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which now account for about 30 percent of private expenditures for health care by the aged.

Extend Medicare's protection to disabled Social Security beneficiaries who, like older people, have high medical costs at the time when their income is sharply reduced.

#### PARTICIPATION THROUGH COMMUNITY SERVICE

Security is important, but it is not enough. We must provide opportunity for our elderly—opportunity for gainful employment, for those who seek to continue to work, and the opportunity for volunteer activity or for other meaningful functions that yield personal satisfaction to the volunteer and benefits to others.

Americans are looking around their hometowns and their neighborhoods and discovering that there is much that needs doing. The so-called "helping professions" are badly in need of manpower. There are now over 5 million significant public service tasks that could be performed, if our available manpower is properly mobilized. Many senior citizens have the aptitude and competence and desire to provide services in institutions for young and old, in schools and libraries in ghettos and in suburbs.

Americans are also beginning to realize that among our population of older persons is a deep, rich reservoir of talent, wisdom and experience.

We should match up older people who want to serve with the tasks that need doing.

What is needed now is a sustained, national program that will give hundreds of thousands, and possibly millions of able-bodied older Americans new opportunities for service and participation; and which will give communities more of what they need. Older people can do much toward taking care of the long-neglected needs of society.

Therefore, I propose—

The establishment of a National Senior Citizens Community Service Corps in which persons both over and approaching retirement age can earn incomes or volunteer to do jobs which can help communities throughout the nation achieve vital social goals. We need the wisdom and experience of our older people.

#### TO SUM UP

We must ask what our Americans who are aged or aging seek and we must strive to better meet their objectives.

Will their final share in life's experience be a time of dignity, of renewed purpose, deepened and enriched by experience?

Or will these years be a time for waiting and empty intervals, full of the sounds and visions of the past, full of foreboding of the future?

If we can work on a forward-looking program along the lines I have just outlined, we will speed the dawn of that New Day which will bring a better life for all older Americans and for their families.

#### POLLUTION IN SMALL LAKES

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the Senate last year passed unanimously the clean lakes legislation which the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] and I introduced as a part of the Oil Pollution Amendments of 1968. The proposed legislation is now languishing in the House Committee on Public Works and should be acted upon by the House this year.

The Clean Lakes Act would authorize the Water Pollution Control Administration to initiate immediately and on a broad scale a comprehensive program to discover the causes and various remedies for pollution in small lakes. That this is

a growing and serious problem is beyond question. That the technology for meeting the problems does not exist is also an unquestioned fact.

An aspect of this matter that is too frequently ignored is that lakes are now recognized as a tremendous economic resource, and that pollution and stagnation constitute a tremendous loss to the economy of the areas having such lakes.

The Minneapolis Star recently editorialized on this matter. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### ECONOMICS AND POLLUTION

Water pollution usually is regarded as primarily an urban problem, one that occurs when the demands of big industry and a big populace become more than a river or lake can meet.

But increasingly in this tourist state water pollution is a problem not confined to the heavily-populated metropolitan areas. Algae and choking weeds are as much of a threat to such famous lakes as Bemidji, Cass, Sallie, Big Stone, Melisa, Shagawa and Le Homme Dieu as they are to Minnetonka.

The water pollution problem often is discussed in terms of how much money it will cost the nation to clean up our rivers and lakes. The figure, listed in varying degrees of multi-billions, is staggering.

But there is a price, too, for not attacking pollution and it's not just one of esthetics. Minnesota's tourist industry is valued at somewhere between half to three-quarters of a billion dollars a year. The state and individual resorts spend thousands every year to lure customers to the land of sky blue waters.

Pollution can only cut into that market. And the need to halt or reverse the deterioration of the state's waters becomes an economic battle Minnesota cannot afford to lose.

#### "THE EDGE OF CHANGE"—REPORT ON MENTAL RETARDATION

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President the President's Commission on Mental Retardation is to be highly commended for its excellent report entitled "The Edge of Change." Under the chairmanship of Hon. Wilbur J. Cohen, the committee has produced its second enlightening document—a document worthy of the attention of every concerned American.

This year's report focuses on three priority areas: residential care for the retarded, manpower to serve the retarded, and the retarded victims of poverty. It describes for these priority areas the needs, the efforts underway, and the prospects for further action. It brings forward what has been learned in dealing with children and adults alike—the possibilities for education and social growth, the potentialities for job training and employment. It tells of the compassionate, and sometimes heroic, efforts of individuals, private organizations, and public agencies in contributing to the development of individuals who previously would have been shunted aside, closeted up, and left to languish the remainder of their lives.

Certainly we are at the "edge of change." New attitudes, new efforts, and new discoveries bring hope for helping millions of retarded and for preventing

retardation in millions more. We have come a long way in publicly recognizing the individuality and humanity of the retarded person and in seeking to promote his personal growth and welfare. But we are only at the edge. There is so much more we can and must do. We have thus far directed only a pittance of our public resources toward the challenging work that ought to be done. We must now make the public investment that can make the difference. There is simply no acceptable excuse for doing less.

Any American who wishes to be a part of the great efforts that are altering the lives of millions will do well to read "The Edge of Change."

#### BIAFRAN CRISIS WORSENS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, yesterday I submitted Senate Concurrent Resolution 80, which calls for a continuation and an intensification of the already dedicated efforts of the administration to achieve a resolution of the crisis in Biafra.

The distinguished acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations [Mr. SPARKMAN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] have added their names as cosponsors.

Representative SCHEUER will submit a similar resolution in the House of Representatives.

I believe that this sense-of-Congress resolution can add needed congressional support and encouragement for the administration's efforts to achieve prosecution of the basic human rights of the innocents in Biafra through the United Nations and other international forums.

An Associated Press article published in the Washington Post this morning describes the Biafra death rate as having "stabilized" at 6,000 deaths per day.

So that Senators may better understand the urgent nature of the food crisis in Biafra, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### BIAFRAN DEATHS DAILY: 6000

SANTA ISABEL, FERNANDO PO, September 26.—The head of Red Cross operations in Biafra says deaths from starvation have stabilized at 6000 a day. He added that sufficient supplies are now being delivered to the shrinking rebel state in eastern Nigeria to prevent an increase in the rate.

The representative, Henri Jaggi, said the 100 tons of food being flown daily from Santa Isabel and Sao Tome, and additional supplies from Gabon, are quickly distributed by 117 Red Cross people in the field.

The Red Cross has operated out of this Spanish possession off the coast of eastern Nigeria since relief operations began. At one time, about six flights per month departed from here, but these were suspended when Biafran airports were cut off by federal Nigerian troops. Now the flights have resumed, but it is not clear where they are landing.

The Biafrans are reduced to defense of one town, Umuahia. Their 7 million people once