

## RESOLUTIONS

**SENATE RESOLUTION 417—RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE PRINTING OF A COMPILATION ENTITLED "MINERAL AND WATER RESOURCES OF COLORADO" AS A SENATE DOCUMENT**

Mr. ALLOTT submitted a resolution (S. Res. 417) to authorize the printing of a report of the U.S. Geological Survey entitled "Mineral and Water Resources of Colorado" as a Senate document, which was considered and agreed to.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. ALLOTT, which appears under a separate heading.)

**SENATE RESOLUTION 418—RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO MEET DEFICIENCY OBLIGATIONS**

Mr. RUSSELL submitted a resolution (S. Res. 418) to authorize the Secretary of the Senate to meet deficiency obligations occurring during the adjournment of the Senate, which was considered and agreed to.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. RUSSELL, which appears under a separate heading.)

**SENATE RESOLUTION 419—RESOLUTION APPOINTING COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT RELATING TO ADJOURNMENT**

Mr. MANSFIELD submitted a resolution (S. Res. 419) appointing a committee to notify the President concerning the proposed adjournment of the session, which was considered and agreed to.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. MANSFIELD, which appears under a separate heading.)

**SENATE RESOLUTION 420—RESOLUTION TENDERING THE THANKS OF THE SENATE TO THE ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE**

Mr. HRUSKA submitted a resolution (S. Res. 420) tendering the thanks of the Senate to the Acting President pro tempore for the courteous, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate, which was considered and agreed to.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. HRUSKA, which appears under a separate heading.)

**SENATE RESOLUTION 421—RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE TO MAKE CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS AFTER THE SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT**

Mr. MANSFIELD submitted a resolution (S. Res. 421) authorizing the President of the Senate to make certain appointments after the sine die adjournment of the present session, which was considered and agreed to.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. MANSFIELD, which appears under a separate heading.)

**SENATE RESOLUTION 422—RESOLUTION TENDERING THE THANKS OF THE SENATE TO THE VICE PRESIDENT**

Mr. HRUSKA submitted a resolution (S. Res. 422) tendering the thanks of the Senate to the Vice President for the courteous, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate, which was considered and agreed to.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. HRUSKA, which appears under a separate heading.)

**SENATE RESOLUTION 423—RESOLUTION TENDERING THE THANKS OF THE SENATE TO THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE**

Mr. HRUSKA submitted a resolution (S. Res. 423) tendering the thanks of the Senate to the President pro tempore for the courteous, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Senate.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. HRUSKA, which appears under a separate heading.)

**AUTHORITY TO PRINT END-OF-THE-SESSION REPORT OF THE MINORITY LEADER**

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the customary end-of-the-session report of the minority leader be printed in due course in the Record, and as a Senate document. This request is made at this time since the complete text of the report will not be available until shortly after the expected sine die adjournment of the 90th Congress.

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

**AUTHORITY TO PRINT LAWS DIGEST**

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the major laws digest be printed in the Record at a later date, and that the customary number of copies be printed as a separate Senate document.

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

**PRINTING AS A SENATE DOCUMENT OF STUDY RELATING TO HIGHWAY FACILITIES**

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a study implementing S. Res. 250 entitled "The Relationship Between Highway Facilities and Other Modes of Commuter Service in the Movement of People to and From the Washington, D.C., Area From Areas Beyond the Proposed Range of Projected Mass Transit and Urban Freeway Facilities," be printed as a Senate document, together with illustrations.

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

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CIVIL AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION WITH KINGDOM OF GREECE**

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, the executive branch has submitted to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy a proposed amendment to this country's agreement for cooperation with the kingdom of Greece in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 requires that the proposed amendment lie before the joint committee for a period of 30 days while Congress is in session before becoming effective.

In order that the Congress will be apprised of this new agreement, I ask unanimous consent that it be included at this point in the Record together with necessary supporting documents.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,  
Washington, D.C., September 27, 1968.

