obtained free on request to American Education, P.O. Box 9000, Alexandria, VA 22304. Multiple copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 at 25 cents each (25 percent discount on orders over 100). When ordering, please specify OE-74-01016.

GROUP I: TO INSTITUTIONS, AGENCIES, AND ORGANIZATIONS

Type of assistance	Authorizing legislation	Purpose	Appropriation (dollars)	Who may apply	Where to apply
PT. A—FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS					
1. Bilingual education	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title VII.	To develop and operate programs for children aged 3-18 who have limited English-speaking ability.	50,350,000	Local education agencies or institutions of higher education applying jointly with local education agencies.	OE Grant Application Control Center.
2. Comprehensive planning and evaluation.	Elementary and Secondary Education Act title V-C.	To improve State and local comprehensive planning and evaluation of education programs.	4,750,000	State and local education agencies.	OE Division of State Assistance.
3. Follow Through	Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (amended by Public Law 90-222).	To extend into primary grades the educational gains made by deprived children in Head Start or similar preschool programs.	41,000,000	Local education or other agencies nominated by State education agencies in accordance with OE and OEO criteria.	OE Division of Follow Through.
4. Incentive grants	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title I, pt. B (amended by Public Law 91-230).	To encourage greater State and local expenditures for education.	17,855,000	State education agencies that exceed the national effort index.	OE Division of Compensatory Education.
5. Innovative and exemplary programs—supplementary centers.	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title III.	To support innovative and exemplary projects.	145,168,000	Local education agencies	State education agencies, or OE Division of Supplementary Centers and Services.
6. Indian education	Indian Education Act (Public Law 92-318) title IV, pt. A.	To aid local education agencies and Indian controlled schools on or near reservations meet the special educational needs of Indian children.	25,000,000	Local education agencies and Indian controlled schools on or near reservations.	OE Office of Indian Education.
7. Programs for children in State institutions for the neglected and delinquent.	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title I (amended by Public Law 89-750).	To improve the education of delinquent and neglected children in State institutions.	25,449,000	State parent agencies	State education agencies.
8. Programs for disadvantaged children.	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title I (amended by Public Law 89-750).	To meet educational needs of deprived children.	1,440,332,000	Local school districts	State education agencies.
9. Programs for Indian children	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title I (amended by Public Law 89-750).	To provide additional educational assistance to Indian children in federally operated schools.	15,809,936	Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior.
10. Programs for migratory children.	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title I (amended by Public Law 89-750).	To meet educational needs of children of migratory farm-workers.	98,331,000	Local school districts	State education agencies.
11. School library resources and instructional materials.	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title II.	To help provide school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials.	90,250,000	Local education agencies	OE Division of Library programs.
12. Special grants to urban and rural school districts with high concentrations of poor children.	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title IV, pt. C (amended by Public Law 91-230).	To improve education of disadvantaged children.	47,701,000	Local school districts	State education agencies.
13. Special projects in Indian education.	Indian Education Act (Public Law 92-318), title IV, pts. B and C.	To support planning, pilot, and demonstration projects for the improvement of educational opportunities for Indian children and to develop training programs for educational personnel.	15,000,000	Indian tribes, organizations, and institutions; State and local education agencies and federally supported elementary and secondary schools for Indian children.	OE Office of Indian Education.
