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At a time when the Army is spending \$10 million to process a questionnaire about fallout shelters, it does not seem unreasonable to allocate at least that amount each year to the search for ways of reducing the chances that such shelters will be needed.

Yet, the bill as reported by the committee cuts the authorization for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to \$17 million for 2 years—a level which is \$3 million less than granted by the House and \$5 million less than requested by the administration.

The committee's cut affects primarily the Agency's external research program. While I fully endorse the committee's belief in the value of in-house research, I believe that, in a field where there is constant need for new ideas, fresh insights, and detailed technical expertise, it is extremely important to supplement the efforts of the Agency itself with efforts by other institutions—whether other Government agencies or contractors outside the Government.

The need for such external support is dramatized when one compares this small Agency, with only about 200 total personnel, with the 4½ million civilian and military personnel in this Government involved with military matters. And even with that huge in-house capability, the Defense Establishment spends several billions a year on external research.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, if the Senator from Arkansas is willing, I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 14940) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I want to ask for a conference with the House on this bill and the appointment of conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas move that the Senate insist on its amendments and ask for a conference?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MORSE, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. CARLSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. JAVITS subsequently said: Mr. President, I should like to make these remarks concerning the Agency's efforts. First, I wish to commend Mr. Foster, and his deputy Mr. Fisher, for their outstanding performances in negotiating the draft Nonproliferation Treaty. Their labors in Geneva in this regard have been nothing less than heroic. They deserve the Na-

tion's tribute and gratitude for the skill, the patience, the persistence and the far-sighted vision so amply displayed—in circumstances that were often as difficult as any of this sort can be.

In my judgment, it is not enough to praise the outstanding performance of Messrs. Foster and Fisher. It is critically important to the highest national interests of this country to strengthen the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency as an institution of our Government. The truth is that ACDA represents, in an institutional sense, the voice of arms restraint, of control of the engines and artifacts of warmaking, within the highest councils of Government. This voice must be a strong, steady, competent and self-confident voice, if the system of competing institutional advocacy—which is the basis of decisionmaking in this Nation—is to work in a balanced and optimum manner. The perspective, the viewpoint and the reasoning of those charged with the statutory responsibilities which Congress has given to ACDA ought not to be overbalanced—I might even say overawed—in an institutional sense, by the agencies which represent other viewpoints within the structure and councils of our Government.

Certainly—and as is most proper and desirable—the viewpoint and interests and considerations represented by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for instance, is and must continue to be given ample budgetary support and institutional status and prestige. But a sense of balance in the two aspects of our national effort is critically important. It is for that reason that I voted to increase the authorization for the appropriation to provide for more activity and research according to the amendments proposed by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK].

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS OF BOLIVIA

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, we are honored today by the visit by a group of parliamentarians from a friendly republic to the south, the Republic of Bolivia. They are on the Senate floor at this time. We have just had the pleasure of their presence with the Committee on Foreign Relations, and have had a very pleasant and helpful discussion with them. I should like to present our guests to the Senate at this time: Congressman Victor Hoz de Vila Bacarreza, Senator Guillermo Tineo Leigue, and Congressman Hugo Torres Suarez.

[The distinguished visitors rose in their places and were greeted with applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, we are delighted to have these distinguished visitors in the Senate Chamber today.

RECESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess for 3 minutes.

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

Thereupon, at 2 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m., the Senate took a recess until 2:07 o'clock p.m.

During the recess, the distinguished guests were greeted by Members of the Senate.

On expiration of the recess, the Senate reassembled and was called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. Young of Ohio).

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Chair recognizes the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. McGOVERN].

HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, there is today being released a report by the Citizens Board of Inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States demonstrating anew that millions of infants, schoolchildren, and adults in this affluent Nation are undernourished. Permanent physical and mental impairments stemming from malnutrition are widespread both in our cities and rural areas.

Entitled "Hunger, U.S.A.," the new report is a study of the inadequacies of our food distribution programs among the poor. However well intentioned, these programs still leave a painful hunger gap among multitudes of Americans condemned to half lives because of deprivations beyond their own control in both childhood and adult life.

The one statistical summary of the overall situation in the report is that only 18 percent of the 30 million poorest Americans are receiving Federal food aid. That cold statistic is highlighted by numerous heartrending stories of human suffering.

