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mittee and of the full committee. I am hopeful that under the chairman's able leadership, the committee will seek to conserve and protect the gains made toward the goal of improved organization and delivery of health care by the regional medical program, the comprehensive health planning and services program, and other health programs. I am confident that the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare—as always—will work together in a bipartisan effort to provide constructive, meaningful, comprehensive health legislation, and under our chairman's guidance, focus our resources so that they complement and support one another in developing, through the regional medical program and comprehensive health planning, more effective health care systems.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3443) to amend and improve the Public Health Service Act to aid in the development of integrated, effective, consumer-oriented health care systems by extending and improving regional medical programs, supporting comprehensive planning of public health services and health services development on a State and areawide level, promoting research and demonstrations relating to health care delivery, encouraging experimentation in the development of cooperative local, State, or regional health care delivery systems, enlarging the scope of the National Health Survey, facilitating the development of comparable health information and statistics at the Federal, State, and local levels, and for other purposes introduced by Mr. JAVITS (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1969

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair now lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which the clerk will state.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATURE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 514) to extend programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from West Virginia.

WITHDRAWAL OF AMENDMENT

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on Friday, February 6, I called up, in behalf of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS) his amendment No. 481. I now withdraw that amendment.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, what is the pending matter now before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 463

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 463.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATURE CLERK. The

Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS) proposes an amendment (No. 463) as follows:

On page 45, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following new section:

"POLICY WITH RESPECT TO THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL LAW

"Sec. 2. It is the policy of the United States that guidelines and criteria established pursuant to title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and section 182 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966 shall be applied uniformly in all regions of the United States in dealing with conditions of segregation by race in the schools of the local educational agencies of any State without regard to the origin or cause of such segregation."

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I understand a substitute will be offered by the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE). I call this amendment up now, though, as a matter of getting it before the Senate, so that it will be noted.

The Senator from West Virginia is correct in stating that he had called up amendment No. 481 last week, but that was with my knowledge and consent. Amendment No. 463 is the amendment I now wish to offer, and it is the one to which the Senator from Minnesota has an amendment in the nature of a substitute, as I understand. The Senator has a question about its germaneness.

I do not care to debate the matter tonight, but I did want to get it set.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield to the Senator from New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. JAVITS. As I understand, the unanimous-consent agreement applies beginning tomorrow?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. So the 2-hour limitation would apply to this amendment, but not until tomorrow?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. Therefore, time used tonight will not be charged?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. STENNIS. That is a good point. I am glad the Senator brought it up.

Mr. President, to this amendment (No. 463) which I have called up, I ask unanimous consent to have added as cosponsors the names of the Senators who cosponsored my amendment No. 481; namely, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. TOWER, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. MCCLELLAN, and Mr. LONG.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask that amendment No. 463, with the additional names thereon, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 463

(Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. STENNIS (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr.

RUSSELL, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. TOWER, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. MCCLELLAN, and Mr. LONG) to H.R. 514, an Act to extend programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes.)

On page 45, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following new section:

"POLICY WITH RESPECT TO THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL LAW

"Sec. 2. It is the policy of the United States that guidelines and criteria established pursuant to title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and section 182 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966 shall be applied uniformly in all regions of the United States in dealing with conditions of segregation by race in the schools of the local educational agencies of any State without regard to the origin or cause of such segregation."

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield the floor?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield the floor, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina had previously requested recognition.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a unanimous-consent request only, with the understanding that the Senator will not lose his right to the floor?

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am pleased to yield.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ORDER DESIGNATING A PERIOD FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I ask unanimous consent that, immediately following the prayer and the disposition of the reading of the Journal tomorrow, there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business not to exceed 30 minutes, immediately prior to the further consideration of H.R. 514.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator limit, within the 30 minutes, how many minutes any Senator may have?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that during the transaction of routine morning business tomorrow, statements made therein be limited to 3 minutes.

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

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1969

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill (House Resolution 514)

to extend programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am pleased to yield to the distinguished Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, not understanding completely what is intended by the unanimous-consent agreement that goes into effect tomorrow morning, I address this inquiry to the distinguished Presiding Officer: When the substitute amendment is called up, as I understand it will be called up, to the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi, does the time on the substitute come out of the time for the debate on the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi, or does it have time of its own?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It would not be in order to offer the substitute until the time on the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Presiding Officer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The substitute will be debatable for 2 hours.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, while we are on this matter—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina has the floor.

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

Mr. THURMOND. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. STENNIS. I note that the printed form of the unanimous-consent agreement said 5 hours of debate on the bill. I distinctly recall that when we covered the matters of substitutes and amendments to amendments, it was said that we would have 6 hours on the bill. Does the Senator from New York recall that?