14. State administration of ESEA Title I programs.	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title I (amended by Public Law 89-750).	To strengthen administration of ESEA, title I.	18,048,000	State education agencies	OE Division of Compensatory Education.
15. Strengthening State education agencies.	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title V-A.	To improve leadership resources of State education agencies.	34,675,000	State education agencies, combinations thereof, and public regional interstate commissions.	OE Division of State Assistance.
PT. B—FOR STRENGTHENING ORGANIZATIONAL RESOURCES					
16. Library services	Library Services and Construction Act, title I.	To extend and improve public library services, institutional library services, and library services to physically handicapped persons.	44,019,000	State library administrative agencies.	OE Division of Library programs.
17. Interlibrary cooperation	Library Services and Construction Act, title III.	To establish and operate cooperative networks of libraries.	2,730,000	State library administrative agencies.	OE Division of Library programs.
18. State administration (of NDEA programs).	National Defense Education Act, title III.	To strengthen administration in State education agencies for supervisory and related services to elementary and secondary schools.	2,000,000	State education agencies	OE Division of Library programs.
19. Instruction in nonpublic schools	National Defense Education Act, title III, sec. 305.	To provide interest bearing loans to private schools to improve instruction of academic subjects.	250,000	Nonprofit private elementary and secondary schools.	OE Division of Library programs.
20. Instruction in public schools	National Defense Education Act, title III.	To strengthen instruction of academic subjects in public schools.	26,250,000	State education agencies	OE Division of Library programs.
21. Educational personnel training and development.	Education Professions Development Act (Public Law 90-35).	To support, broaden and strengthen training of teachers and other educational personnel.	26,179,000	State and local education agencies, colleges, and universities.	OE Division of Educational Systems Development.
22. Teacher Corps	Education Professions Development Act, pt. B-1.	To improve educational opportunities for children of low-income families and to improve the quality of programs of teacher education for noncertified and inexperienced teacher interns.	37,500,000	Institutions of higher education, local education agencies and State education agencies.	OE Teacher Corps Office.
23. Special programs serving schools in low-income areas.	Education Professions Development Act (Public Law 90-35).	To train or retrain persons for career ladder positions or for staff positions in urban and rural poverty schools; to introduce change in the ways in which teachers are trained and utilized.	46,229,000	State and local education agencies, colleges, and universities.	OE Division of Educational Systems Development.
24. Educational broadcasting facilities.	Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, as amended.	To aid in the acquisition and installation of broadcast equipment for educational radio and TV.	15,675,000	Nonprofit agencies, public colleges, State broadcast agencies, and education agencies.	OE Division of Technology and Environmental Education.
25. Sesame Street—Electric Company.	Cooperative Research Act	To fund children's public television programs.	3,000,000	Children's Television Workshop (only).	OE Division of Technology and Environmental Education.
26. Projects in environmental education.	Environmental Education Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-516).	To develop environmental and ecological awareness and problem-solving skills through education programs conducted by formal and nonformal educational organizations and institutions.	1,900,000	Colleges and universities, post-secondary schools, local and State education agencies and other public and private nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations.	OE Division of Technology and Environmental Education.