There is sufficient evidence to indict our food distribution efforts on the following charges, the report tells us:

1. Hunger and malnutrition exists in this country, affecting millions of our fellow Americans and increasing in severity and extent from year to year.
 2. Hunger and malnutrition take their toll in this country in the form of infant deaths, organic brain damage, retarded growth and learning rates, increased vulnerability to disease, withdrawal, apathy, frustration and violence.
 3. There is a shocking absence of knowledge in this country about the extent and severity of malnutrition—a lack of information and action which stands in marked contrast to our recorded knowledge in other countries.
 4. Federal efforts aimed at securing adequate nutrition for the needy have failed to reach a significant portion of the poor and to help those it did reach in any substantial or satisfying degree.
 5. The failure of federal efforts to feed the poor cannot be divorced from our agricultural policy, the congressional committees that dictate that policy, and the Department of Agriculture that implements it; for hunger and malnutrition in a country of abundance must be seen as consequences of a political and economic system that spends billions to remove food from the market, to limit production, to retire land from production, to guarantee and sustain profits for the producer.
- Perhaps more surprising and shocking is the extent to which it now rests within our power substantially to alleviate hunger and malnutrition....

I shall comment later on as to what I regard to be an injustice in singling out agriculture in such a blanket indictment, but I want now to mention another study.

Last Monday, five national groups of church women told us that the school lunch program is reaching only one-third of the 6 million children who need free or low-cost lunches. Federal, State, and local support of the program, intended not only to guard the lives and the health of our children but to make them capable of acquiring an education, has been inadequate to achieve its most important objective—providing adequate nutrition to those children who, because of their parents' economic situation, could not otherwise be nourished adequately.

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

Mr. McGOVERN. I am happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, who has been such an effective leader in spotlighting the problems of malnutrition and hunger in various parts of the country.

Mr. CLARK. I thank my friend from South Dakota. I wish to commend him for the action he is taking in the speech he is presently making.

I believe it is very important, indeed, that there should be a select committee of the Senate composed of representative members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and other Senators appointed by the Vice President, without regard to committee assignment, because in my view we are not doing nearly enough at the executive level or in the approach by Congress to see that no American man, woman, or child, and particularly children, should suffer from malnutrition, hunger, or, indeed, starvation.

As the Senator has been kind enough to mention, the Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty, of which I have the honor to be chairman, made an extensive investigation into this question last year. The committee held hearings and took testimony in Mississippi and elsewhere, and established the fact that there are clearly a great many Americans, and including American children, suffering from hunger, malnutrition, and, indeed, starvation.

I commend the distinguished Senator from South Dakota for what he has done. I am quite sure that most, if not all, members of the Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty will want to join in this effort.

I am a little more critical of the Department of Agriculture than is the Senator from South Dakota because I do feel that when the bill sponsored by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] was passed by the Senate, and subsequently by the House of Representatives, authorizing substantial sums of money to be spent for relieving the hunger of our children in affected areas, the Department dragged its feet badly and is still dragging its feet in putting that measure to work.

I hope the speech of the Senator from South Dakota will spur the Secretary of Agriculture and his bureaucracy, because they have plenty of money, if they want

to use it, to be sure that nobody in America suffers from hunger, malnutrition, or starvation.

Mr. McGOVERN. I am not defending the administration of these programs. The point I make is that we should ask ourselves whether the Department of Agriculture is the actual and proper agency to carry the major burden of what is essentially a welfare program geared to the health and well-being of our people. However, I do not say all has been done that could have been.

Mr. CLARK. My guess has been all along—and I request the attention of the Senator from New York in this matter—that the Office of Economic Opportunity with its particular interest in our poverty-stricken States, is better equipped than either the Department of Agriculture or even the Public Health Service, to feed the hungry. However, I agree that this matter could well be investigated by the select committee of which the Senator speaks.

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

Mr. McGOVERN. I yield.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I am delighted that the Senator from South Dakota has made the proposal which he has suggested. I shall not interrupt the Senator at length nor shall I express my pleasure as fully as I feel it.

Many of us have the impression, and some of us have seen studies which support the feeling, that in this land of plenty there are plenty who do not eat very well.

I do not know how many Americans with incomes of less than \$2,000 a year are actually given Federal assistance to enable them to have some kind of nutritional diet, but I have heard shockingly low estimates. I do know that a great many children, including those in schools, and most particularly preschool children in this country today, are not getting the kind of nutritional food that the most coldhearted, the most sharp-eyed bookkeeper would defend as decent in a land where the opportunity to give that child a decent meal is great.