HON. JOHN O. PASTORE,  
Chairman, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Congress of the United States.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: Pursuant to Section 123c of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, there are submitted with this letter copies of the following:

a. A proposed amendment to the "Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Greece Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy;"

b. A letter from the Commission to the President recommending approval of the amendment; and

c. A letter from the President to the Commission containing his determination that its performance will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security, and approving the amendment and authorizing its execution.

The amendment has been negotiated by the Department of State and the Atomic Energy Commission pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. It will revise the Agreement for Cooperation between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Greece which was signed on August 4, 1955, as amended by the agreements signed on June 11, 1960, April 3, 1962, June 22, 1962, and June 8, 1964.

The main purpose of the amendment, provided for in Article I thereof, is to allow the transfer of uranium enriched to greater than 20% in the isotope U-235 when the Commission finds such transfer technically or economically justified.

Article II of the amendment revises Article IV of the Agreement for Cooperation, in reflection of the "Private Ownership" legislation of 1964, to permit arrangements for the transfer of special nuclear material and performance of services to be made between either Party or authorized persons under its jurisdiction and authorized persons under the jurisdiction of the other Party. Such arrangements would be in addition to those between the Governments allowed under the current agreement and would be subject to the policies of the United States and Greece concerning such transactions as well as applicable laws, regulations, and license requirements.

Article III of the amendment revises the safeguards article, Article VI, of the agreement to incorporate the standard United States' comprehensive safeguards rights. These rights respecting materials and facilities transferred under the Agreement for Cooperation would remain suspended during the time and to the extent that the International Atomic Energy Agency applies safeguards pursuant to the trilateral agreement among the U.S., Greece and the Agency signed in 1964.

The remaining revision, pursuant to Article IV of the amendment, updates the formulation of the "peaceful uses" guarantee given by Greece in conformity with our current Agreements for Cooperation.

The amendment will enter into force on the date on which each Government shall have received from the other Government written notification that it has complied with all statutory and constitutional requirements for entry into force.

Cordially,

GERALD F. TAPE,  
Acting Chairman.

U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,  
Washington, D.C., September 10, 1968.

The PRESIDENT,  
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The Atomic Energy Commission recommends that you approve the enclosed proposed amendment to the "Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Greece Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy," determine that its performance will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security, and authorize its execution. The Department of State supports the Commission's recommendations.

The proposed amendment has been negotiated by the Department of State and the Atomic Energy Commission pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. It would revise the Agreement for Cooperation between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Greece which was signed at Washington on August 4, 1955, as amended by the agreements signed on June 11, 1960, April 3, 1962, June 22, 1962, and June 8, 1964.

The principal purpose of the proposed amendment is to revise Article II of the agreement to provide that special nuclear material enriched to greater than 20% in the isotope U-235 may be made available when the Commission finds such transfer technically or economically justified. This modification will permit the transfer of fuel enriched above the current limit of 20% in the agreement. By virtue of proposed Article II, Article IV of the Agreement for Cooperation would be revised to reflect the "Private Ownership" legislation of 1964, permitting arrangements for the transfer of special nuclear material and performance of services to be made between either Party or authorized persons under its jurisdiction and authorized persons under the jurisdiction of the other Party. Such arrangements would be in addition to those between the Governments allowed under the current agreement and would be subject to the policies of the United States and Greece concerning such transactions as well as applicable laws, regulations, and license requirements.

In addition to these major changes, the proposed amendment includes two other modifications. As a consequence of the incorporation of provision for the transfer of highly enriched material, the standard provisions for comprehensive United States' safeguards rights have been included pursuant to proposed Article III. Our bilateral safeguards rights respecting materials and facilities transferred under the present agreement would remain suspended during the time and to the extent that the International Atomic Energy Agency applies safeguards pursuant to the trilateral agreement signed in 1964. The remaining Article in the proposed amendment, Article IV, updates the formulation of the "peaceful uses" guarantee given by Greece in conformity with our current Agreements for Cooperation.

Following your approval, determination, and authorization, the proposed amendment will be formally executed by appropriated authority of the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the

Kingdom of Greece. In compliance with Section 123c of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the amendment will be placed before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Respectfully yours,

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Chairman.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, D.C., September 23, 1968.

