

# Senate

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1971

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. ELLENDER).

## PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, we thank Thee for the changing scenes of life, for summer and winter, for sunshine and rain, for work and rest, for memories of the past and for the open vistas of the future. We thank Thee especially for Thy goodness and mercy which has watched over us and brought us to this hour. Make us ever aware of Thy sustaining grace and power. Guide the Members of this body through the new challenges and fresh opportunities by the light of Thy truth. May our highest incentive be service to others. May we ever walk humbly with Thee. Help us to be prepared equally for success as well as for failure, and in all things to be faithful to our high trust.

Bless this Nation and make it a blessing to all mankind. Grant to our leaders and to all the people the spirit which strives for the more perfect order where justice prevails and love rules.

In the Redeemer's name. Amen.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of August 5, 1971, the following message from the President of the United States was received on August 10, 1971, and the message was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*  
I am transmitting herewith the Annual Report of the National Corporation for Housing Partnerships for the period July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971.

The Partnership was created under Title IX of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 as a means of increasing the participation of private investors in providing new housing. In carrying out this purpose, the Partnership has, over the past year, given preliminary or final approval to 10,000 units of housing, consisting of 46 projects in 23 States.

It is clear that the Partnership will be an important part of our efforts to deal with the housing problems of the Nation. I commend this Report to your attention.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 9, 1971.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of August 5, 1971, the following message from the President of

the United States was received on September 1, 1971, and the message was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

On August 15, 1971 I announced a number of new economic initiatives to create new jobs, to hold down the cost of living, and to stabilize the dollar. In this connection, Executive Order 11615 calls for the development of policies, mechanisms and procedures to maintain economic growth without inflationary increases after the end of the 90-day freeze period which the order imposes. It is equally essential that the tax reductions which I recommended to the Congress, to provide a powerful stimulus to the economy, not be inflationary in their impact. A significant reduction in Federal expenditures is needed to provide a balance.

Since continuing emphasis will be placed on the exercise of responsible industrial and labor leadership throughout the Nation in the months to come, I must apply such fiscal restraints as will clearly signify the good faith of the Federal Government as a major employer, and to continue to set an example for the American people in our striving to achieve prosperity in peacetime. I place full reliance on the willingness of Federal employees along with their fellow Americans, to make whatever temporary sacrifices in personal gain may be needed to attain the greater good for the country as a whole.

Therefore, in consideration of the economic conditions affecting the general welfare, I hereby transmit to the Congress the following alternative plan, as authorized and required by section 5305 (c) (1) of title 5, United States Code:

Such adjustments in the rates of pay of each Federal statutory pay system as may be required, based on the 1971 Bureau of Labor Statistics survey, shall become effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period that begins on or after July 1, 1972.

I recognize that delaying the scheduled January 1972 increase to July 1972 means that two increases will then become due within a period of approximately three months. Since I am unable to predict whether two increases in such a relatively short time span will have a damaging effect on the economy, I am not prepared to make a decision with respect to the October 1972 increase at this time. After reviewing the economic situation during the first half of 1972, I will give serious consideration to the need for an alternative plan to that scheduled increase. If I conclude that an alternative plan is necessary I will, in accordance with the aforementioned provision of law, submit such a plan to Congress before September 1, 1972. It appears highly unlikely

that any such plan would involve a postponement of the October 1972 adjustments beyond January 1973.

Our Nation's public servants are entitled to a fair wage in line with the established policy of comparability with private enterprise; I regret the necessity of postponing pay increases, but our fight against the rising cost of living must take precedence. Of course, success in holding down inflation will benefit the Government worker as well as all Americans.

I urge your support of this postponement.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 31, 1971.

## REPORT OF A COMMITTEE SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of August 5, 1971, Mr. STENNIS, from the Committee on Armed Services, reported favorably, with amendments, on September 7, 1971, the bill (H.R. 8687) to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, and submitted a report (No. 92-359) thereon, which was printed.

## THE JOURNAL

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, August 6, 1971, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

On August 10, 1971:

S. 485. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to operate amateur radio stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations.

