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Act of 1969. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I am today introducing legislation to extend for 2 years a transitional rule under which certain charitable remainder trusts may be amended or modified to conform to the strict requirements of the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

The Tax Reform Act of 1969 radically changed the forms for deferred gifts to charitable institutions. After 1969, for a charitable contribution of a remainder in property—other than a farm or residence—to be tax deductible, the transfer had to be a charitable remainder “unitrust,” a charitable remainder “annuity trust” or a “pooled income fund.” With the enactment of these complex provisions, Congress reversed over 50 years history by requiring these unusual types of trusts to be used in the place of the prior, more simpler format. Today, the failure of a decedent's will expressly to provide for the proper form for a charitable remainder bequest means the estate tax charitable deduction is not allowable and the charitable remainder trust itself is not exempt from income tax. Of deep concern to our Nation's schools, hospitals, and other charitable beneficiaries is the fact that the disallowance of the estate tax charitable deduction reduces the value of property eventually passing to it since the charity's remainder interest normally bears the estate tax.

In Public Law 93-483, Congress recognized that these stringent rules could work particular hardship with respect to wills and trusts drawn before the Tax Reform Act of 1969 and, accordingly, enacted section 2055(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Under this transitional rule, which applies only to decedents dying after December 31, 1969, and with respect to wills and trusts drawn before September 21, 1974, an otherwise nonqualified charitable remainder trust, if amended before December 31, 1975, to meet the 1969 act standards, will be treated as having met those standards as of the date of the decedent's death. Thus, the estate tax charitable deduction and the other tax benefits accorded to qualified charitable remainder trusts will be available.

The legislation I propose today, Mr. President, will merely extend for 2 years to December 31, 1977, the date by which wills and trusts otherwise covered by the existing transitional rule must be amended. It will make no other changes in existing law. Two factors prompt me to propose this legislation. First, although Public Law 93-484 was signed by President Ford on October 26, 1974, implementing regulations have not yet been published. I am informed that many public charities believe that this absence of final regulations has resulted in delays in reformation actions and a deferral of the receipt of charitable bequests. Thus, a further extension of the transitional rule seems appropriate.

A second and more general reason for this legislation is that, as time passes, additional unqualified wills and trusts are being discovered. Unless reformation of these existing wills and trusts continues

to be possible, funds flowing to our schools, hospitals, and other charitable organizations could be decreased notwithstanding a donor's clearly expressed intent to make such bequests.

Mr. President, I hope this important legislation will be acted upon promptly by the Congress.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 2603. A bill to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1963 to assure equal educational opportunities in vocational education programs for individuals of both sexes, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I am pleased to have the privilege today of introducing in the Senate the Women's Vocational Education Amendments of 1975.

This legislation would provide a new, much-needed emphasis on women's roles within the vocational education system, and would aim to eliminate existing barriers to the full participation of both sexes in vocational education programs.

I am proud that the Congress has strengthened its commitment to vocational education in recent years. But although we have been working hard to provide youths and adults with adequate job training through our schools, it is becoming painfully apparent that a large segment of the population has in too many cases been denied the full benefit of this increased emphasis.

While in recent years women have comprised over half of the vocational education enrollees, a large majority of them have been confined to programs which are not designed to develop marketable skills, and to “women's fields” which often lead to low-paying, dead end jobs.

We know that women currently constitute a major portion of the work force. We also know that women are working to fill serious economic needs. According to a 1974 Labor Department survey, nearly two-thirds of working women are single, divorced, widowed, separated, or have husbands who make less than \$7,000 per year. Just a year before that, however, the median salary for full-time female employees was \$6,335 per year, in contrast to \$11,186 per year for full-time male workers. One of the reasons for this major discrepancy in earnings is that women remain clustered in fewer and lower paying occupations than men. Yet vocational education has not always adequately encouraged women to prepare for and enter higher paying, traditionally male dominated fields.

