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disinvolvement from life's mainstream. There is ample evidence that retirement often is accepted most reluctantly because there is little practical choice in terms of economic advantage.

It is time that we counter-balance present incentives in society for early retirement with comparable incentives for later retirement. Without such balance, older Americans are denied full freedom of choice.

Mr. President, the Senator from Hawaii is to be commended for this important proposal. In light of statistics released last month showing productivity in our Nation's work force had dropped 5.5 percent during the first quarter of 1974—the largest drop since 1947, when the Department of Labor first started compiling productivity records—it could not be more timely or appropriate. In approving this legislation, we will not only be addressing the needs of older Americans but also the economic situation of the Nation as a whole.

I urge my colleagues to give expeditious consideration and approval to this legislation.

ENERGY RESEARCH

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, the University of Utah is currently making a tremendous contribution to the Nation in terms of energy research. The University has now announced a new, 5-year energy research plan into coal liquefaction and gasification, oil shale and tar sands extraction, geothermal and solar energy, and other areas. The plan will make more likely achievement of the national goal of self-sufficiency in energy in the 1980's.

I ask unanimous consent that an article from the University of Utah Review describing these research efforts be printed in the RECORD.

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

UTAH JOINS NATION'S ENERGY DRIVE; 50 PROJECTS PROPOSED

A new five-year energy research plan has been developed by the University of Utah which could be a key factor in the United States' drive for energy self-sufficiency by the early 1980's.

The plan—prepared by the College of Engineering and the College of Mines—proposes exploiting the "vast energy reserves" in Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming through new processes and technologies developed at the U.

As outlined, the program is contingent upon federal and private funding of up to \$18 million over the next five years. It would support some 50 individual research projects at the U, including studies of coal liquefaction and gasification, oil shale and tar sand extraction, geothermal and solar energy, and gas combustion.

The five-year plan represents "a major commitment" on the part of the University to energy research, explained Dr. Milton E. Wadsworth associate dean of the College of Engineering and professor of metallurgy.

"It has been estimated that the tri-state area of Utah, Wyoming and Colorado possesses four and one-half times as much recoverable oil in oil shale as the total proven reserves in the Arab nations," he stated. "Because of the unique energy wealth of this area, the University must expand its research commitment and play a major role in the development of technology related to all aspects of energy," he stressed.

Currently, the University of Utah is one of the leading schools in the nation in terms of energy research. One major study has been underway for the past 11 years and centers around the development of catalysts for coal conversion and the production of low sulphur fuel oil. Eventual goal of the research is the construction of a network of large pollution-free plants near coal deposits capable of producing upwards of 100,000 barrels of oil daily.

To begin implementation of the new five-year program, project requests totaling \$7.7 million have been submitted to the National Science Foundation and other potential funding sources, according to Dr. Wadsworth. He and Dr. William Partridge, vice president for research at the U, voiced cautious optimism that a significant percentage of the requests will be approved because of the current world energy crisis, the energy wealth of the tri-state area, the University's stature as a research institution, and the fact that many of the proposed projects are extensions of current research efforts.

Dr. Wadsworth says the five-year plan also anticipates additional proposals totaling over \$11 million "that are either now being prepared or will be prepared within one year's time."

These proposals, he explained, will request extensions of on-going research and funding for extensive new activities applied to coal and oil shale, recovery of bitumen from tar sands, basic processes in pyrolysis, gas combustion, energy conversion, interdisciplinary systems development, solar energy and cooling, energy conservation, use of renewable resources, materials research, and increased technological and basic research in geology and geophysics.

"Clearly, the University has both the desire and capability to make major contributions to energy research and to the development of total energy systems," said Dr. Wadsworth. "In particular, we hope to be involved in broader interdisciplinary activities with state agencies, adjoining states, sister institutions and with industry."

Dr. Partridge said the University's energy research program could have a "tremendous economic impact" on Utah and adjacent states, from the direct inflow of research dollars and the attraction of new industry to the area because of the University's energy expertise.

UNFAIR IMPLEMENTATION OF FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN PUERTO RICO

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to the deplorable situation existing in regard to the implementation of the food stamp program in Puerto Rico.

Last August, Congress mandated full food stamp program implementation for every political subdivision in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the territories by June 30, 1974. Since the food stamp program has been our most potent weapon in the arsenal against hunger, we required the States, Puerto Rico, and the territories to immediately take whatever steps were necessary to get the program fully operational by June 30, 1974. Only under the rare circumstances when a State conclusively demonstrated that it is administratively "impossible or impracticable" to implement the program—either by direct implementation, or subcontracting with a county or municipal entity, or through some other appropriate means—can implementation of the program be delayed. Even then, the program must be implemented by

the first date thereafter that is administratively feasible.

Our policy has been to feed the people. If it can be done through the food stamp program, it must be done.

Yet, in disregard for clear congressional intent, despite the absence of a finding of impossibility or impracticability, the Agriculture Department does not plan to provide food stamps in many parts of Puerto Rico before next winter—and not in San Juan before March 1975.

Moreover, the schedule of coupon allotments for Puerto Rico, while it cannot be higher than in the States, is, as in the 50 States, to be based on the cost of obtaining a nutritionally adequate diet. We know that the cost of food in Puerto Rico, due to importation of produce from the continent to the island, is 10- to 20-percent greater than what it is in the States. As a result, the coupon allotments in Puerto Rico cannot reasonably be lower than in the States. It would be unfair to say that current Puerto Rican dietary patterns are worse or less expensive, than the diets of people in the States and that, therefore, coupon allotments in the food stamp program should be lower. This would consign poor Puerto Ricans to hunger forever. Since the cost of food is higher on the island, the benefits under the program must be at least equal to benefits in the States, and the Secretary's recent establishment of lower allotments for Puerto Rico is plainly unreasonable. I urge the Department of Agriculture to change its unfair schedules for food stamp program participation in Puerto Rico. The Secretary should immediately issue schedules which will enable the impoverished residents of Puerto Rico and our territories to receive their food stamp assistance in accordance with the intent of Congress.

Finally, the Agriculture Department appears to have ignored the plain meaning of the act in determining income-eligibility standards. According to the 1971 amendments to the act, eligibility was to reflect average per capita income so that, once the per capita income figure was determined for Puerto Rico and each of the territories, eligibility for different household sizes was to be simply obtained by multiplying that figure by the number of people in the household. But, despite the clarity of the law, the Department has promulgated unconscionably low eligibility standards that will harm many thousands of Puerto Rico's poor. In many cases, Puerto Rican residents, who would be eligible for food stamps under eligibility standards existing in the States, are excluded by the unreasonably low standards.

In short, Mr. President, it appears that the Department of Agriculture—through delayed implementation of the program, through low allotments, and through low eligibility standards—is seriously undermining Congress desire to allow full and fair participation of Puerto Rico in the food stamp program.

WORLD FOOD CRISIS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, a very compelling article in the April issue of