On August 11, 1971:

S. 751. An act to authorize the disposal of industrial diamond crushing bort from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 752. An act to authorize the disposal of vegetable tannin extracts from the national stockpile;

S. 753. An act to authorize the disposal of thorium from the supplemental stockpile;

S. 755. An act to authorize the disposal of shellac from the national stockpile;

S. 756. An act to authorize the disposal of quartz crystals from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 757. An act to authorize the disposal of iridium from the national stockpile;

S. 758. An act to authorize the disposal of mica from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 759. An act to authorize the disposal of metallurgical grade manganese from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 760. An act to authorize the disposal of manganese, battery grade, synthetic dioxide from the national stockpile;

S. 761. An act to authorize the disposal of diamond tools from the national stockpile;

S. 762. An act to authorize the disposal of chromium metal from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 763. An Act to authorize the disposal of amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 765. An Act to authorize the disposal of antimony from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 767. An Act to authorize the disposal of rare-earth materials from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 768. An Act to authorize the disposal of chemical grade chromite from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 769. An Act to authorize the disposal of industrial diamond stones from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 770. An Act to authorize the disposal of columbium from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 771. An Act to authorize the disposal of selenium from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 772. An Act to authorize the disposal of celestite from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 774. An Act to authorize the disposal of vanadium from the national stockpile;

S. 775. An Act to authorize the disposal of magnesium from the national stockpile;

S. 776. An Act to authorize the disposal of abaca from the national stockpile;

S. 777. An Act to authorize the disposal of sisal from the national stockpile; and

S. 778. An Act to authorize the disposal of kyanite-mullite from the national stockpile.

On August 13, 1971:

S. 2296. An Act to amend sections 107 and 709 of title 32, United States Code, relating to appropriations for the National Guard and to National Guard technicians, respectively.

On August 16, 1971:

S.J. Res. 105. Joint Resolution authorizing the President to issue a proclamation designating 1971 as the "Year of World Minority Language Groups".

On August 17, 1971:

S. 581. An Act to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, to eliminate certain export credit controls, and for other purposes.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the President pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### NOW THE NATION LOOKS TO CONGRESS

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, as Congress resumes, following the summer recess, the major and pressing business before both Houses is the revitalization of the Nation's economy.

Twenty-four days ago President Nixon electrified the Nation and the world by announcing his comprehensive, carefully balanced program to restore the United States to full economic health.

A large part of the program could be—and was—put into effect by the President pursuant to authority already granted by Congress. But key elements of his comprehensive plan—three tax measures essential to the success of the whole venture—must be approved by Congress.

At this pivotal moment in history, the people have a right to expect statesmanship of a high order from the legislative branch of government. Of course, there should be careful deliberation on the part of Congress—no one demands a rubber-stamp exercise. But this is no time for politics as usual. Furthermore, I venture the suggestion that attempts to play politics with these proposals will prove to be bad politics.

By and large, the President's program has been received with approval by the American people. According to surveys taken, the program is supported by more than seven out of 10 Americans—indeed, their enthusiastic support, as is the case with most of the President's programs.

All of this should not be too surprising. Actually, the President's prescription for economic recovery is a carefully balanced package of proposals which, for the most part, had been advanced earlier by Members of Congress of both parties.

Indeed, the President has not hesitated, in public and in private meetings, to give credit to others of both parties for the contributions they have made in development of the program.

For example, the distinguished chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. MILLS, is—and has been—a strong advocate of "an effective incomes policy which would really hold down the rates of increase in prices and wages." And before the President's August 15 announcement, Chairman MILLS called for restoration of "some form of investment tax credit."

Likewise, the senior Senator from Indiana (Mr. HARTKE) can take credit for introducing last March 16 a bill to restore the investment tax credit and to increase it to 10 percent. At that time he said:

If passed this bill will prove the single most important step we can responsibly take along the road of a revitalized economy.

I am confident that Congress will respond with dispatch and responsibility

to the challenge now before us. This is a time for the country to pull together. For unless we become more competitive as a nation and build a prosperity based on peace instead of war, we stand in danger of going the way of other once-great nations of the past.

John F. Kennedy once stated:

What can we do for our country?

We can now support our President because he is right. We can demand and expect economic statesmanship from Government, business, and union leaders—instead of politics as usual.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 150—PROPOSING AN EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair now lays before the Senate Joint Resolution 150 which was introduced on the last day of the session before adjournment and was read the first time. Objection having been heard to the second reading on that day, the joint resolution will now be read the second time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A Senate joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women.

Mr. COOK. Mr. President, I object to further proceedings on Senate Joint Resolution 150 at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard. Under rule XIV, paragraph 4, the joint resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

#### TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the rule previously agreed to, there will now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business for 1 hour, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

The Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY) is recognized for 3 minutes.

#### ROY WILKINS AT 70

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, Roy Wilkins observed his 70th birthday on August 30. As the Washington Post observed, in his 40 years of leadership in the NAACP he has helped to make the American political system work.

This is a gentle but meaningful tribute. Through his faith in the process, the just means, by which justice is achieved, he has built lasting foundations for equal opportunity in America.

I ask unanimous consent that the Post editorial of August 30, along with my congratulatory telegram, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial and telegram were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

#### ROY WILKINS AT 70

That gentle, tough, calm, angry, passionate yet essentially rational young man, Roy Wilkins, who has worked for the NAACP for 40 years and served as its director for the past 16, has reached his 70th birthday to-