Evidence of this ambivalence toward the increased training needs of women, as well as toward the full participation of women in all phases of vocational education is abundant and convincing. For example:

First. According to Pamela Roby, associate professor of sociology at the University of California at Santa Cruz, 49 percent of the 6.4 million women and girls enrolled in public vocational programs in 1972 across the Nation were being trained in home economics. Another 28 percent were being trained in

office practices. Very few were being prepared for the better paying trades, for industrial and health occupations other than nursing, or for technical jobs.

Second. A recent Office of Civil Rights survey of area vocational schools identified 17 single-sex vocational education institutions despite the title IX requirements to the contrary.

Third. A 1974 General Accounting Office report on vocational education noted that several States have practices that could discourage women from preparing for nontraditional roles. Catalogs for vocational programs, for instance, used the exclusive pronoun “he” for nearly all subjects, and used the exclusive pronoun “she” when describing secretarial and nursing courses.

Fourth. GAO further reported that sometimes classes were physically located in a manner which could encourage sex role stereotyping by grouping traditionally “feminine” courses in one building, and “male” courses in another.

Fifth. At high administrative and advisory council levels, women appear in only token numbers. In a random sample of 400 area vocational school directors, men comprised 93 percent of the directors. Also no woman is currently employed as a State director of vocational education or as a State supervisor outside of the field of business, distribution, health and home economics.

Congress has repeatedly affirmed its commitment to providing equal educational opportunity to women—first in 1972 through title IX of the education amendments, and more recently through the Women's Educational Equity Act, which I introduced in the Senate. As vital as this legislation is to educational equality in general, the continuing underrepresentation of women in the vocational education system requires an immediate, special focus.

The aim of the legislation I am introducing today is to advance the full participation of both sexes in vocational education in a variety of areas including administration—both at the national and State levels—counseling, curriculum development and materials, as well as research and training, to mention only a few.

The bill I am introducing today is the product of several months of analysis and work by a group of interested persons and experts in vocational education. It consists of a series of amendments to the Vocational Education Act, including creation of a new section authorizing special assistance to programs which show promise of addressing the problems of sex discrimination in vocational education.

In coming weeks the Subcommittee on Education will begin its intensive review of this and other expiring legislation. I am hopeful that the principles embodied in the bill introduced today can be reflected in the omnibus education bill which will be developed by the subcommittee and the full Labor and Public Welfare Committee in coming months. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2603

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Women's Vocational Education Amendments of 1975".

Sec. 2. Section 101 of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 is amended by inserting before the word "and" the second time it appears in such section a comma and the following: "to develop and carry out programs of vocational education within each State so as to overcome sex discrimination and sex stereotyping in all occupations (including the occupation of homemaking), and thereby furnish equal education opportunities in vocational education to persons of both sexes".

Sec. 3. (a) Section 104(a)(1) of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 is amended by redesignating clauses (F) and (G) as clauses (G) and (H), respectively, and by inserting immediately after clause (E) the following new clause:

"(F) familiar with the special experiences and special problems of women and problems of sex stereotyping in vocational education."

(b) Section 104(a)(1) of such Act is further amended by inserting after the second sentence thereof the following new sentence: "In making appointments under this paragraph the President shall assure that there is a balanced representation on the National Council on the basis of race, color, sex, and national origin."

(c) Section 104(b)(1)(A) of such Act is amended by redesignating subclauses (viii) and (ix) as clauses (ix) and (x), respectively, and by inserting immediately after clause (vii) the following:

"(viii) familiar with the special experiences and special problems of women and problems of sex stereotyping in vocational education."

(d) Section 104(b)(1) of such Act is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence: "In making appointments under this paragraph the Governor or the State board, as the case may be, shall assure that there is a balanced representation on the State Advisory Council on account of race, creed, color, sex, and national origin so that the Council is representative of the population of the State which that council will serve."

Sec. 4. Section 122(a)(6) of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 is amended by inserting "(A)" after "(6)" and by adding at the end thereof the following new subclause:

"(B) vocational guidance and counseling training designed to acquaint guidance counselors with (i) the changing work patterns of women, (ii) ways of effectively overcoming occupational sex stereotyping and (iii) ways of assisting girls and women to select careers solely on their occupational needs and interests, and to develop improved career counseling materials which are free.