HON. GLENN T. SEABORG,  
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR DR. SEABORG: In accordance with Section 123a of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the Atomic Energy Commission has submitted to me a proposed "Amendment to Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Greece Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy" and has recommended that I approve the proposed Amendment, determine that its performance will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security, and authorize its execution.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 123b of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and upon the recommendation of the Atomic Energy Commission, I hereby:

a. Approve the proposed Amendment, and determine that its performance will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security of the United States of America;

b. Authorize the execution of the proposed Amendment on behalf of the Government of the United States of America by appropriate authorities of the Department of State and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION  
BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED  
STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE KINGDOM OF GREECE CONCERNING  
CIVIL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Greece,

Desiring to amend the Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Greece Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy, signed at Washington on August 4, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement for Cooperation"), which was amended by the Agreements signed on June 11, 1960, April 3, 1962, June 22, 1962, and June 8, 1964,

Agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

Article II of the Agreement for Cooperation, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"A. As may be agreed, the Commission will transfer to the Government of the Kingdom of Greece or authorized persons under its jurisdiction, uranium enriched in the isotope U-235 for use as fuel in defined research applications, including research reactors and reactor experiments, which the Government of the Kingdom of Greece decides to construct or operate or authorizes private persons to construct or operate in Greece. Contracts setting forth the terms, conditions, and delivery schedule of each transfer shall be agreed upon in advance.

"B. The quantity of uranium enriched in the isotope U-235 transferred under this agreement and within the jurisdiction of the Government of the Kingdom of Greece shall not at any time be in excess of six (6) kilograms of contained U-235 in enriched uranium, plus such additional quantity as, in the opinion of the Commission, is necessary to permit the efficient and continuous operation of the reactor or reactors while re-

placed fuel elements are radioactively cooling in Greece or while fuel elements are in transit, it being the intent of the Commission to make possible the maximum usefulness of the six (6) kilograms of said material.

"C. The enriched uranium supplied hereunder may contain up to twenty percent (20%) in the isotope U-235. All or a portion of the foregoing special nuclear material may be made available as uranium enriched to more than twenty percent (20%) by weight in the isotope U-235 when the Commission finds there is a technical or economic justification for such a transfer for use in research reactors and reactor experiments, each capable of operating with a fuel load not to exceed six (6) kilograms of the isotope U-235 contained in such uranium.

"D. When any source or special nuclear material received from the United States of America requires reprocessing, such reprocessing shall be performed at the discretion of the Commission in either Commission facilities or facilities acceptable to the Commission, on terms and conditions to be later agreed; and it is understood, except as may be otherwise agreed, that the form and content of any irradiated fuel elements shall not be altered after removal from a reactor and prior to delivery to the Commission or the facilities acceptable to the Commission for reprocessing.

"E. Special nuclear material produced as a result of irradiation processes in any part of fuel leased hereunder shall be for the amount of the lessee and, after reprocessing as provided in paragraph D of this Article, shall be returned to the lessee, at which time title to such material shall be transferred to the lessee, unless the Government of the United States of America shall exercise the option, which is hereby granted, to retain, with a credit to the lessee based on the prices in the United States of America referred to in paragraph F of this Article, any such special nuclear material which is in excess of the needs of the Kingdom of Greece for such material in its program for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

"F. With respect to any special nuclear material not owned by the Government of the United States of America produced in reactors while fueled with materials obtained from the United States of America by means other than lease which is in excess of the needs of the Kingdom of Greece for such material in the Greek program for the peaceful uses of atomic energy, the Government of the United States of America shall have and is hereby granted (a) a first option to purchase such material at prices then prevailing in the United States of America for special nuclear material produced in reactors which are fueled pursuant to the terms of an Agreement for Cooperation with the Government of the United States of America, and (b) the right to approve the transfer of such material to any other nation or group of nations in the event the option to purchase is not exercised.

