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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 been deprived of their 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 care to use it, and the added 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 8 million significant public service tasks that could be performed, if our available manpower were 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 ghetto neighborhoods.

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 effort that will generate hundreds of thousands, and possibly millions of able-bodied older Americans new opportunities for service and participation; and which will give other older Americans a new sense of meaning and dignity.

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 of public service and community work. Older people can do much toward a future that will be useful and enriched by experience.

We must ask what our Americans who are aging or aged seeking will we be or at least better meet their objectives.

Will their final years in life's experience be a time of new and continued growth, 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 day 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. Burrick] 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 this challenge 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 nation.

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 bacteria, for example, have invaded such famous lakes as Mispoutum, Cass, Sallie, Big Stone, Melisa, Shagawa and Le Homme Dieu as they are to Minnetonkas.

The water pollution problem often is discussed in terms of how much money it will cost the nation to clean up its 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 is not just one of esthetics. Minnesota's tourist industry is valued at somewhere in the neighborhood of a billion dollars a year. The state and individual tourists spend thousands every year to lure customers to the land of blue sky and blue waters. Pollution can only eat 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 this individual adult like—their 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 the individual adult like—thus would have been shunted aside, closed 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 invidious deaths from starvation 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 pitance of our public resources toward the challenge of the retarded. We must now make the public investment that can make the difference. There is simply no acceptable excuse for doing less.

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

BIAFRAN CRISIS WORSENS

Mr. JOXMIERE. 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 Foreign Relations Committee [Mr. SCAPIA], the Senator from Kansas and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] have added their names as co-sponsors.

Representative SCHIEFFER 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 Biafrans 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 large-scale aid efforts in Biafra have reported stabilization at 6000 a day. He added that sufficient supplies are now being delivered to the shrinking rebel state in eastern Nigeria to prevent starvation among the 1.1 million Biafrans in the field.

The representative, Heni Jaggii, said the 100 tons of food being flown daily from Santa Isabel and Sao Tome, and additional supplies from Guinealand contributed by 177 Red Cross people in the field.

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

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