GROUP I: TO INSTITUTIONS, AGENCIES, AND ORGANIZATIONS—Continued

Type of assistance	Authorizing legislation	Purpose	Appropriation (dollars)	Who may apply	Where to apply
PT. B—FOR STRENGTHENING ORGANIZATIONAL RESOURCES—Continued					
27. Drug abuse education and related programs and activities.	Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-527).	To organize and train drug education leadership teams at State and local levels; to provide technical assistance to these teams; to develop programs and leadership to combat causes of drug abuse.	5,700,000	Institutions of higher education; State and local education agencies; public and private education or research agencies; institutions and organizations (sec. 3); public or private non-profit agencies, organizations, and institutions (sec. 4).	OE Division of Drug Education, Nutrition, and Health programs.
PT. C—FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS					
28. Advanced institutional development.	Higher Education Act of 1965, title III, as amended.	To assist selected developing institutions enter the mainstream of higher education.	99,992,000	Developing institutions with demonstrated progress.	OE Division of Institutional Support.
29. College Library Resources.	Higher Education Act of 1965, title II-A.	To strengthen library resources of junior colleges, colleges, universities, and postsecondary vocational schools.	9,975,000	Postsecondary institutions.	OE Division of Library programs.
30. College Work-Study.	Higher Education Act of 1965, title IV-C, as amended.	To stimulate and promote the part-time employment of postsecondary students of great financial need.	270,200,000	Colleges, universities, vocational, and proprietary schools.	OE Office of Student Assistance, Division of Student Support and Special programs.
31. Cooperative education programs.	Higher Education Act of 1965, title IV-D, as amended.	To support the planning and implementation of cooperative education programs at higher education institutions.	10,750,000	Colleges and universities.	OE Division of Institutional Support.
32. National Direct Student Loan program.	Higher Education Act of 1965, title IV-E, as amended.	To assist in setting up funds at institutions of higher education for the purpose of making low-interest loans to graduate and undergraduate students attending at least half-time.	293,000,000	College and universities.	OE Office of Student Assistance, Division of Student Support and Special programs.
33. Cuban student loans.	Migration and Refugee Assistance Act.	To provide a loan fund to aid Cuban refugee students.	2,600,000	Colleges and universities.	OE Office of Student Assistance, Division of Student Support and Special programs.
34. Endowments to agriculture and mechanic arts colleges.	Bankhead-Jones and Morrill Acts.	To support instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts in land-grant colleges.	12,200,000	The 69 land-grant colleges.	OE Division of Institutional Support.
35. State student incentive grants.	Higher Education Act, title IV.	To encourage States to increase their appropriations for grants to needy students or to develop such grant programs where they do not exist (Grants are on a matching 50-50 basis).	19,000,000	State education agencies.	OE Office of Student Assistance.
36. Higher education innovation and reform.	Education Amendments of 1972.	To aid higher education in generating reforms in curriculum development, teaching, and administration.	10,000,000	Postsecondary institutions and related organizations.	Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (ASE).
37. National teaching fellowships and professors emeriti. ²	Higher Education Act of 1965.	To strengthen the teaching resources of developing institutions.	(see 1, 28)	Developing institutions nominating prospective fellows from established institutions and retired scholars.	OE Division of Institutional Support.
38. State Administration of Higher Education Act, titles VI-A and VII-A programs.	Higher Education Act, title XII.	To help States administer programs under title VI and VII of Higher Education Act.	3,000,000	State commissions that administer academic facilities instructional equipment programs.	OE Division of Training and Facilities.
39. University community service programs.	Higher Education Act of 1965, title I, as amended.	To strengthen higher education capabilities in helping communities solve their problems.	14,250,000	Colleges and universities.	State agencies or institutions designated to administer State plans (information from OE Office of Institutional Support and International Programs).
40. Strengthening developing institutions.	Higher Education Act of 1965, title III.	To provide partial support for cooperative arrangements between developing and established institutions.	(see 1, 28)	Accredited colleges and universities in existence at least 5 years.	OE Division of Institutional Support.
41. Student Special Services.	Higher Education Amendments of 1968, title I-A.	To assist low-income and handicapped students to complete postsecondary education.	23,000,000	Accredited institutions of higher learning or consortiums.	HEW Regional Offices.
42. Veterans cost-of-instruction.	Higher Education Act, Title X.	To encourage recruitment and counseling of veterans by postsecondary education institutions.	23,750,000	Postsecondary education institutions.	OE Veterans Program Unit.
43. Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants.	Education Amendments of 1972.	To assist students of exceptional financial need to pursue a postsecondary education.	210,300,000	Participating educational institutions.	OE Division of Student Support and Special Programs.
44. Talent Search.	Higher Education Act of 1965, title IV-A, as amended.	To assist in identifying and encouraging promising students to complete high school and pursue postsecondary education.		Institutions of higher education and combinations of such institutions, public and private nonprofit agencies, and public and private organizations.	HEW Regional Offices.
45. Undergraduate instructional equipment.	Higher Education Act of 1965, title VI-A.	To improve undergraduate instruction.	11,875,000	Institutions of higher education, including vocational and technical schools and hospital schools of nursing.	Division of Institutional Support.
46. Upward Bound.	Higher Education Act of 1965, title IV-A, as amended.	To generate skills and motivation for young people with low-income backgrounds and inadequate high school preparation.	38,331,000	Accredited institutions of higher education and secondary or postsecondary schools capable of providing residential facilities.	HEW Regional Offices.
47. Fellowships for higher education personnel.	Education Professions Development Act, pt. E.	To train persons to serve as teachers, administrators, or education specialists in higher education.	2,100,000	Institutions of higher education with graduate programs.	OE Division of Training and Facilities.