(b) Section 122 (a) of such Act is further amended by—

(1) striking out "and" at the end of clause 7,

(2) redesignating clause 8 as subclause (B), and

(3) inserting immediately after clause 7 the following:

"(8)(A) the development of curriculum and guidance and testing materials and for in service training programs designed to overcome sex bias in vocational education programs, and support services designed to enable teachers to meet the needs of individuals enrolled in vocational education programs traditionally limited to members of the opposite sex;"

Sec. 5. (a) Section 122 of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d)(1) In addition to the amounts ap-

propriated pursuant to section 102, there are authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for each fiscal year in order to establish within the State board or any other appropriate agency of the State, an office for women. Each such office shall assist the State board in fulfilling the purposes of this Act by—

"(A) taking such action as may be necessary to create awareness of programs and activities in vocational education that are designed to reduce sex stereotyping in all vocational education programs,

"(B) gathering, analyzing, and disseminating data on the status of men and women students and employees in the vocational education programs of that State,

"(C) developing and supporting actions to correct any problems brought to the attention of that office through activities carried out under clause 2 of this sentence;

"(D) reviewing the distribution of grants by the State board to assure that the interests and needs of women are addressed in the projects assisted under this Act,

"(E) reviewing all vocational educational programs in the State for sex bias,

"(F) monitoring the implementation of laws prohibiting sex discrimination in all hiring, firing, and promotion procedures within the State relating to vocational education,

"(G) reviewing and submitting recommendations with respect to the overcoming of sex stereotyping and sex bias in vocational education programs for the annual State vocational education plan,

"(H) assisting local educational agencies and other interested parties in the State in improving vocational educational opportunities for women, and

"(I) developing an annual report on the status of women in vocational education programs in the State and furnish the report to the State Commission of Vocational Education, the State board, the State and National Advisory Councils on Vocational Education, the State Commission on the Status of Women, and the Commissioner.

Each report prepared and submitted under clause I of this subsection shall be made available to all interested persons. Each such report shall contain the self-evaluations required by regulations implementing Title 9 of receiving Federal assistance.

"(2) From the funds appropriated to carry out this subsection each State shall receive \$100,000 in each fiscal year in which an office for women has been established in accordance with this subsection.

"(3) For the purpose of this subsection, the term 'State' means the several States and the District of Columbia."

(b) Section 123(a)(2) of such Act is amended by inserting before the semicolon a comma and the following: "and establishes an office for women as an agency of such board in accordance with the provisions of section 122(d)".

Sec. 6. (a) Section 123(a) of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 is amended by redesignating paragraphs (17) and (18) of such section as paragraphs (18) and (19), respectively, and by inserting immediately after paragraph (16) the following new paragraph:

"(17) sets forth the conduct of a thorough study of the policies, procedures, materials, and administrative procedures that the State will follow in vocational education programs so as to permit equal access to such programs by both men and women, including (A) a detailed description of the policies and procedures to be followed, (B) actions that will be taken to overcome sexism in all vocational education programs, (C) incentives which will be provided to local educational agencies to develop model programs to reduce sex stereotyping in all occupations and provides for making the results of study required by this paragraph available to the public;"

(b)(1) Section 123(a)(18) (as redesign-

ated by subsection (a) of this section) is amended by inserting after the word "title" a comma and the following: "including statistical reports of enrollments in vocational education programs by sex, by race, by sex and race, by type of program, and by level of educational achievement".

(2) Section 123 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) For each fiscal year beginning after fiscal year 1976, the Commissioner shall prepare and make available to the public the statistics for each State submitted pursuant to paragraph (18) of subsection (a) of this section."

(c) Section 123(b) of such Act is amended by inserting "(1)" after "(b)" and by adding at the end of such section the following new paragraph:

"(2) Beginning in fiscal year 1976, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the Commissioner shall not approve a State plan submitted under this section until he has received assurances that the office for women established by the State pursuant to section 122 (d) has reviewed the plan, and that the State board has given due consideration to the needs of female students and the State board provides assurances that all vocational education programs described in the plan are designed to attract individuals of both sexes and that no sex stereotyping exists in such programs."