The difficulty is that because of the several committees, all of which have a measurable responsibility in this area, we are not able to zero in on the problem, identify its extent, the opportunities to meet the need, and then the action that would insure that the need is met.

Therefore, it would seem to me that the select committee that the Senator from South Dakota now proposes may be the most effective means promptly of making sure that this country does do justice to men and women, pensioners and little children alike who today go to bed hungry.

Mr. McGOVERN. I want to thank the Senator from Michigan, and also take advantage of this occasion to express my appreciation for his leadership last week in restoring the school lunch program to the level authorized by the House, which was one of the really constructive and significant steps that we have taken in the Senate this year. I commend the Senator from Michigan for making it possible.

Mr. President, I am distressed at the picture described in last week's school

lunch report, "Their Daily Bread," of children who have no breakfasts, and nothing to pack for lunch, who have to watch their classmates eat lunch—lunches for which we put up some part of the cost, but not enough to feed all the children who cannot pay the 20 to 45 cents required toward the full cost. A few of the unfortunate children scavenge crusts or share the lunches of compassionate classmates and teachers, but thousands of them—at near starvation—get nothing at all. These malnourished children do not have a chance to absorb the education being made available to them, and it is almost a certainty that one day in later life they will be criticized as ignorant and lazy; a lethargy that is actually no fault of their own but the fault of society.

The new report, "Hunger, U.S.A.," tells us:

If you will go look, you will find America a shocking place.

No other Western country permits such a large proportion of its people to endure the lives we press on our poor. To make four-fifths of a nation more affluent than any people in history, we have to degrade one-fifth mercilessly.

We learn from the report that the introduction of the food stamp program in some counties, as a consequence of the simultaneous discontinuance of direct free food distribution, often results in cutting off aid to thousands of the very poorest people—those who do not have even a small amount of money to pay toward stamps.

We learn that State and local cooperation, which works wonderfully well in some areas, breaks down in others and becomes a barrier between Federal assistance and oppressed minorities in others.

Copies of the report will be made available to all Senators, I am advised. I, therefore, shall not attempt to review or even summarize it. It is something every Member should read, for the existence of this unmet hunger—a national shame in itself—is a revelation of one important source of the schisms that are threatening our society today. As the report comments:

In a land of affluence and agricultural plenty, it (hunger) cannot help but aggravate a sense of injustice, of grievance, of frustration and revolt.

I want to return to the indictment of the performance of agricultural agencies contained in the new study. It reviews correctly the fact that Federal food distribution programs have grown out of agricultural surplus disposal programs; that we did not approach the food needs of the poor from the standpoint of meeting human needs. The food distribution programs exist mainly because we diverted surplus commodities which were creating agricultural problems to welfare uses for whatever good they would do.

As a consequence of this approach—diversion of surpluses—to which we make a continuing allocation of 30 percent of all import duty collections, there are sometimes millions of dollars not used for surplus removal which revert to the Treasury although millions of people are

still hungry. A total of \$208 million reverted in 1966, and another \$181 million reverted in 1967. Only relatively small amounts reverted in 1965 and 1964—not because unmet human hunger was less acute but because livestock prices were low, marketings were heavy and there was an obviously large surplus of meat to be removed from the markets.

Because I believe that farmers are entitled to full parity, and supplies which depress prices below that level are surplus to a "proper market"—and I quote those last two words—I would have spent all of that section 32 money to remove surpluses and divert them. My definition of surplus would have differed from the yardstick used. But regardless of such differences in view, the basic fact remains that the Department of Agriculture is not a welfare agency in the sense of immediate and direct aid to the poor. Its mission is the welfare of agriculture.

I am personally very proud of the fact that out of the compassion of farm-oriented policymakers, administrators, and citizens there has developed a Federal effort to provide our disadvantaged people with food. I am proud that recognition that food is essential to successful education, and that the school milk and school lunch programs to provide that essential originated in the agricultural sector. I am proud that an agricultural economist in the Department of Agriculture, Frederick V. Waugh, and an agricultural administrator, Milo Perkins, conceived and promoted the food stamp program—essentially a two-price system to make adequate food available to lower income citizens, and to help close both the farm income and the nutrition gap in the Nation. I am proud that our food-for-peace legislation came out of agriculture.