GROUP I: TO INSTITUTIONS, AGENCIES, AND ORGANIZATIONS—Continued

Type of assistance	Authorizing legislation	Purpose	Appropriation (dollars)	Who may apply	Where to apply
PT. D—FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED					
48. Deaf-blind centers.....	Education of the Handicapped Act, title VI-C (Public Law 91-230).	To develop centers and services for deaf-blind children and their parents.	14,055,000	State education agencies, universities, medical centers, public or nonprofit agencies.	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services.
49. Early education for handicapped children.	Education of the Handicapped Act, title VI-C (Public Law 91-230).	To develop model preschool and early education programs for handicapped children.	12,000,000	Public agencies and private nonprofit agencies.	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services.
50. Information and recruitment for handicapped.	Education of the Handicapped Act, title VI-D (Public Law 91-230).	To improve the recruitment of educational personnel and the dissemination of information on educational opportunities for the handicapped.	500,000	Public agencies and private nonprofit agencies and organizations.	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services.
51. Media services and captioned film loan program (films).	Education of the Handicapped Act, title VI-F (Public Law 91-230).	To advance the handicapped through film and other media, including a captioned film loan service for cultural and educational enrichment of the deaf.	13,000,000	State or local public agencies, schools, and organizations which serve the handicapped, their parents, employers, or potential employers.	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services.
52. Media services and captioned film loan program (centers).	(As above).....	To establish and operate a national center on educational media for the handicapped.	(included in 51 above)	Institutions of higher education.....	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services.
53. Media services and captioned film loan program (research).	(As above).....	To contract for research in the use of educational and training films and other educational media for the handicapped and/or their production and distribution.	(included in 51 above)	By invitation.....	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services.
54. Media services and captioned film loan program (training).	(As above).....	To contract for training persons in the use of educational media for the handicapped.	(included in 51 above)	Public or other nonprofit institutions of higher education for teachers, trainees, or other specialists.	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services.
55. Programs for children with specific learning disabilities.	Education of the Handicapped Act, title VI-G (Public Law 91-230).	To provide for research, training of personnel and to establish model centers for the improvement of education of children with learning disabilities.	3,250,000	Institutions of higher education, State and local educational agencies, and other public and private nonprofit agencies.	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services.
56. Programs for the handicapped (aid to States).	Education of the Handicapped Act, title VI-B (Public Law 91-230).	To strengthen educational and related services for handicapped children.	47,500,000	State education agencies.....	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services.
57. Programs for the handicapped in State-supported schools.	Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title I (Public Law 89-313, as amended).	To strengthen programs for children in State-supported schools.	85,778,000	Eligible State agencies.....	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services.
58. Personnel training for the education of the handicapped.	Education of the Handicapped Act, title VI-D (Public Law 91-230).	To prepare and inform teachers and others who educate handicapped children.	39,615,000	State education agencies, colleges, universities, and other appropriate nonprofit agencies.	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Training Programs.