Sec. 7. (a) Section 132 of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 is amended by inserting "(a)" after the section designation, and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) In making grants and entering into contracts under section 131(a), the Commissioner and the State board shall give priority to programs and projects designed to reduce sexual stereotyping in vocational education."

(b) The section heading of such section 132 is amended to read as follows:

"USES OF FEDERAL FUNDS; PRIORITY"

Sec. 8. Section 143(b) of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 is amended by redesignating paragraph (4) of such section as paragraph (5) and by adding after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph (4):

"(4) In making grants or entering into contracts the Commissioner or the State board, as the case may be, shall give priority to programs and projects designed to reduce sex stereotyping in vocational education."

Sec. 9. (a) Section 161(a)(1) of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 161 (a) (1) There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$25,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$35,000,000, for each of the succeeding fiscal years ending prior to July 1, 1975, \$50,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, \$60,000,000, for the period beginning July 1, 1976 and ending September 30, 1977 such sums as may be necessary and for each fiscal year thereafter, \$75,000,000, for the purposes of this part. For the sums appropriated pursuant to this paragraph for each fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1975, the Commissioner shall allot to each State an amount which shall be computed in the same manner as allotments to States under section 103 except that, for the purposes of this section, there shall be no reservation of 10 per centum of such sums for research and training programs and 100 per centum of the amount appropriated pursuant to this section shall be allotted among the States. For fiscal year 1976 and each fiscal year thereafter the Commissioner shall reserve 10 per centum of the sums appropriated pursuant to this paragraph for each fiscal year for demonstration and model programs in family life education authorized under section 163, and from the remainder of such sums the Commissioner shall allot to each State an amount which shall be computed in

the same manner as allotments to States under section 103, except that for the purposes of this section, there shall be no reservation of 10 per centum of such remainder for research and training programs and 100 per centum of the amount of the remainder of the amount appropriated pursuant to this section shall be allotted among the States."

(b) Section 161 of such Act is amended by striking out subsection (b) and by redesignating subsection (c) and subsection (d) of such section as subsection (b) and subsection (c), respectively.

PART K. SPECIAL PROJECT GRANTS TO ASSIST IN OVERCOMING SEX BIAS

Sec. 199. Authorization of Appropriations.

There are authorized to be appropriated, to carry out the purposes of this part, \$5 million for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1976 and ending July 1, 1977, and for each subsequent fiscal year.

Sec. 199 A. Program Authorization

(a) The Commissioner is authorized to pay the Federal share of supporting activities which show promise of overcoming sex stereotyping and bias in vocational education.

(b) The Federal share shall not exceed 75 per centum of the cost of the application.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 2604. A bill entitled the "Adoption Information Exchange Act of 1975." Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I am introducing today a bill which would authorize creation of a national adoption information exchange in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

This is a bill which was passed by the Senate in the 93d Congress but was not enacted because it was part of a bill which was never reported from conference committee.

If anything, the need for this legislation is better documented now than it was then.

For nearly a year the Subcommittee on Children and Youth, of which I am chairman, has been looking into adoption and foster care practices in this country. We have learned that there are more than 100,000 youngsters available for adoption who do not have permanent homes. And we have also learned that there are thousands of American families who are eager and able to provide loving homes for these youngsters.

One reason that these families and children are not being brought together is that we simply do not have an effective national system for making these placements. Some States and cities and some private agencies have done a masterful job of bringing these youngsters together with families. Even in cases where a child is older, or handicapped, or from a minority group, it is clear that successful placement can occur if a family is provided with the necessary supportive resources.

This bill has the support of a broad range of organizations which are members of the adoption and foster care cluster of the National Council of Organizations for Children and Youth. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2604

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Adoption Information Exchange Act of 1975".