"G. Some atomic energy materials which the Commission may be requested to provide in accordance with this Agreement are harmful to persons and property unless handled and used carefully. After delivery of such materials, the Government of the Kingdom of Greece shall bear all responsibility, insofar as the Government of the United States of America is concerned, for the safe handling and use of such materials. With respect to any source or special nuclear material or reactor materials which the Commission may, pursuant to this Agreement, lease to the Government of the Kingdom of Greece or to any private individual or private organization under its jurisdiction, the Government of the Kingdom of Greece shall indemnify and save harmless the Government of the United States of America against any and all liability (including third party liability) for any cause whatsoever arising out of the production or fabrication, the owner-

ship, the lease, and the possession and use of such source or special nuclear material or reactor materials after delivery by the Commission to the Government of the Kingdom of Greece or to any private individual or private organization under its jurisdiction."

## ARTICLE II

Article IV of the Agreement for Cooperation is amended to read as follows:

"A. With respect to the application of atomic energy to peaceful uses, it is understood that arrangements may be made between either Party or authorized persons under its jurisdiction and authorized persons under the jurisdiction of the other Party for the transfer of equipment and devices and materials other than special nuclear material and for the performance of services with respect thereto.

"B. With respect to the application of atomic energy to peaceful uses, it is understood that arrangements may be made between either Party or authorized persons under its jurisdiction and authorized persons under the jurisdiction of the other Party for the transfer of special nuclear material and for the performance of services with respect thereto for the uses specified in Articles II and III (A) and subject to the limitations of Article II, paragraph B.

"C. The Parties agree that the activities referred to in paragraphs A and B of this Article shall be subject to the limitations in Article V, to the applicable laws, regulations and license requirements of the Parties, and to the policies of the Parties with regard to transactions involving the authorized persons referred to in paragraphs A and B."

## ARTICLE III

Article VI of the Agreement for Cooperation, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"A. The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Greece emphasize their common interest in assuring that any material, equipment or devices made available to the Government of the Kingdom of Greece or any person under its jurisdiction pursuant to this Agreement shall be used solely for civil purposes.

"B. Except to the extent that the safeguards rights provided for in this Agreement are suspended by virtue of the application of safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as provided by Article VII (A), the Government of the United States of America, notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, shall have the following rights:

"(1) With the objective of assuring design and operation for civil purposes and permitting effective application of safeguards, to review the design of any

"(a) reactor and

"(b) other equipment and devices the design of which the Commission determines to be relevant to the effective application of safeguards,

which are to be made available under this Agreement to the Government of the Kingdom of Greece or to any person under its jurisdiction by the Government of the United States of America or any person under its jurisdiction, or which are to use, fabricate, or process any of the following materials so made available: source material, special nuclear material, moderator material, or other material designated by the Commission;

"(2) With respect to any source or special nuclear material made available under this Agreement to the Government of the Kingdom of Greece or to any person under its jurisdiction by the Government of the United States of America or any person under its jurisdiction and any source or special nuclear material utilized in, recovered from, or produced as a result of the use of any of the following materials, equipment or devices so made available:

"(a) source material, special nuclear material, moderator material, or other material designated by the Commission,

"(b) reactors, and

"(c) any other equipment or devices designated by the Commission as an item to be made available on the condition that the provisions of this paragraph B (2) will apply.

"(1) to require the maintenance and production of operating records and to request and receive reports for the purpose of assisting in ensuring accountability for such materials, and

"(1) to require that any such materials in the custody of the Government of the Kingdom of Greece or any person under its jurisdiction be subject to all of the safeguards provided for in this Article and the guarantees set forth in Article VII;

"(3) To require the deposit in storage facilities designated by the Commission of any of the special nuclear material referred to in paragraph B (2) of this Article which is not currently utilized for civil purposes in the Kingdom of Greece and which is not retained or purchased by the Government of the United States of America pursuant to Article II, transferred pursuant to Article II, or otherwise disposed of pursuant to an arrangement mutually acceptable to the Parties;

"(4) To designate, after consultation with the Government of the Kingdom of Greece, personnel who, accompanied, if either Party so requests, by personnel designated by the Government of the Kingdom of Greece, shall have access in the Kingdom of Greece to all places and data necessary to account for the source and special nuclear material which are subject to paragraph B(2) of this Article to determine whether there is compliance with this Agreement and to make such independent measurements as may be deemed necessary;

"(5) In the event of non-compliance with the provisions of this Article or the guarantees set forth in Article VII and the failure of the Government of the Kingdom of Greece to carry out the provisions of this Article within a reasonable time, to suspend or terminate this Agreement and to require the return of any materials, equipment and devices referred to in paragraph B(2) of this Article;

"(6) To consult with the Government of the Kingdom of Greece in the matter of health and safety.