I feel that "Hunger, U.S.A." is a little long on criticism of the adequacy of the human welfare job agriculture has not done and short on praise of the agricultural sector for doing all that it has done.

But history will allocate credit and place blame, and it is really not important to allocate it now.

What is important is that there is a serious food gap in the United States today.

We need to meet it just as speedily as is humanly possible.

It is long past time that we quit relying on diversion of unplanned surpluses to provide food for people trapped in poverty and want.

It is time that we took a look at our programs to meet basic human needs for food, clothing and other necessities of life and health and useful citizenship from the standpoint of our obligations as a civilized people toward our fellow men.

It is time that we arrayed all the things that we are doing through the Department of Agriculture, through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the economic opportunity program, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and elsewhere in Government—the whole patchwork of programs, and that is what it is—and examine their purposes and their adequacy from the viewpoint of our social responsibilities, and then developed

a coordinated program or programs to meet basic human requirements for food, clothing and other necessities of life among our disadvantaged people.

Believing this, several of us in the Senate, Senators MONDALE, BOGGS, HATFIELD, and I, have looked into the situation, have concluded that a group of five Senators from the Agriculture Committee, five from the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and five appointed without regard to committee assignment by the President of the Senate, should be designated as a select committee to study the existing programs, the needs, and jurisdictional problems, and report back to the Senate by the opening of the 91st Congress.

We have prepared a Senate resolution which provides for such a select committee and instructs agencies of Government with any applicable authorities, meantime, to do their utmost to alleviate want and hunger.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to have the draft of the proposed resolution printed in the RECORD.

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

Whereas it is policy of the Senate of the United States that every resident of the Nation should be assured the basic food, clothing and other necessities essential to life and health, and

Whereas surveys conducted by Government agencies and responsible groups of citizens show that in spite of America's abundance of food, fiber and other resources our Federal food programs reach only 18 percent of the poor and millions of citizens lack adequate quantities and/or quality of food, resulting in the lifetime impairment of children mentally and physically, and in unnecessary disease, suffering and premature deaths among both young and adults, and

Whereas restricted use of programs authorized by Congress, reversion of funds, divisions of responsibility and authority within Congress and administrative agencies, unwise regulations and other obstacles impede and frustrate efforts to banish starvation and want for necessities among desperately disadvantaged poor within our Nation; Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the President, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and any and all other agencies with applicable authorities shall use to the fullest possible their authorities under existing laws, including the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Johnson-O'Malley Act, section 32 of the Tariff Act of 1935, the OEO Food Assistance Act, the school lunch and all other authorities for child and relief commodity programs, to meet immediately the food, fiber, and other basic needs of the Nation's poor to the fullest extent possible; and be it further

Resolved, That there is established a select committee of the Senate 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 Agriculture and Forestry, and three majority and two minority Members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate without regard to committee assignment, to study the unmet basic needs among the people of the United States and to report back to the Senate not later than the opening of the 91st Congress legislation necessary to establish a coordinated program or programs which will assure every

United States resident adequate food, clothing and other basic necessities of life and health; *provided further*, that the select committee shall recommend to the Senate appropriate procedures for congressional consideration and oversight of such coordinated programs.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. President, I announce that on Friday of this week, I shall introduce the resolution for myself, Senators MONDALE, BOGGS, HATFIELD, and any others who care to cosponsor it who so notify me of their desire. We believe that the proposed resolution offers a means for all concerned to face up to the problem of want for basic necessities in our country, resolve such comparatively inconsequential questions as just where the costs go in the budget, and develop a strategy to end the paradox of want and starvation in the most affluent society in the history of mankind.

We invite all Senators to join us as cosponsors. Any who will join can call my office and they will be put on the resolution when it is formally introduced on Friday.

The resolution now carries the sponsorship of Senators MONDALE, BOGGS, HATFIELD, and CLARK, as well as all others who notify me during the course of the week. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. Young], the present occupant of the chair, has asked that his name also be added as a cosponsor, as well as the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], and I ask unanimous consent that that be done.

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

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota also add me as a cosponsor?

Mr. MCGOVERN. I am particularly happy to do so because of the strong interest the Senator from New York has taken in the problems of malnutrition and the leadership he has provided thereon.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] be added as a cosponsor.