59. Training of physical education and recreation personnel for handicapped children.	Education of the Handicapped Act, title VI-D (Public Law 91-230).	To train physical education and recreation personnel for the handicapped.	(included in 58 above)	Institutions of higher education.....	OE Bureau of Programs for the Handicapped, Division of Training Programs.
PT. E—FOR THE SUPPORT OF OVERSEAS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS					
60. Consultant services of foreign curriculum specialists.	Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act and Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 83-480) (in excess foreign currency countries).	To support visits by foreign consultants to improve and develop resources for foreign language and area studies.	160,000	Colleges, consortiums, local and State education agencies, nonprofit education organizations.	OE Division of International Education.
61. Group projects abroad for language and area studies in non-Western areas.	Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act and Public Law 83-480 (in excess foreign currency countries).	To promote development of international studies.	* 2,300,000	Colleges, universities, consortiums, local and State education agencies, nonprofit education organizations.	OE Division of International Education.
62. Institutional cooperative research abroad for comparative and cross-cultural studies.	Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-480).	To promote research on educational problems of mutual concern to American and foreign educators.	(included in 61 above)	Colleges, universities, consortiums, local and State education agencies, nonprofit education organizations.	OE Division of International Education.
PT. F—FOR OCCUPATIONAL, ADULT, AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION					
63. Adult education.....	Adult Education Act of 1966, as amended.	To provide literacy programs for adults.	63,485,000	State education agencies.....	OE Division of Adult Education.
64. Occupational training and retraining.	Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended.	To train persons for work in fields where personnel shortages exist.	145,000,000	Local school authorities (public, private, nonprofit).	State vocational education agency (information from OE Division of Manpower Development and Training).
65. Vocational programs.....	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended.	To maintain, extend, and improve vocational education programs; to develop programs in new occupations.	* 494,227,000	Public schools.....	State boards of vocational education (information from OE Division of Vocational and Technical Education).
PT. G—FOR DESEGREGATION ASSISTANCE AND IMPACT AID					
66. Cuban refugee education.....	Migration and Refugee Assistance Act.	To help school systems meet the financial impact of Cuban refugee education.	10,000,000 (est.)	School districts with significant numbers of Cuban refugee school-age children.	OE Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas.
67. Desegregation assistance to local education agencies.	Civil Rights Act of 1964, title IV..	To aid school districts in hiring advisory specialists to train employees and provide technical assistance in matters related to desegregation.	* 21,700,000	School districts.....	OE Office of School Desegregation Programs.
68. Desegregation assistance to teacher institutes.	Civil Rights Act of 1964, title IV..	To improve ability of school personnel to deal with school desegregation problems.	(included in 67 above)	Colleges and universities.....	OE Office of School Desegregation Programs.
69. Desegregation assistance to general assistance centers and State education agencies.	Civil Rights Act of 1964, title IV..	To provide technical assistance for school desegregation activities.	(included in 67 above)	Colleges, universities and State education agencies.	OE Office of School Desegregation Programs.
70. Desegregation assistance (non-profit organizations).	Emergency School Aid Act, title VII (Public Law 92-318).	To give aid to community based efforts in support of school district E.S.A.A. programs.	19,915,000	Nonprofit organizations and groups of organizations (public or private).	HEW Regional Offices.
71. Desegregation assistance (basic grants).	Emergency School Aid Act, title VII (Public Law 92-318).	To aid school districts to eliminate or reduce minority group isolation.	146,875,000	Local public school districts.....	HEW Regional Offices.

