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(PAGES 27779 TO 29102)

Parcel 3: The Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 9, Township 15 South, Range 5 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, in the County of San Diego, State of California, according to United States Government Survey, approved September 6, 1880.

Parcel 4: The West Half of the Northwest Quarter, the West Half of the Northeast Quarter, the West Three-Quarters of the West Half of the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter and the South Half of Section 10, Township 15 South, Range 5 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, in the County of San Diego, State of California, according to United States Government Survey, approved September 6, 1880.

Parcel 5: The South Quarter of Section 11, Township 15 South, Range 5 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, in the County of San Diego, State of California, according to United States Government Survey, approved September 6, 1880.

Parcel 6: The Northwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 14, Township 15 South, Range 5 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, in the County of San Diego, State of California, according to United States Government Survey, approved September 6, 1880.

Parcel 7: The Southeast Quarter, the Northwest Quarter, the West Half of the Northeast Quarter and the Southwest Quarter of Section 15, Township 15 South, Range 5 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, in the County of San Diego, State of California, according to United States Government Survey, approved September 6, 1880.

Parcel 8: The East Half of the Northeast Quarter of Section 16, Township 15 South, Range 5 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, in the County of San Diego, State of California, according to United States Government Survey, approved September 6, 1880.

Parcel 9: The East Half of the Northwest Quarter and the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 22, Township 15 South, Range 5 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, in the County of San Diego, State of California, according to United States Government Survey, approved September 6, 1880.

Comprising a total of 1,575 acres, more or less.

(b) Lands acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall, upon their acquisition, be administered by the Secretary as national forest lands in accordance with rules, regulations and laws applicable to the national forest system.

Sec. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated such sum, not to exceed \$2,000,000, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

By Mr. McCLURE (for himself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. SAXBE):

S. 2372. A bill to permit the use of the drug diethylstilbestrol (DES) for implants in beef cattle and sheep. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, in order to relieve shortages of meat and to help reduce the costs of raising livestock, I am introducing today a bill to permit the use of DES for implants.

The order by the Food and Drug Administration on April 26, 1973, ending the use of implants of diethylstilbestrol (DES) in beef cattle and sheep will directly contribute to the shortages and higher prices facing housewives in this country and overseas. It is my under-

standing that without the advantages offered by DES implants, it will require an average of 160 days to fatten one steer, compared to the possible 140 days with DES. DES, a synthetic estrogen, has been used for over 20 years as a growth stimulant in animals. It has been administered both through feed and by implanting under the skin.

The Acting Commissioner of FDA, Sherwin Gardner, emphasized that the ban on implants was not based on evidence of any public health hazard. As a matter of fact, comparatively massive amounts of estrogen are routinely administered to humans, in the so-called morning-after pill among other things. In fact, he said that DES had been used to promote growth of cattle and sheep for two decades without a single known instance of human harm. On this basis, I believe that the needs of the consumer, the farmer, and the rancher demand immediate action by the Congress.

My proposed legislation will not affect the FDA ban on DES in animal feed. In addition, it will not affect necessary regulatory action involving production, transportation, or use. It will prohibit the present ban of DES as an implant.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. HART):

S. 2373. A bill to regulate commerce and protect consumers from adulterated food by requiring the establishment of surveillance regulations for the detection and prevention of adulterated food, and for other purposes. Referred, by unanimous consent, to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare until October 15, 1973; and then to the Committee on Commerce, at the option of that committee.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, for Mr. MAGNUSON, and at the request of the Committee on Commerce, I ask unanimous consent that the bill entitled the "Federal Food Inspection Act of 1973" be referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare until not later than October 15, 1973. At that time, or at such earlier time as the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare reports the bill, the bill will be re-referred to the Committee on Commerce at the option of the Committee on Commerce.

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

By Mr. MONDALE:

S.J. Res. 146. Joint resolution entitled "A national education policy." Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, no single principle is more important to our society than the goal of equal educational opportunity. As the Supreme Court said over 19 years ago:

In these days it is doubtful that any child can reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the State has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms.

I believe this is an appropriate time for the Nation to renew its commitment

to this fundamental goal. We must press forward with our efforts to end that educational inequality which has resulted from generations of racial and ethnic discrimination. And we must do much more.

We must assure the opportunity for an education to the millions of handicapped children whose needs are now unmet.

We must provide adequate financial help so that central cities, working suburbs, and less affluent rural areas can provide educational opportunities of high quality.

We must develop the highly focused educational research which we have always lacked.

We must train our teachers, and pay them, as the men and women deserve who develop our most essential national asset.

We must assure that those who are qualified have the opportunity for post-secondary education.

And we must all reaffirm our dedication to care for the individual child, no matter what his background, to help him reach his full potential and to recognize his own irreplaceable worth.

Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce today a joint resolution to reaffirm our goal of equal educational opportunity as a matter of highest priority. I am honored that this resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, the Honorable CARL PERKINS.

I wish to thank the Communications Workers of America for their help in preparing this resolution. As the CWA's Resolution on educational opportunity states:

Our youth should be afforded a free public education opportunity to enable them to achieve their maximum educational ambitions and capabilities. Such an investment in the education of our youth will inevitably enhance the economic security of our Nation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

S.J. RES. 146

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress reaffirms as a matter of highest priority the Nation's goal of equal educational opportunity. That the Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States of America that every citizen is entitled to an education from nursery through graduate school without financial barriers and limited only by the desire to learn and ability to absorb such education. Our Nation's economy, political, and social security demand no less.

By Mr. McINTYRE:

S.J. Res. 147. A joint resolution calling for a report on the People's Republic of China Grain Purchase. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT TO CONGRESS ON GRAIN DEAL WITH CHINA

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. President, along with a great many other Americans I have become increasingly concerned