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

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. That is what we were talking about when we were unable to carry the Stennis bill. It has been critically important, and we are learning more and more. While society serves very ably the 80 percent of our Nation, it raises serious deficiencies among the 20 percent in the underpar economic category. That is one of the most shocking manifestations of it. We actually found hunger verging on starvation and malnutrition in children. I think that is a very important reason and I am pleased to join the Senator as a cosponsor of the resolution.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I thank the Senator from New York.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I am most pleased to sponsor the resolution introduced by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MCGOVERN]. The resolution indicates the very high degree of urgency that we attach to the

problem of starvation and malnutrition in the United States today.

In a report released today by a committee of distinguished citizens on hunger in the United States, a shocking picture of neglect and tragedy is shown. The foreword of this report points out two functions intended to be served by it; first, that the public and Government have been slow to respond to starvation; and second, that the public will in fact respond when it knows all the facts.

The proposed select committee to be established by this resolution should provide a special forum for bringing public opinion to bear on the problem. I believe, too, with the report that the public will act to force its Government to eliminate hunger when it knows the magnitude and depth of the tragedy.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senator McGOVERN and other Senators in sponsoring the Senate resolution: First, urging the executive department to use all existing legislation to meet immediately the food, fiber, and other basic needs of the Nation's poor; and, second, providing for the establishment of a select committee of the Senate to study the unmet basic human needs of residents of the United States to the end that every U.S. resident be assured the basic food, clothing, and other necessities essential to life and health.

Despite our abundance of food, fiber, and other resources; despite our affluent society; despite our highest living standard in the world; surveys by a Senate subcommittee and responsible groups of citizens show that there is widespread hunger and malnutrition in the United States. This has been confirmed by a report made public today, of a citizens' board of inquiry into hunger and malnutrition in the United States. The board found concrete evidence of chronic hunger and malnutrition in every part of this country, as a result either of field trips or hearings or upon a review of all available studies evaluating the nutritional status of the poor.

The board's report states:

That substantial numbers of new-born, who survive the hazards of birth and live through the first month, die between the second month and their second birthday from causes which can be traced directly and primarily to malnutrition.

That protein deprivation between the ages of six months and a year and one-half causes permanent and irreversible brain damage to some young infants.

That nutritional anemia, stemming primarily from protein deficiency and iron deficiency, was commonly found in percentages ranging from 30 to 70 percent among children from poverty backgrounds.

That teachers report children who come to school without breakfast, who are too hungry to learn, and in such pain that they must be taken home or sent to the school nursery.

That mother after mother in region after region reported that the cupboard was bare, sometimes at the beginning and throughout the month, sometimes only the last week of the month.

That doctors personally testified to seeing case after case of premature deaths, infant deaths, and vulnerability to secondary infection, all of which were attributable to our indicative of malnutrition.

That in some communities people band

together to share the little food they have, living from hand to mouth.

That the aged living alone, subsist on liquid foods that provide inadequate sustenance.

It is imperative that the executive department use all of its existing authority to meet this shocking and widespread problem of hunger and malnutrition in the United States. And it is important that the Senate establish a select committee of study and oversight to meet the Senate's responsibility in this problem area.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. McGOVERN. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, since I was not in the Chamber when the Senator from South Dakota proposed his resolution, I should like to ask him: The resolution will be composed of members from which committees?

Mr. McGOVERN. Five members from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; five members from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and five members to be named by the President of the Senate without regard to committee assignment. They would report back on the whole problem of malnutrition in the United States and the problems in the existing administration of various food programs in this country.

Mr. ELLENDER. Such as?

Mr. McGOVERN. The Department of Agriculture, HEW, OEO, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and any other agency involved in the handling and distribution of food to the needy.

Mr. ELLENDER. As the Senator knows, I opposed an amendment to the school breakfast bill that was presented here last week.

Mr. McGOVERN. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. The substitute for the committee amendment provided a fund of \$32 million for 3 years in order to feed children in day-care centers and nursery schools. I was, and am, not opposed to feeding children, of course, but I am opposed to mixing these new programs with the school lunch program. As the Senator knows, I authored the school lunch program over 20 years ago. Two years ago, we put in the school breakfast program on a trial basis. From the information I was able to gather, that program has worked pretty well.

Mr. McGOVERN. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. I did not object to renewal or extension of the school breakfast program for another 2 years at the amount fixed by the Department in order to expand and gain further experience.

Now, what prompts the Senator to ask for such an investigation?