GROUP I: TO INSTITUTIONS, AGENCIES, AND ORGANIZATIONS—Continued

Type of assistance	Authorizing legislation	Purpose	Appropriation (dollars)	Who may apply	Where to apply
PT. G—FOR DESEGREGATION ASSISTANCE AND IMPACT AID—Continued					
72. Desegregation assistance (pilot projects).	Emergency School Aid Act, title VII (Public Law 92-318).	To help school districts provide special educational assistance in minority group isolated schools.	37,341,000	Local public school districts.....	HEW Regional Offices.
73. Desegregation assistance (bilingual-bicultural programs).	Emergency School Aid Act, title VII (Public Law 92-318).	To help school districts provide bilingual programs to reduce isolation of minority language groups.	9,958,000	Local public school districts.....	HEW Regional Offices.
74. Desegregation assistance (educational TV).	Emergency School Aid Act, title VII (Public Law 92-318).	To develop and produce multi-ethnic TV presentations supporting educational improvements.	7,468,000	Nonprofit organizations, public or private.	OE Office of School Desegregation Programs.
75. Desegregation assistance (special programs).	Emergency School Aid Act, title VII (Public Law 92-318).	To support efforts serving E.S.A.A. aims in areas not included in specified programs.	12,447,000	School districts in U.S. jurisdictions other than States; and nonprofit organizations, public and private.	OE Office of School Desegregation Programs.
76. School maintenance and operation.	School Aid to Federally Impacted and Major Disaster Areas (Public Law 874).	To aid school districts on which Federal activities or major disasters have placed a financial burden.	225,820,000	Local school districts.....	OE Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas.

GROUP II: INDIVIDUALS—FOR TEACHER AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL TRAINING, AND STUDENT ASSISTANCE

1. Basic educational opportunity grants.	Education Amendments of 1972.	To provide financial assistance to postsecondary students at the undergraduate level.	475,000,000	Postsecondary education students.	P.O. Box G, Iowa City, IA 52240.
2. College work study.....	Higher Education Act of 1965, title IV-C, as amended.	To stimulate and promote the part-time employment of postsecondary students of good financial need.	(see I, 30)	Graduate, undergraduate, and vocational students enrolled at least half-time in approved educational institutions.	Participating institutions (information from OE Office of Student Assistance).
3. Cuban student loans.....	Migration and Refugee Assistance Act.	To provide a loan fund to aid Cuban refugee students.	(see I, 33)	Cubans who became refugees after Jan 1, 1959.	Participating institutions (information from OE Office of Student Assistance).
4. Direct student loans.....	Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, title IV-E.	To provide low-interest loans to postsecondary students.	(see I, 32)	Graduate and undergraduate students enrolled on at least a half-time basis.	Participating institutions (information from OE Office of Student Assistance).
5. Educational development (for educators from other countries).	Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act.	To provide opportunity for educators to observe U.S. methods, curriculum, and organization on elementary, secondary, and education levels.	350,000	Educators from abroad (including administrators, teacher trainers, education ministry officials).	OE Division of International Education.
6. Fellowships abroad for doctoral dissertation research in foreign language and area studies.	Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act.	To promote instruction in international studies through commercial lenders.	750,000	Prospective teachers of language and area studies.	Participating institutions (information from OE Division of International Education).
7. Fellowships for higher education personnel.	Education Professions Development Act, pt. E.	To train persons to serve as teachers, administrators, or education specialists in higher education.	(see I, 47)	Individuals who qualify.....	Participating institutions (information from OE office of Institutions, Support and International Programs, Division of Training and Facilities).