"C. The Government of the Kingdom of Greece undertakes to facilitate the application of the safeguards provided for in this Article."

## ARTICLE IV

Article VII of the Agreement for Cooperation is amended to read as follows:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Greece guarantees that:

"(1) Safeguards provided in Article VI shall be maintained.

"(2) No material, including equipment and devices, transferred to the Government of the Kingdom of Greece or authorized persons under its jurisdiction by purchase or otherwise pursuant to this Agreement and no special nuclear material produced through the use of such material, equipment or devices, will be used for atomic weapons, or for research on or development of atomic weapons, or for any other military purposes.

"(3) No material, including equipment and devices, transferred to the Government of the Kingdom of Greece or authorized persons under its jurisdiction pursuant to this Agreement will be transferred to unauthorized persons or beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of the Kingdom of Greece, except as the Commission may agree to such a transfer to another nation or group of nations, and then only if, in the opinion of the Commission, the transfer of the material is within the scope of an Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of the United States of America and the other nation or group of nations."

## ARTICLE V

This Amendment shall enter into force on the date on which each Government shall have received from the other Government written notification that it has complied with all statutory and constitutional requirements for the entry into force of such Amendment and shall remain in force for the period of the Agreement for Cooperation, as amended.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Amendment.

Done at Washington, in duplicate, this twenty-seventh day of September, 1968.

For the Government of the United States of America:

STUART W. ROCKWELL,  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for  
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

GERALD F. TAPE,  
Acting Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy  
Commission.

For the Government of the Kingdom of Greece:

CHRISTIAN XANTHOPOULOS PALAMAS,  
Ambassador E. and P., Embassy of  
Greece.

Certified to be a true copy:

BARBARA H. THOMAS,  
SEPTEMBER 27, 1968.

### CONFERENCE ACTION ON APPROPRIATION FOR TITLE I, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT, EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR EDUCATIONALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN

Mr. HART. Mr. President, the House-Senate conference committee on the Department of HEW-Labor appropriation bill has agreed to an amount of \$1,123,127,000 for title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, \$77 million less than the \$1.2 billion included in the Senate bill, and \$68 million less than was available in fiscal year 1968.

I have no doubt that the Senate conferees held firm to the Senate priority for the \$1.2 billion necessary to maintain the 1968 funding level for local educational agencies to conduct programs for educationally deprived children. Undoubtedly, it was impossible for them to overcome the requirements to save \$6 billion contained in the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act and thus the compromise on a lesser amount.

This is typical of the problems that I foresaw when the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act was up for consideration by the Senate, and was one of the reasons I voted against it.

Programs which should be considered on their merits are sacrificed in the name of economy. The orderly review of appropriation requests and determination of appropriate levels of funding disappear in the face of mandated requirements to cut appropriation levels with no consideration being given to the national priorities of programs, particularly those of education, nor to the long-range impact such cuts will have.

The effects of a reduction in the title I programs have already been made amply clear, and were furnished the Senate at the time I offered the amendment to increase the Senate committee allowance from \$1,123,127,000 to \$1,200,000,000. I should like to restate briefly what these reductions will mean.

Allocations to local school districts are reduced by approximately \$80 million. Approximately 800,000 economically de-

prived children will be affected by this reduction in 16,000 school districts, by the elimination or curtailment of specialized activities designed to overcome the educational deficiencies of these children. There will be fewer teachers and other specialized staff. The number of teacher aides will be drastically reduced. Health and food programs will have to be cut back if the academic program is to continue. Summer programs will be eliminated.

