

The original documents are located in Box 60, folder “1976/07/28 - Liaison Staff Meeting” of the James M. Cannon Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

LIAISON STAFF MEETING
Wednesday, July 28, 1976
7:30 a.m.

clean Air - outdoor poor
for any business
center

schedule -

House - Button woods

HUD -

Debt Collection practices

Mine Safety

Food stamp collection cohorts

Select Committee on Narcotics

N.F.A.A. " - Thursday at 10:00

Woffler -

Post Card Registration -





United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 94th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Jim Cannon

Vol. 122

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1976

No. 113

Senate

The Senate met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. QUENTIN N. BURDICK, a Senator from the State of North Dakota.

PRAYER

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

Eternal Father, we thank Thee that Thou art not far off, nearer than breathing, ready to enter our fleeting lives. We fling wide the door of our hearts and bid Thee to enter in all Thy renewing strength! Be to us this day our sustenance, our light, our guide. In these confused days, when men are groping for new standards and for fresh beginnings, amid many contending claims, and the sound of many voices, help us to distinguish what is wise from what is clever, what is sincere from what is cunning. In the discharge of their public trust dispose the Members of this body to be calm and confident, wise and just, possessed by an abiding faith in Thee and the working of Thy providence in the affairs of the Nation.

We ask it in the name that is above every name. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., July 27, 1976.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. QUENTIN N. BURDICK, a Senator from the State of North Dakota, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BURDICK thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of

the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, July 26, 1976, be dispensed with.

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

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION ON JULY 28 AND JULY 30

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Aeronautical and Space Sciences and Labor and Public Welfare be permitted to meet on July 28, to consider a nomination; and that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be authorized to meet on July 30 to consider wilderness legislation.

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

LEGISLATIVE SCHEDULE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, the legislative schedule up to and including August 11, when the Senate will go out for the purpose of allowing attendance at the Republican Convention in Kansas City and selection of its nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, is as follows:

The pending business on the first track will be the Clean Air Act, S. 3219, today, tomorrow, and most likely Thursday. On those days, we shall turn to the tax reform bill, H.R. 10612, at 2 o'clock. Upon the completion of the Clean Air Act, the Senate will then turn to the consideration of H.R. 8603, the Postal Service reform bill. That will go from 9 a.m. until 2 p.m. the day it is taken up, the first full day, and the tax reform bill will continue at 2 o'clock, unless there are changes in the meantime I would not, at this time, rule out the possibility of a Saturday session.

It is hoped that early next week, the Senate will be able to turn to the consideration of H.R. 14262, the defense appropriations bill, and, hopefully, if that is concluded in time, H.R. 12987, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. Whether or not the tax reform bill will be taken up on Monday afternoon will be determined on circumstances at that time, and after consultation with

the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Finance, the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. LONG).

Following those two bills, we shall take up the water pollution control bill. Tax reform will be on the second track. It is possible that an agreement might be reached to consider tax reform only on a one-track basis. The leadership will endeavor however to bring up the Export Administration Act, S. 3084, the extension of higher education, S. 2657 before the recess for the Republican Convention and hopefully, to lay down on Wednesday, August 11, S. 3422, the Natural Gas Act.

To recapitulate and simplify, the schedule between now and up to and including August 11, is as follows:

S. 3219, Clean Air Act, until completed and to be followed by H.R. 8603, postal reform, until completed and to be followed by H.R. 14262, defense appropriations, until completed and to be followed by H.R. 12987, comprehensive employment, until completed and to be followed by S. 3084, export extension, until completed and to be followed by S. 2657, higher education, until completed and to be followed by S. 3422, Natural Gas Act.

The tax reform bill (H.R. 10612) will be on the second track every day unless, at the request of Senator LONG, it is made the pending business on a daily, one-track basis.

The Senate is aware of the fact that this is only a tentative list of proposals, but it is the best which the leadership can do at this time.

May I say also, for the information of the Senate, that it is still the leadership's objective to adjourn sine die on October 2.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho is recognized.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jim Hill of Senator GRIFFIN's staff and Amy O'Connor of my staff may have the privilege of the floor during debate and any votes on S. 3219, the Clean Air Act.

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

S 12517



CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN
MEASURES ON THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to consideration of Calendar Nos. 985 and 987.

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

MRS. LESSIE EDWARDS

The bill (H.R. 1762) for the relief of Mrs. Lessie Edwards, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DR. GERNOT M. R. WINKLER

The bill (H.R. 1558) for the relief of Dr. Gernot M. R. Winkler, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Pursuant to the previous order, the Senator from New York is recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

NEW YORK CITY REPORT

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I had in mind to report to the Senate today respecting the condition of New York City. I refer my colleagues to a colloquy which I had with Senator ALLEN of Alabama at the conclusion of the debate on the New York City bill, which was offering Federal loans to New York City and which I stated that I would consider it my duty and responsibility, from time to time, to report to the Senate on what was going on in New York as I saw it, as I had tried so very hard, and with reasonable success, to bring about a recognition by the United States of these problems as a national problem and not only a problem for the City of New York.