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is hereby authorized to provide information, utilizing computers and modern data processing methods, through a national adoption information exchange system to assist in the placement of children awaiting adoption and in the location of children, including cooperative efforts with any similar programs operated by or within foreign countries, and such other related activities as would further or facilitate adoptions.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and such sums as may be necessary for succeeding fiscal years, to carry out this section.

By Mr. HATHAWAY:

S. 2606. A bill to provide for the establishment of a National Center for Statistical Analysis of Highway Operations. Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill to establish a National Center for Statistical Analysis of Highway Operations within the Department of Transportation. In 1973 Congress recognized the need for such a center to provide current and comprehensive data to support highway safety programs, and to insure that safety moneys will be spent on programs which will yield the greatest results. In the 1973 Highway Act, we directed the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to do a feasibility study of such a Center, and in February of this year, NHTSA released its report. The feasibility and the utility of such a center, with a wide range of responsibilities, was affirmed in the NHTSA report to Congress. My legislation implements the finding of this report and directs that a national center be established within NHTSA to acquire, coordinate and analyze data bases for highway safety purposes.

Since 1966, the Federal Government has participated actively in the area of highway safety. Despite this activity, however, the human and financial cost of maintaining our automobile dominated society remains unacceptably high. In 1972, NHTSA estimated the annual financial cost of all motor vehicle accidents at over \$46 million, in addition to the human loss of 55,000 lives and the injury of some 3,800,000 people. Although the death rate fortunately declined in 1973, presumably as a result of the energy crisis and the subsequent decline in highway travel, indicators for this year are that these beneficial aspects of the energy crunch were temporary; 1975 highway accident figures are largely increasing over those of 1974.

A national center, with high visibility within NHTSA, can provide needed data and analytical support for ongoing highway safety programs at all levels of government and private activity. Although we presently have broad indicators of the dimension of the highway safety problem—such as the number of people killed and injured per year, the correlation of the use of drugs and alcohol to the occurrence of accidents—standardization and more detailed analysis of our data is needed to determine the actual causes of highway accidents, and to point the way toward the most efficient

means of reducing the accident statistics.

The center, an orderly and coordinated outgrowth of work currently being done throughout various Government agencies, will be an invaluable tool in providing an accurate foundation for ongoing and future highway safety efforts.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2606

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Center for Statistical Analysis of Highway Operations Act of 1975".

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of Transportation shall establish within the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration a National Center for Statistical Analysis of Highway Operations and through such center shall acquire, store, retrieve and analyze highway accident data and promote the standardization of information and procedures for reporting accidents on a nationwide basis.

(b) Such center shall—

(1) be established and expanded according to a phased and justified growth plan from the existing statistical and analytical effort within the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration;

(2) be initiated on a modest basis working initially to develop a few key data bases in order to facilitate future data base development by the experience gained with the initial bases, and expanded as justified by user demands;

(3) function as a complete service and support organization and liaison for the highway safety community;

(4) make major use of statistical sampling methods in obtaining nationally representative data, including maximum utilization of existing national and other statistical center services and facilities;

(5) cooperate with various State and other Federal agencies in a Federal-State-local cooperative program in order to promote definition and standardization of data requirements for the various government levels;

(6) aid in identification of problem areas and provide information for countermeasure development to remove or lessen the consequences of such accidents;

(7) assist in evaluation of existing and proposed countermeasures, including cost evaluation of those measures and the development of alternative measures;

(8) produce statistical and analytical reports on a continuous periodic basis which portray the magnitude and nature of the national highway safety problem; and

(9) maintain an adequate staff to develop, implement, and maintain improved national data bases and related services and otherwise carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of Transportation shall establish an Advisory Board for the National Center for Statistical Analysis of Highway Operations. Such Board shall be made up of representatives of public and private entities which use such National Center and shall serve to advise on and to promote the proper utilization of the Center's services and data by appropriate public and private entities.

Sec. 4. In carrying out the provisions of this Act the Secretary shall—

(1) establish appropriate procedures and mechanisms to assure the protection of individual privacy; and

(2) make an annual report to the Congress summarizing current achievements, fully detailing and justifying any request for additional resources, and containing a report