

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 91<sup>st</sup> CONGRESS  
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 115—PART 19

SEPTEMBER 11, 1969, TO SEPTEMBER 22, 1969

(PAGES 25125 TO 26564)

children living in public housing under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937.

I commend Senator EAGLETON on his bill, for it recognizes that federally assisted public housing often works a double burden on school districts in the same manner as the Federal activities recognized under Public Law 81-874. In both instances, Federal funds create entities which diminish the tax base of an affected school district while simultaneously increasing the number of school children to be served by that district.

Recently, my attention was directed to two other acts which also provide for federally assisted public housing. These are part B of title III of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964—Public Law 88-452—and section 516 of the National Housing Act of 1949—Public Law 81-171—as amended by the Housing Act of 1964—Public Law 88-560. Both acts are designed to improve housing for domestic farm labor. In California alone, over 1,700 housing units have been built under the OEO Act, while in fiscal 1969 over \$2 million in loans and grants were allocated to local public housing authorities under section 516 of the National Housing Act of 1949, as amended by the Housing Act of 1964.

Inasmuch as both of these acts provide for federally assisted public housing, school districts serving children living in such housing should be entitled to the same relief as those districts serving children living in public housing assisted under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937. I thus intend to offer an amendment to S. 2147 to include these two housing acts.

Mr. President, I submit the amendment for printing at this time and ask unanimous consent that it be appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD at this point.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the amendment will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment (No. 159) was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, as follows:

On the first page, line 7, after "Housing Act of 1937," insert "section 516 of the Housing Act of 1949, or part B of title III of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964."

#### CONTINUATION OF PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964—AMENDMENTS

##### AMENDMENT NO. 160

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the unique and severe problems facing our Nation's migrant and seasonal farmworkers present the best reasons for maintaining and expanding special anti-poverty programs designed to serve particular groups of citizens. Because they are a highly mobile group, and because many of our laws and programs require permanent residence as a condition for eligibility or participation, in practice migrant farmworkers have little or no opportunity to participate in local anti-poverty programs, or most other Federal programs designed to serve the poor. Furthermore, farmworkers are excluded, or at best only minimally included, from

almost every major Federal and State legislative program designed to protect workers or improve living and working conditions for farmworkers in this country. Fortunately, special programs focused on migrant workers such as the Migrant Health Act, and the migrant education program under title I of ESEA have been established, as well as the title III-B program in the Equal Opportunity Act.

I am today submitting an amendment to S. 1809, a bill to improve and extend the authorizing legislation for the Office of Economic Opportunity, that would increase the appropriation authorization for title III-B programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers under the Economic Opportunity Act to \$54 million for each of the next 3 years. This represents an increase of 100 percent over the grants allocated in fiscal year 1969, and a 60-percent increase over the level proposed in S. 1809.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of this amendment be printed in the RECORD at the close of my remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the amendment will be printed in the RECORD, as requested by the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, there are several very important aspects of title III-B programs that clearly distinguish them from other antipoverty programs and other Federal programs. Specifically, title III-B programs concern an occupational group, rather than an age group or geographic community, and this occupational group of farmworkers is one whose skills are rapidly being mechanized out of existence. Recent Federal Government reports indicate that by 1980 nonfarm jobs must be found for 40 percent of the current farm-labor work force. Title III-B programs have, and quite appropriately I think, addressed themselves not only to the immediate needs of migrant and seasonal farmworkers but to the problems of massive job displacement that are plaguing in this work force.

To accomplish the antipoverty goals with this occupational group, programs have taken into account seasons of farm labor employment and unemployment as well as the movement pattern of migrants. Programs have often been statewide or interstate in order to reach the target population.

Presently there are four major types of programs operated under title III-B. First, to meet the problems of increasing job displacement, OEO is making an effort to establish reemployment and adjustment assistance programs to capitalize on the expertise of public agencies and private industries in the effort to find permanent employment for displaced farmworkers.

Second, to provide community stability for farmworkers through improved employment opportunities, there are migrant education and training programs such as the high school equivalency program, basic education and training programs, and part-time education. Third, housing needs of migrant and seasonal farmworkers are addressed by OEO-

funded programs such as self-help housing, and services that assist farmworkers in gaining maximum participation in other Federal housing programs.

Fourth, there are in-stream migrant assistance programs which are intended to serve the dual function of providing immediate services to migrants while they are within the migrant stream, and of promoting quality and interstate cooperation among OEO-funded migrant programs. Day-care centers, service centers, temporary housing, and supportive services such as training and technical assistance are included in these categories.

In proposing this increased authorization for these important programs, it is my hope that a substantial portion of any increased funds would be devoted to those programs that aid the migrant farmworker in settling out of the migrant stream. Specifically, programs for migrant reemployment and adjustment assistance through training, placement, and resettlement assistance, as well as private incentives for manpower development, offer real hope to migrant and seasonal farmworkers facing the threat of further mechanization and unemployment. This approach in particular would go far toward helping migrant workers establish themselves in a community and removes themselves and their families from the grips of poverty.

Migrant workers have been ignored or excluded by too many Government programs for too long. An important beginning toward responsiveness to migratory labor programs has occurred under title III-B of EOA. But only about 212,000 of the estimated 1,000,000 migrant farmworkers and their families—barely 20 percent—are presently served by title III-B programs. Most disturbingly, only 33,600, or less than 4 percent, are served by programs designed to assist the migrant farmworker and his family settle out of the stream. This is not enough. I believe it is time to substantially increase the funding of this program. My amendment is designed to do just that.

The amendment (No. 160) was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, as follows:

On page 2, line 14, strike out "\$2,180,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,200,000,000."

On page 2, line 23, strike out "\$1,032,700,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,052,700,000."

On page 3, line 12, strike out "\$34,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$54,000,000."

#### NOTICE OF HEARING ON AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ACT

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Banking and Currency will hold a hearing on H.R. 2 and S. 2298, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act so as to provide for an independent Federal agency for the supervision of federally chartered credit unions, and for other purposes.

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, September 23, 1969, and will begin at 10 a.m. in room 5302 New Senate Office Building.

Persons desiring to testify or to submit