8. Fellowship opportunities abroad.	Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, and Public Law 83-480 (in excess foreign currency countries).	To promote instruction in international studies through grants for graduate and faculty projects.	(see I, 60)	Faculty in foreign languages and area studies.	Institutions of higher education at which applicants are enrolled or employed (information from OE Division of International Education).
9. Guaranteed student loan program.	Higher Education Act of 1965, title IV-B, as amended.	To encourage private commercial institutions and organizations to make loans for educational purposes to postsecondary students.	(*)	Students accepted for enrollment on at least a half-time basis in an eligible postsecondary educational institution.	Private lenders.
10. Interest benefits for higher education loans.	Higher Education Act of 1965, title IV-B, as amended.	To provide interest benefits for student loans through commercial lenders.	310,000,000	Students enrolled in eligible institutions of higher and vocational education.	Participating lenders (information from OE Office of Student Assistance).
11. Media services and captioned films training grants.	Education of the Handicapped Act, title VI-F (Public Law 91-230).	To improve quality of instruction available to deaf persons.	(see I, 51-54)	Persons who will use captioned film equipment.	OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Educational Services.
12. National teaching fellowships and professors emeriti.	Higher Education Act of 1965, title III.	To strengthen the teaching resources of developing institutions.	(see I, 37)	Highly qualified graduate students or junior faculty members from established institutions and retired scholars.	Participating institutions (information from OE Division of Institutional Support).
13. Personnel training for the education of the handicapped.	Education of the Handicapped Act, title VI-D (Public Law 91-230).	To prepare and inform teachers and others who educate handicapped children.	(see I, 58)	Qualified individuals.....	Participating institutions (information from OE Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Training Programs).
14. State student incentive grants...	Higher Education Act, title IV...	To encourage States to increase their appropriations for student grants to needy students or to develop such grant programs where they do not exist—grants are on a 50-50, matching funds basis.	(see I, 35)	Postsecondary education students.	State education agencies.
15. Supplemental educational opportunity Grants.	Education Amendments of 1972.	To assist students of exceptional financial need.	(see I, 43)	Postsecondary students.....	Participating educational institutions (information from OE Office of Student Assistance).
16. Teacher exchange.....	Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act.	To promote international understanding and professional competence by exchange of teachers between the United States and foreign nations.	1,320,000	Elementary and secondary school teachers, college instructors, and assistant professors.	OE Division of International Education.
17. Training of physical education and recreation personnel for handicapped children.	Education of the Handicapped Act, title VI-D.	To train physical education and recreation personnel for the handicapped.	(see I, 59)	Qualified individuals.....	Participating institutions (information from OE Bureau of Programs for the Handicapped, Division of Training Programs).
18. Teacher Corps project grants....	Education Professions Development Act, pt. B-1.	To improve educational opportunities for children of low-income families and improve the quality of programs of teacher education for both certified and inexperienced teacher interns.	(see I, 22)	Institutions of higher education, local education agencies, and State education agencies.	OE Teacher Corps Office (individuals apply to appropriate institution).