The amount which will now be made available is a reduction of 8 percent below the allocations for last year. This reduction, coupled with a 5-percent increase in the cost of education in the past year, will require a 13-percent reduction in program activities from the

1968 level. When we consider that the cost of education has increased 22 percent since 1966, the first year of title I when the program level authorized was greater than it is in 1969, it is readily apparent that program impact in bringing 9 million educationally deprived children up to their proper grade level is continually being diluted.

Experience has shown that gains in educational achievement made by deprived children must be reinforced in succeeding years if the gains are to be made permanent. Any reduction which involves the curtailment or elimination of services to almost a million educationally deprived children in our Nation will result in the need for more services in future years if their educational deficiencies

are to be overcome—if, indeed, it will be possible to overcome them at all. Since the cost of education continues to increase more rapidly than the cost of living, more massive amounts of Federal aid will be needed in the future to offset the effects of our present so-called economy efforts. We are being pennywise and pound foolish in refusing to at least continue the 1968 level of funding for title I.

A table showing the reductions on a State basis has been prepared by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the table is ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965, PUBLIC LAW 89-10, AS AMENDED—TITLE I, ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATIONALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN  
COMPARISON OF FISCAL YEAR 1968 APPROPRIATION AND FISCAL YEAR 1969 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT

	1968* appropriation	1969 appropriation (92 percent of 1968)	Increase or decrease		1968 appropriation	1969 appropriation (92 percent of 1968)	Increase or decrease
Alabama.....	\$36,988,984	\$34,029,865	-\$2,959,119	New Mexico.....	\$9,629,504	\$8,859,144	-\$770,360
Alaska.....	1,805,503	1,661,063	-144,440	New York.....	115,776,356	106,514,248	-9,262,108
Arizona.....	8,422,776	7,748,954	-673,822	North Carolina.....	51,096,076	47,008,390	-4,087,686
Arkansas.....	22,673,547	20,859,663	-1,813,884	North Dakota.....	4,042,272	3,718,890	-323,382
California.....	78,008,208	71,767,551	-6,240,657	Ohio.....	34,197,997	31,462,157	-2,735,840
Colorado.....	7,798,580	7,174,694	-623,886	Oklahoma.....	17,214,771	15,837,589	-1,377,182
Connecticut.....	7,907,261	7,274,680	-632,581	Oregon.....	6,982,937	6,424,302	-558,635
Delaware.....	2,084,729	1,917,951	-166,778	Pennsylvania.....	46,699,583	42,963,616	-3,735,967
Florida.....	26,445,029	24,329,427	-2,115,602	Rhode Island.....	3,481,086	29,017,218	-2,523,236
Georgia.....	36,829,728	33,883,350	-2,946,378	South Carolina.....	31,540,484	5,649,685	-451,975
Hawaii.....	2,226,608	2,048,479	-178,129	South Dakota.....	5,649,685	31,062,260	-2,701,066
Idaho.....	2,475,984	2,277,905	-198,079	Tennessee.....	65,260,201	60,039,385	-5,220,816
Illinois.....	46,230,999	42,532,519	-3,698,480	Texas.....	2,724,300	2,506,356	-217,944
Indiana.....	14,580,136	13,413,725	-1,166,411	Utah.....	1,484,141	1,365,410	-118,731
Iowa.....	15,153,804	13,941,500	-1,212,304	Vermont.....	28,130,476	25,880,038	-2,250,438
Kansas.....	9,608,706	8,840,010	-768,696	Virginia.....	9,840,169	9,052,955	-787,214
Kentucky.....	32,483,284	29,884,621	-2,598,663	Washington.....	17,193,348	15,817,880	-1,375,468
Louisiana.....	31,530,268	29,007,847	-2,522,421	West Virginia.....	14,357,585	13,208,978	-1,148,607
Maine.....	3,403,277	3,131,915	-272,262	Wisconsin.....	1,235,793	1,136,930	-98,863
Maryland.....	14,590,115	13,422,906	-1,167,209	Wyoming.....	5,397,367	4,965,578	-431,789
Massachusetts.....	16,422,153	15,108,381	-1,313,772	District of Columbia.....			
Michigan.....	30,670,217	28,216,600	-2,453,617	Outlying areas and Department of Interior.....	31,806,653	30,497,046	-1,309,607
Minnesota.....	18,867,265	17,357,976	-1,509,289	Undistributed.....		7,289,752	+7,289,752
Mississippi.....	38,789,595	35,685,507	-3,103,088				
Missouri.....	23,086,158	21,239,265	-1,846,893				
Montana.....	2,993,356	2,753,888	-239,468	Subtotal, LEA.....	1,100,287,599	1,020,789,269	-79,498,330
Nebraska.....	5,666,795	5,213,451	-453,344	State agency programs.....	76,721,593	89,011,612	12,290,019
Nevada.....	879,759	809,378	-70,381	State administration.....	13,990,808	13,326,119	-664,689
New Hampshire.....	1,296,376	1,192,666	-103,710				
New Jersey.....	22,865,209	21,035,992	-1,829,217	Total.....	1,191,000,000	1,123,127,000	-67,873,000

