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school year is a "careers at home" night to expose young people to "career opportunities in the Berrien community."

The Berrien FFA chapter was one of 60 chapters across the country to receive national awards, four of the 60 chapters were selected as regional winners. The other three were Big Walnut chapter, Sunbury, Ohio; Newbury chapter, Newbury, Vt., and the Silverton FFA chapter of Silverton, Ore.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, the honor bestowed upon the Berrien FFA Chapter is a step toward full acknowledgement of the tremendous force, some of it just beginning to be felt, that the FFA has exerted in rural America. Many of the leaders in rural communities have had FFA training as have leaders in agribusiness. There are a number of former FFA members in both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Accomplishments of the Future Farmers of America are going to become more newsworthy as they continue to develop the "Build Our American Communities" program across the Nation. It will have a tremendous and lasting effect on America.

Neville Hunsicker, National FFA Advisor, and James V. Smith, Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration, are to be commended for initiating this program to involve young people in the future of their communities. All programs of this kind take money for awards, administration and other expenses. The FFA Foundation is most fortunate to have Lilly Endowment, Inc. of Indianapolis supporting this program financially. This foundation has helped make the BOAC program possible, and is to be commended.

Finally, Mr. President, I invite attention to the fact that in this FFA—BOAC program we have young people, government, and private industry working together to improve America. It is indeed a team for positive action

THE LOWER ST. CROIX RIVER

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, on May 24, 1971, Senator NELSON and I introduced legislation to designate the lower St. Croix River as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The lower St. Croix—which runs between Minnesota and Wisconsin—is one of the few remaining scenic rivers in the Nation located near a major metropolitan area. But its unique status is threatened by proposed development in the area, land speculation, and other pressure of urbanization.

An editorial in the St. Paul Dispatch on October 26, 1971, made this point very well. The editorial observed:

Congress needs to be apprised of the urgency of the matter. Life along the lower St. Croix appears placid, but unless the protective bill is passed soon some unpleasant changes could be forthcoming. There are already proposals for high-rise developments right along the bluffs, there is heavy pressure for expansion of marine facilities with little thought about the effect on power boat traffic and there are land speculators looking for quick profits on choice river frontage.

If we act expeditiously on this matter, we can save the lower St. Croix—thereby enabling millions of people from my

State and the surrounding area to benefit from the quiet, the beauty, and the enjoyment that only a scenic river can provide.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the excellent editorial from the St. Paul Dispatch—explaining the need for our legislation—be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

SAVE LOWER ST. CROIX

The proposal to add the lower St. Croix River to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System deserves prompt and positive action by the Senate Interior Committee.

The committee is studying a bill proposed by Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., and Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., which would designate the 62-mile segment of the St. Croix between Taylors Falls, Minn., and Prescott, Wis., as a scenic river. The upper part of the river, upstream from Taylors Falls, already is protected by congressional action.

The lower St. Croix does not have the unspoiled, wilderness characteristics of the upper portion, but it does offer some spectacular scenery and affords recreation to thousands of Minnesota and Wisconsin residents. There is little commercial development along the river and what pollution there is comes mainly from municipal sewer systems that are due to be upgraded or rerouted in the next few years. Sen. Mondale has called it "the last remaining unpolluted, scenic river in the country next to a major metropolitan area."

As it now stands, the bill would simply place the lower river in the national system. It sets no specific boundaries to be acquired but instead makes it the responsibility of the Interior Department to set the boundaries and draft a master plan for the area. This is the most effective approach because it places the river under protection while the boundaries and plans are being formulated. If all the planning details were included in the bill as some objectors suggested at a hearing Saturday, passage of the protective measure would be delayed for many months.

Congress needs to be apprised of the urgency of the matter. Life along the lower St. Croix appears placid, but unless the protective bill is passed soon some unpleasant changes could be forthcoming. There are already proposals for high-rise developments right along the bluffs, there is heavy pressure for expansion of marina facilities with little thought about the effect on power boat traffic and there are land speculators looking for quick profits on choice river frontage.

Local residents and businessmen have done an outstanding job of keeping the lower St. Croix free from commercial and industrial blight but they cannot be expected to fight the battle alone forever. Federal protection as a part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System is the only way to guarantee the future preservation of that portion of the river.

Congress saved the upper St. Croix in 1969, it should offer the same protection to the rest of the river now.

INADEQUATE RURAL HEALTH CARE

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, for a long time now I have been trying to get over the message that the people who live in the countryside have been largely forgotten by our urban society.

Thirty million Americans have left rural America for the cities because there were no opportunities available for them at home.

Largely the problem in rural areas is a lack of jobs. But vast improvements are needed in the whole quality of life if we are to stop the rural-to-urban migration. One element of this is a lack of adequate medical care.

This problem is excellently documented in a Wall Street Journal article published on October 27. 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:

MISSING MD'S: RURAL HEALTH CARE WORSENS AS DOCTORS RETIRE, MOVE TO CITIES

(By James P. Gannon)

DRY CREEK, W. VA.—The Jeep-like mountain vehicle lurches up a rocky path along a stream bed littered with rusty steel drums, crawls past a fleet of abandoned, stripped automobiles, and churns to a dusty halt in front of a ramshackle cabin.

Sitting on the porch is frizzy-haired Audrey Petry, rolling one of the bent and pinched cigarettes she smokes constantly. "I was just settin' here wonderin' if you'd come," the 73-year-old widow of a coal miner says. Inside the dark front room of the cabin, decorated with out-of-date calendars, Mrs. Petry sits down while Mildred Snodgrass, one of her visitors, inspects the old woman's ulcerated leg. Mrs. Snodgrass, a registered nurse, cleans and rebandages the sore while Mrs. Petry puffs her cigaret down to a tiny, finger-scorching nub. "If it wasn't for these women," Mrs. Petry says to another visitor, "I wouldn't have nobody."

Mrs. Petry is one of more than 15,000 very poor people in Raleigh County who are beneficiaries of an unusual rural-health-care system known as the Mountaineer Family Plan. Based in nearby Beckley, the plan provides comprehensive medical, dental and eye care for country folks in the county, a coal-mining area in the southern part of West Virginia.

Programs like this one are important because of the worsening health crisis in rural America. The medical care problems all Americans face—ranging from shortages of doctors and clinics to skyrocketing, prohibitive costs—are found in double doses in rural areas. As the nation has become increasingly urban and its medical practitioners ever more specialized, personnel and facilities for health care have concentrated in larger towns and cities, leaving country people to the care of the dwindling numbers of country doctors.

FROM HERE TO ETERNITY

Thousands of such general practitioners once were sprinkled throughout the rural countryside, but few remain. Many of those left are aging and unable to handle heavy patient loads. "There used to be one doctor in every little hamlet," says Dr. Martha Coyner, who practices in Harrisville, W. Va., and heads the state medical society's rural-health committee. Ticking off the names of a dozen colleagues who have departed the precincts, she says that she and another Harrisville doctor now "are the only two MDs from here to eternity, practically."

Figures from the American Medical Association show only one doctor for every 2,145 residents in the nation's most thinly populated counties; in the most densely populated, on the other hand, there's one doctor for every 442 residents. The AMA finds 132 counties without a single doctor practicing. While suburbia swims in specialists, many rural areas are better supplied with veterinarians than with family doctors. AMA data show that Los Angeles County alone has more active MDs (14,203) than the 13 states of Arkansas, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Ne-