GROUP II: INDIVIDUALS—FOR TEACHER AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL TRAINING, AND STUDENT ASSISTANCE—Continued

Type of assistance	Authorizing legislation	Purpose	Appropriation (dollars)	Who may apply	Where to apply
19. Ellender Fellowships.....	Public Law 92-506.....	To assist the Close Up Foundation of Washington, D.C., to carry out its program of increasing the understanding of the Federal Government among secondary school students, and the communities they represent.	500,000	Economically disadvantaged secondary school students and secondary school teachers.	The Close Up Foundation, 1660 L St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
20. College teacher fellowships.....	Higher Education Act, title IX....	To increase the number of well qualified college teachers.	5,806,000	Prospective college teachers working toward doctoral degrees.	Participating institutions (information from OE Office of Institutional Support and International Programs, Division of Training and Facilities).
21. Librarian training.....	Higher Education Act, title II-B..	To increase opportunities for training in librarianship.	2,850,000	Prospective and/or experienced librarians and information specialists.	Participating institutions (information from OE Division of Library Programs).

GROUP III: FOR RESEARCH

1. Handicapped research and related activities.	Education of the Handicapped Act, title VI-E (Public Law 91-230).	To promote new knowledge and teaching techniques applicable to the education of the handicapped.	9,566,000	State or local education agencies and private educational organizations or research groups.	OE's Bureau of Programs for Handicapped, Division of Innovation and Development.
2. Physical education and recreation for the handicapped.	Education of the Handicapped Act, title VI-E (Public Law 91-230).	To perform research in areas of physical education and recreation for handicapped children.	350,000	State or local education agencies, public or nonprofit private educational or research agencies and organizations.	OE Bureau of Programs for Innovation and Development.
3. Vocational education curriculum development.	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended in pt. "I"	To develop standards for curriculum development in all occupational fields and promote the development and dissemination of materials for use in teaching occupational subjects.	4,000,000	State and local education agencies, private institutions and organizations.	OE Application Control Center, Office of Adult, Vocational, Technical, and Manpower Education.
4. Vocational education research (developing new careers and occupations).	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, part. C.	To develop new vocational education careers and to disseminate information about them.	9,000,000	Education agencies, private institutions, and organizations.	OE Application Control Center, Office of Adult, Vocational, Technical, and Manpower Education.
5. Vocational education research (innovative projects).	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, pt. D.	To develop, establish and operate exemplary and innovative projects to serve as models for vocational education programs.	8,000,000	State boards of education.....	OE Office of Adult, Vocational, Technical, and Manpower Education, Division of Research and Demonstration.
6. Vocational education research (meeting vocational needs of youth).	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, pt. C.	To develop programs that meet the special vocational needs of youths with academic and socio-economic handicaps.	9,000,000	Education agencies, private institutions, and organizations.	State boards of education.
7. Vocational education research (relating school curriculums to careers).	Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended, pt. D.	To stimulate the development of new methods for relating school work to occupational fields and public education to manpower agencies.	8,000,000	State boards of education, local education agencies.	DHEW regional offices.
8. Library demonstrations.....	Higher Education Act, title II-B..	To promote library and information science research and demonstrations.	1,425,000	Institutions of higher education and other public or private nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations.	OE Division of Library Programs.

GROUP IV: FOR CONSTRUCTION

1. Public schools.....	School Aid to Federally Impacted and Major Disaster Areas (Public Law 815).	Aid school districts in providing minimum school facilities in federally impacted and disaster areas.	19,000,000	Local school districts.....	DHEW regional offices.
2. Vocational facilities.....	Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.	Construct area vocational education facilities in the Appalachian region.	24,000,000	State education agencies in Appalachian region.	OE Division of Vocational and Technical Education.

¹ OE (Office of Education).

² Includes \$2,000,000 in appropriated excess foreign currencies, \$300,000 from the Bureau of Postsecondary Education.

³ At least 10 percent for handicapped.

⁴ Represents total funding figure for title IV of Civil Rights Act.

⁵ Take from a total \$3,000,000 in appropriated excess foreign currencies.

⁶ Private capital is used for these loans.

⁷ Programs that include educational personnel training.

⁸ Appropriated in previous years.

⁹ Includes funds contributed by foreign governments on a cost-sharing basis.

DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states: "No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance, or be so treated on the basis of sex under most education programs or activities receiving Federal assistance." All programs cited in this article, like every other program or activity receiving financial assistance from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, operate in compliance with this law.

CONDITIONS IN BRAZIL

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, recent events in Brazil raise new concerns for the preservation of human rights in that nation.

Many of us had hoped that the words of the new President, Gen. Ernesto Geisel during his inauguration presaged a turn toward a more open and free society.

Past events of torture and severe repression had prompted expressions of condemnation of the previous government of Brazil from a number of international and inter-American commissions concerned with violations of human rights. These continuing reports of conditions in Brazil had tainted the economic accomplishments of that regime.

Many of us saw the declarations of the new President as offering some hope for a permanent shift away from the practices of earlier military governments.

However, news reports over the weekend now disclose that a Congressman was arrested for having given a speech in the Congress condemning the excesses of the Chilean military junta.

The arrest itself contradicts the declarations and pronouncements of the new President and raises fresh concern among many observers hopeful that Brazil could move away from political repression. The resources of Brazil are among the most bountiful in the world and the opportunities for economic and social development are broad. It would

be tragic if the new administration were to continue a policy of the denial of civil liberties to its citizens.

As one Senator, I would hope that this incident would be brought to a quick close, one which would assert the freedom of speech of Brazilians and their elected representatives.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for two articles on this subject to be printed in the RECORD at this time.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 5, 1974]

BRAZIL CHARGES A CONGRESSMAN

(By Marvine Howe)

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 4.—An opposition Brazilian Congressman appeared before the