\* To be distributed on the basis of the maximum authorization for fiscal year 1969, ratably reduced to appropriations, with no State receiving less than 92 percent of fiscal year 1968 allocations for local educational agencies.

**INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR BYRD OF WEST VIRGINIA, ON CAMPAIGN HECKLING, ASSESSMENT OF CAMPAIGN, AND RECORD OF 90TH CONGRESS**

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Record a transcript of questions asked of me during a television interview October 9, 1968, and of my answers thereto.

There being no objection, the transcript was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Q. Senator Byrd, what do you think of the heckling that various candidates have been receiving in the campaign?

A. I think it is disgraceful. No candidate deserves such treatment. It is undemocratic and un-American. The objective of the hecklers, of course, is to disrupt the normal election campaign activities. They employ their dirty tactics in a calculated effort to discredit the candidates, and to harangue and harass and intimidate them and keep them from making their views known.

The repulsive thing about it is that the hecklers have been acting in the name of free speech. What it all comes down to is

that they simply don't want the public to hear anyone's views except their own.

It is interesting to note that usually, when they are challenged, the hecklers really don't have any views, or intent except obstruction. They just want to shout everybody else down.

Now, legitimate dissent is a cherished right in America, but the organized heckling is something new and sinister. Anyone who has legitimate comments to make about the election has any number of avenues of expression open to him. I believe, therefore, that anyone who heckles a candidate in such a manner as to keep him from being heard should be promptly and unceremoniously hustled away by the police, and I am glad to note that this is increasingly being done.

Q. Senator Byrd, how do you assess the Presidential campaign at this point?

A. Looking at the campaign objectively and avoiding partisanship, Mr. Nixon is ahead at this point. However, a little over three weeks remain before the election, and, in all probability, Mr. Humphrey's position will improve during that period. Whether he can climb fast enough and far enough and soon enough remains to be seen.

This is an unusual election.

Mr. Nixon has the problem of possibly having peaked too early. He also has an

image as a loser in earlier elections. He appears to be a new Nixon, but is he new enough?

Mr. Humphrey has the problem of appearing to be his own man while at the same time not repudiating the administration of which he is a part, and which has been severely criticized on the issues of Vietnam and inflation and crime in the streets. The effect of LBJ's active support in his behalf remains to be seen.

The big question mark, of course, is Mr. Wallace and the impact he will have on both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Humphrey. In some states he will take votes away from the Republicans and, in others, from the Democrats. He was grossly under-estimated at the outset, and he has gradually and increasingly picked up strength.

His selection of General LeMay as a running mate may not have helped his campaign. And the question, here again, is whether or not he has hit or passed his peak.

Mr. Wallace conceivably could throw the election into the House of Representatives, and, without question, his third party movement is a strong one. He will get a very large protest vote, and many people will vote for him because of the rough treatment he has had at the hands of hecklers and from some of the news media.