On July 1, 1976, New York City entered the second fiscal year of its tough 3-year austerity program. By the end of the 3-year program, June 30, 1978, the city is supposed to have balanced its expense budget, eliminated its \$1 billion plus deficit, reformed its fiscal accounting procedures and instituted sound managerial practices. These obligations were the basis for the signing by President Ford of the New York City Seasonal Financing Act of 1975 on December 9, 1975; their implementation is being officially monitored by the U.S. Treasury Department, the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, the New York State Emergency Financial Control Board—EFCB—and the New York City Administration.

The purpose of this report is to document for my colleagues the steps which New York City has taken to date, and to describe the hardships being forced upon a city of almost 8 million persons through the 3-year emergency financial plan. It is made pursuant to my colloquy with Senator ALLEN upon the conclusion of the Senate debate on the New York City Financing Act referred to above.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this colloquy be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. (See exhibit 1.)

Mr. JAVITS. While to many here in Washington, New York City's problem is a matter of facts and figures, to millions in the city itself, it is a matter of sudden and drastic cuts in the delivery of essential services. Although I believe that the city can live up to the financial plan, I am not as confident that it can do so without severely impairing further and perhaps divisively, its economic and social fabric as the Nation's—and indeed, the world's—principal city. Therefore, at the end of my report I raise what I believe to be the tough questions of national policy which we must answer in order to keep this problem from becoming a monument to our neglect of, and indifference to, what is a critical national phenomenon.

It is a national phenomenon which is shared by the country's older cities of the North and the Northeast.

To date, the city's austerity program has been both painful and controversial. During fiscal year 1975-76, approximately 40,000 city employees were laid off, and city services—libraries, day care centers, hospitals, adult education—were cut to the tune of more than \$200 million. More layoffs and even greater cuts are in the offing for the now current fiscal year.

On May 24, 1976, the Mayor's \$12.5 billion expense budget for fiscal year 1977, and a spartan \$1.5 billion capital budget, were approved by the Board of Estimate. Already the effects of the spending cuts implicit in that budget are being felt as follows:

Further reductions in the police budget will be added to staffing cuts of 13.7 percent which have already taken place.

With regard to fire protection, one marine fire company and several part-time squad companies will be eliminated, adding to the 16 firefighting companies and the 13.7 percent of total staff which have already been cut in the 1976 budget.

Additional cuts in the sanitation budget mean that collection trucks, mechanical sweepers, and manpower in the Sanitation Department will be cut back still further from present levels. Since January 1975, Sanitation Department cuts have totaled 18 percent of its work force.

With regard to social services, 28 day care centers have already been closed in New York City, and savings in welfare costs are expected to total \$30 million by June 1977.

Forty percent of playgrounds in the city are understaffed, and the condition of municipal parks and playgrounds—which has always been a problem—is deteriorating still further as grass cutting and reseeding have been substantially reduced.

Recreation programs for senior citizens have been cut back, as have preschool centers and other recreation department activities.

In education, security guards have been dismissed; 10 percent of the school secretaries have been dropped, as have 25 percent of the social service workers, 14 percent of the guidance counselors, and 10 percent of the teaching staff.

With regard to higher education, the problems are only just beginning. We have the unprecedented case of a major university actually closing down temporary for sheer lack of funds to stay open. The City University of New York has educated generations of immigrant and other low-income New Yorkers. For millions of such students, the City University was their only ticket into the middle class. Dr. Jonas Salk, Ralph Bunche, and many others are among those who could not have afforded to pay for a college education, but who have contributed vitally to the country as a result of this unique city institution.

Hospital facilities have been cut, and several city hospitals have been closed completely. Admissions have been closed to the nursing schools which are operated by the Health and Hospitals Corporation of the City of New York.

An impressive document put out by the city lists 185 general areas which are being closely monitored by the city in its cost reduction program. Recently the major city employee unions excepted in principle a \$24 million cut in their total wage and fringe benefit package.

While I welcome this news, I am concerned that the budget cuts which the city must endure in its 3-year financial plan may prove to be too much for its social and economic order to carry. As can be seen, the budget cuts go to the heart of everything that a city government stands for: health services, welfare, day care, city parks, recreation and taxation and the ability to do business.

HOW NEW YORKERS ARE AFFECTED

I have kept a file of newspaper articles detailing some of the individual stories of how these budget cuts have affected average New Yorkers, for, at the level of the individual, the budget cuts spell a million-times-told tale of physical hardships, shattered dreams, and a tarnished quality of life.

The closing of a center for the elderly is merely a statistic in the city budget, but the faces of those old people who have contributed to society during their working lives and now deserve a peaceful life, reflect the budget cuts' devastating impact.

The closing of day care centers is another statistic; but in this case it means that thousands of New Yorkers may have to quit their jobs and suffer the indignity of collecting unemployment or welfare as they stay home to take care of their children.

Cutbacks in hospital services are necessary to keep within the financial plan, but it also means that many requiring emergency medical treatment must now drive, take the subway or bus—if they can—many miles through crowded city streets to the nearest emergency room or outpatient clinic, and wait there for longer hours.

To document these cases of human grief and hardship would take volumes, but the facts are all there.

To my colleagues I say, as you visit New York—and you do—take a little time to see for yourselves and ask anyone you meet. You will find that few, if any, are untouched by the city's financial