Mr. McGOVERN. Before the Senator came into the Chamber, I was defending the Department of Agriculture and the Committees on Agriculture. I do not think it is fair to single out Agriculture for the fact that there is hunger in the United States. The purpose of my resolution and the purpose of the select committee, if Congress sees fit to move in that direction, would be to look at how the present food distribution programs are being administered and human needs that admittedly, fall into another area of

government, to see if there are not problems that overlap, and to see if the programs and administration could be improved.

Mr. ELLENDER. As the Senator knows, OEO has a feeding program along the line that was intended, under the substitute adopted last week, and I understand that HEW has a feeding program also. Is it the Senator's idea to try to consolidate this?

Mr. McGOVERN. I would hope that maybe some consolidation could come. I am not proposing a new agency or trying to beg the question. I really do not know what recommendations will come out of a select committee of this kind.

Mr. ELLENDER. When does the Senator expect to file his resolution?

Mr. McGOVERN. I expect to do so on Friday.

Mr. ELLENDER. To what committee will that be referred?

Mr. McGOVERN. I could not answer that. I expect that would have to be resolved by the Parliamentarian.

Mr. ELLENDER. Because I should like to see it.

Mr. McGOVERN. The Senator will certainly get a copy of it.

Mr. ELLENDER. Our committee is well able to look at a matter of that kind.

Mr. McGOVERN. I will say to the Senator that my assumption is it could be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry but I, of course, do not know that.

Mr. ELLENDER. I presume that it should be because it certainly covers programs which have been under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture for a long period of time. Even more so than OEO and HEW. Food distribution, in several forms by the Department of Agriculture has been authorized by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. McGOVERN. Yes. I appreciate the Senator's comments. I have indicated my pride that concern for human welfare has been shown by our committee in initiating distribution of surpluses to unfortunate people and suggest we should also look at the matter from the standpoint of meeting human needs—welfare of individuals.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, what is the business now before the Senate with regard to the previous order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from West Virginia that there is no pending business, but the Chair is informed that, previously, there was an order to extend to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND] 30 minutes in which to speak.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be recognized for 5 minutes, notwithstanding the previous order.

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

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to call the Senate's attention to the rather

nology and engineering during the past 10 years have now made the program of intensified ocean exploration feasible and inviting.

The Decade of Ocean Exploration envisions the utilization of ships, buoys, aircraft, satellites, undersea submersibles, and other platforms, advanced navigation systems, and expanded data systems, as the resolution points out.

The concurrent resolution further calls for an annual report by the President on the progress of the program and its transmission to the Congress, together with the administration's plans for its conduct during the ensuing year, and the department or agency designated to conduct its varied activities.

Mr. President, industry, science, and the public generally will welcome Senate approval of this concurrent resolution, which holds high promise for the Nation's security, economy, and welfare.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, under the rule, the concurrent resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 72) was referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 72

Whereas the Congress finds that an unprecedented scientific and technological readiness now exists for exploration of the oceans and their resources;

Whereas accelerated exploration of the nature, extent, and distribution of ocean resources could significantly increase the food, mineral, and energy resources available for the benefit of mankind;

Whereas improved understanding of ocean processes would enhance the protection of life and property against severe storms and other hazards, would further the safety of maritime commerce, would directly contribute to the development of coastal areas of the Nation, would benefit the Nation's fishing and mineral extractive industries, and would contribute to advancement of a broad range of scientific disciplines;

Whereas realization of the full potential of the oceans will require a long-term program of exploration, observation, and study on a world-wide basis, utilizing ships, buoys, aircraft, satellites, undersea submersibles, and other platforms, advanced navigation systems, and expanded data processing and distribution facilities;

Whereas the inherently international character of ocean phenomena has attracted the interest of many nations;

Whereas excellence, experience, and capabilities in marine science and technology are shared by many nations and a broad program of ocean exploration can most effectively and economically be carried out through a cooperative effort by many nations of the world; and

Whereas the United States has begun to explore through the United Nations and other forums international interest in a long-term program of ocean exploration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the United States (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the United States should participate in and give full support to an International Decade of Ocean Exploration during the 1970's which would include (1) an expanded national program of exploration in waters close to the shores of the United States, (2) intensified exploration activities in waters more distant from the United States, and (3) accelerated development of the capabilities

of the United States to explore the oceans and particularly the training and education of needed scientists, engineers, and technicians.