Mr. JAVITS. I think it was I who mentioned it.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator from New York did bring it up.

Mr. JAVITS. As a matter of fact, we did not do it. I see no reason why not.

I would suggest to the Senator, in view of the majority leader's absence—and it was sort of his baby—that we wait until he arrives tomorrow. Then, if the Senator feels he wants another hour, I will not object.

Mr. PELL. My recollection is very much along the same line.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator for yielding, and I will wait until tomorrow to put that before the Senate.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota for an insertion in the RECORD.

AMENDMENT NO. 497

Mr. MONDALE. I thank the Senator for yielding.

Mr. President, last Tuesday I submitted an amendment to H.R. 514, the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1969, along with the distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS). The amendment, No. 490, was printed. I have since modified the amendment and send it now to the desk so that it may be reprinted as modified.

I ask unanimous content that the amendment be considered germane, notwithstanding the order of February 10, 1970. I have discussed this matter with the Senator from Mississippi, and I understand that he has no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table; and, without objection, the amendment will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment, No. 497, is as follows:

In lieu of the language proposed (in amendment No. 463) to be inserted by the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS), and others on page 45, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following:

"EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

"There is hereby established a select committee of the Senate (to be known as the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity) composed of three majority and two minority members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, three majority and two minority members of the Committee on the Judiciary, to study the effectiveness of existing laws and policies in assuring equality of educational opportunity, including policies of the United States with regard to segregation on the ground of race, color, or national origin, whatever the form of such segregation and whatever the origin or cause of such segregation, and to examine the extent to which policies are applied uniformly in all regions of the United States. Such select committee shall make an interim report to the appropriate committees of the Senate not later than August 1, 1970, and shall make a final report not later than January 31, 1971. Such reports shall contain such recommendations as the committee finds necessary with respect to the rights guaranteed under the Constitution and other laws of the United States, including recommendations with regard to proposed new legislation, relating to segregation on the ground of race, color, or national origin, whatever the cause or origin of such segregation."

"(b) For the purposes of this section the committee, from the date of enactment of this legislation to January 31, 1971, inclusive, is authorized: (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ, upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than \$2,700 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; (3) to subpoena witnesses; (4) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government; (5) to contract with private organizational and individual consultants; (6) to interview employees of the Federal, State, and local governments and other individuals; and (7) to take depositions and other testimony.

"(c) Expenses of the committee in carrying out its functions shall not exceed \$200,000 through January 31, 1971, and shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

"(d) The matter set forth in subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section is enacted by the Senate as an exercise of its rulemaking power, and with full recognition of the right of the Senate to change such matter at any time."

THE SAVANNAH RIVER PROJECT AND CALIFORNIUM-252

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, it is with a great deal of pride that I rise to inform the Senate of an exciting development in the area of isotope research and the part being played by the Savannah River project in my home county of Aiken, S.C.

The element Californium was first produced and identified by Dr. Glen Seaborg and others in February 1950 at the University of California at Berkeley. On November 1, 1952, a thermonuclear test explosion in the Pacific produced minute amounts of an isotope known as Californium-252, and during the years 1952-58 scientists of the Berkeley Radiation Laboratory were able to produce weighable amounts of this isotope. Initial efforts to produce substantial amounts of Californium-252 began on October 24, 1957, when Dr. Seaborg, then chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, wrote the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission about the need and means to continue such a program.

Mr. President, the adjective I have heard and read most often in connection with this chemical element is "unique." Since an explanation of the scientific characteristics and properties of this amazing material is necessarily somewhat esoteric and highly technical, I will not go into it here except to say this: Californium is the only known radioisotope which gives off an intense stream of neutrons for a reasonable period of time from small sources. While this alone means very little to most of us, Mr. President, a brief look at only a few of the many possibilities being considered for this isotope will be illuminating.

In the general area of medicine and medical research, the uses of Californium-252 seem practically boundless, but I am particularly excited about its potential in the fight against cancer. Because of the unique properties of Californium, it promises to be a much more efficient method of radiotherapy. The radiologists could implant this tiny but intense source of neutrons in the cancerous area and thus a highly localized dose of radiation could be provided. Even for the layman, it is easy to see that this would be far more effective than the present method of exposing a patient to an external flood of neutrons from a reactor.

Californium should also be an excellent tool for the diagnostician. Particularly gratifying in this area is the possibility of vastly improved tests for suspected cases of cystic fibrosis.

Mr. President, industry is also toying with the potentialities presented by Californium-252. Ideas being considered and tested include: Continuous, on-line testing of bulk material in industrial processes, techniques of determining moisture in wood and concrete, mineral exploration, petroleum exploration, and calibration of instruments.

Mr. President, the projected uses of this new isotope are virtually limitless. It has further possibilities in the areas of