SEC. 2. It is further the sense of Congress that the President should cooperate with other nations in (1) encouraging broad international participation in an International Decade of Ocean Exploration, (2) sharing results and experiences from national ocean exploration programs, (3) planning and coordinating international cooperative projects within the framework of a sustained, long-range international effort to investigate the world's oceans, (4) strengthening and expanding international arrangements for the timely international exchange of oceanographic data, and (5) providing appropriate technical and training assistance and facilities to the developing countries and support to international organizations so they may effectively contribute their share to the International Decade of Ocean Exploration.

SEC. 3. It is further the sense of Congress that the President in his annual report to the Congress on marine science affairs pursuant to Public Law 89-454 should transmit to the Congress a plan setting forth the proposed participation of the United States for the next fiscal year in the International Decade of Ocean Exploration. The plan should contain a statement of the activities to be conducted and specify the department or agency of the Government which would conduct the activity and seek appropriations therefor.

RESOLUTION

HUNGER IN AMERICA

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. President, as I announced I would do last Monday, I am today submitting a Senate resolution on hunger and human needs; for myself, and Senators MONDALE, BOGGS, HATFIELD, BAYH, BROOKE, BURDICK, CASE, CHURCH, CLARK, FONG, FULBRIGHT, GRUENING, HART, HARRIS, INOUE, JAVITS, KENNEDY of Massachusetts, KENNEDY of New York, KUCHEL, LONG of Missouri, MANSFIELD, MAGNUSON, MCGEE, METCALF, MORSE, MOSS, MURPHY, MUSKIE, NELSON, PELL, PERCY, PROUTY, RANDOLPH, RIBICOFF, SCOTT, WILLIAMS of New Jersey, YARBOROUGH, and YOUNG of Ohio.

For the benefit of those who want further explanation of the resolution, I would like to refer them to page 10181 of the RECORD for Monday, April 22, when I announced the proposed resolution and discussed it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, under the rule, the resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. Res. 281) was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, as follows:

S. RES. 281

Whereas it has been demonstrated that every American does not have the basic food, clothing, and other necessities essential to life and health; and

Whereas surveys conducted by Government agencies and responsible groups of citizens show that in spite of America's abundance of food, fiber, and other resources our Federal food programs fail to reach many of the citizens lacking adequate quantities and/or quality of food, which may result in the lifetime impairment of children mentally and physically, and in unnecessary disease, suffering, and premature deaths among both young and adults, and

Whereas restricted use of programs au-

thorized by Congress, reversion of funds, divisions of responsibility and authority within Congress and administrative agencies, unwise regulations and other obstacles impede and frustrate efforts to banish starvation and want for necessities among desperately disadvantaged poor within our Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and any and all other agencies with applicable authorities shall use to the fullest extent possible their authorities under existing laws, including the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Johnson-O'Malley Act, section 32 of the Tariff Act of 1935, the OEO Food Assistance Act, the school lunch and all other authorities for child and relief commodity programs, to meet immediately the food, fiber, and other basic needs of the Nation's poor to the fullest extent possible; and be it further

Resolved, That there is established a select committee of the Senate 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 Agriculture and Forestry, and three majority and two minority Members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate without regard to committee assignment, to study the unmet basic needs among the people of the United States and to report back to the Senate not later than the opening of the 91st Congress legislation necessary to establish a coordinated program or programs which will assure every United States resident adequate food, clothing and other basic necessities of life and health: *Provided*, That the select committee shall recommend to the Senate appropriate procedures for congressional consideration and oversight of such coordinated programs.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, April 26, 1968, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 10. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the vessel *Ocean Delight*, owned by Saul Zucker, of Port Clyde, Maine, to be documented as a vessel of the United States with coastwise privileges;

S. 1093. An act to authorize the use of the vessel *Annie B.* in the coastwise trade; and

S. 3135. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 by extending the authorization of appropriations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

AVAILABILITY OF COPIES OF ADMINISTRATION'S PATENT REFORM BILL

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights, I wish to announce that copies of a proposed substitute for S. 1042, the administration's patent reform bill, are available in the subcommittee's office. The substitute, in its general structure, represents my current judgment as to what provisions should be contained in a sound patent revision bill. Because of the complexity and technical nature of this subject matter, I wish to afford all interested parties an opportunity to comment on this text prior to any action by the subcommittee. These comments should be submitted not later than May 15, 1968.