

U.S. Congress

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v. 116  
pt. 29  
1970

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 91<sup>st</sup> CONGRESS  
SECOND SESSION

VOLUME 116—PART 29

NOVEMBER 24, 1970, TO DECEMBER 3, 1970

(PAGES 38593 TO 39928)

We must remember that this system cannot solve the problems of severe labor dislocation, inadequate coverage of other social insurance programs (such as unemployment insurance and Social Security), or inadequate education. This program can only be expected to give us a new perspective from which to examine current and future welfare problems; and a new foundation upon which to build.

The issue of income maintenance and Family Assistance is exceedingly vast and complex. Finding solutions within it is an exciting challenge with great implications for the future of this Nation's poor, and indeed, of us all, I am prepared, Mr. Chairman, to work throughout this summer with the Committee and its staff to help draft a bill that improves the current welfare law. I pledge to make every resource of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare available to help the Committee meet the challenge.

#### THE NEED FOR QUALITY CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, there is an increasing awareness throughout the country of the lack of adequate day-care services. Numerous articles have been written about how there are only a little over 600,000 licensed day-care spaces to serve the 4 million children under age 6 whose mothers work, as well as untold millions of other preschool children who could benefit educationally and nutritionally from quality day-care programs.

A particularly good review of this problem, entitled "Day Care: Demand Outrunning Growth," written by Nancy Hicks, was published recently in the New York Times. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed at the conclusion of my remarks. Besides reviewing the need for day care, and describing the existing programs and proposals for day-care services, this article highlights the basic policy issue in the day-care child development field. It said, quite correctly, that—

The most basic decision ahead is whether day care will be custodial care or a form of early education.

It is my firm belief—reflected in the bill I introduced last year to expand and impose Project Headstart—that the greatest need for child care is to establish programs that provide the health, nutrition, and educational services that will permit millions of young children to reach their full potential. We know right now that the lack of proper nutrition, health care, and educational stimulation is crippling the potential of millions of American children. Child development experts such as Dr. James McVicker Hunt have estimated, for example, that proper environmental stimulation in the early years can increase a child's IQ by as many as 30 points. Creative research efforts like the infant research project here in Washington, D.C., have shown that proper educational stimulation can present a 15- to 20-point IQ decline among ghetto youngsters that might otherwise occur.

I am convinced that we need to expand our day-care services, but that these services must emphasize education, health, and nutrition components, or we will be failing our children and our country. The creation of inexpensive, sterile,

institutionalized babysitting centers could be a tragic mistake.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous consent request by the Senator from Minnesota?

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

#### DAY CARE: DEMAND OUTRUNNING GROWTH (By Nancy Hicks)

Universally available day care for American children is inevitable, experts in the field say. They note that women, who make up 38 percent of the work force, want and need it, and that many politicians back it.

But widespread disagreement over goals and over methods of implementation is hindering planning. This, in turn, means that day care is not becoming available at nearly the rate needed.

There are more than 11.6 million working mothers in the country today, more than 4 million of these with children under 6 years old. However, only 640,000 licensed day care spaces are available. More than one-third of these are privately run.

"Some mothers have always worked and arranged to have their children cared for," said Jule M. Sugarman, chief of New York City's Human Resources Administration, which supervises the city's day care programs.

"But people often live with whatever setups they can arrange. As soon as something else comes along, they take it. This is what is happening with day care," said Mr. Sugarman, the former acting head of the Office of Child Development of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

But it is becoming obvious to educators, psychologists and social scientists that before any major expansion comes about, serious problems must be overcome. The most basic decision ahead is whether day care will be custodial care or a form of early education.

Ideological leaders in the field have decided that day care is to be more than adult supervision geared, for example, to merely making certain that children do not stick their fingers in electric sockets while Mother is working. If these leaders' goals are realized, then expansion will have to be slow and expensive.

It will require the training of a cadre of personnel to teach children and to work with parents. Centers would have to be built or renovated. A "quality program" also would have to provide meals, medical services and research units that would study the effects of group education on very young children.

Using the current average Federal expenditure for early childhood programs, it is estimated that this combination of services would cost \$1,600 a year a child. This compares with an annual school cost of \$870 a year a child, according to the latest figures of the National Education Association.

Even with supportive services and sound educational programs, some psychologists fear, day care for the very young might become impersonal and institutionalized.

Some earlier studies of child-rearing environments—including those conducted by Dr. Eleanor Pavenstedt, a Tufts University psychoanalyst, on failure-to-thrive infants—have shown that these characteristics retard development.

But against these financial and ideological concerns is a pressing need.

A Department of Labor study in 1964 showed the arrangements that 6.3 million working mothers made for their 12.3 million children under age 14.

#### MANY WITH RELATIVES

Half of the children were cared for in their own homes, usually by another relative. One third were cared for in someone else's home. Thirteen per cent were watched by their own mothers during work, as might happen with a proprietor of a small store. Close to

one million children, or 8 per cent, cared for themselves. These are the so-called "latch-key kids" who wear their house keys around their necks. Only 2 per cent of the mothers were able to find group day care centers.

The disparity between supply and demand has brought together traditionally warring factions in politics and education and set in motion a day care movement. Workers for women's rights are petitioning employers to begin on-premise centers for their children. Community groups are meeting at night to plan all-day and after-school centers in their neighborhoods. Mothers are setting up co-operative babysitting arrangements aimed at teaching the child as well as providing custodial care.

More organized efforts are being waged by groups like The Day Care and Child Development Council and the National Council of Negro Women, both in Washington.

Legislators have introduced a variety of bills into Congress to fund expanding services.

Economists and social scientists offer some specific reasons why day care has become such a popular issue. They include the following:

The dramatic increase in the number of working mothers, which has created a day care need that has outpaced the ability of society to handle it through informal arrangements. Forty per cent of mothers work today, compared with 1 per cent in 1940, according to Department of Labor figures. These figures are expected to increase by 30 per cent more by 1985.

The recent acceptance by industry and husbands of the movement of women out of the home and into the labor force.

Changes in the American family which used to be large and centrally located but which today is so widely spread around the country that the mother often needs day care, sometimes for illness or family crisis, aside from the workday applications.

#### HEADSTART AS MODEL

Estimates that in the next few years, one child in 12 will grow up in a family with only one parent, because of divorce and other factors.

Acceptance by mothers of reports alleging the importance of very early education. This has particularly created support by centers that stress teaching.

Within this educational framework, there are several existing programs that could provide models for larger programs.

Head Start, the Federal pre-school program for poor children, provides many all-day educational settings that would equal day care for a working mother. Boards of education in localities have pre-school programs that serve the same purpose.

Departments of social services offer day care for working mothers under Title IV of the Social Security Act of 1962, which provided funds for these centers.

More than 120,000 children are being cared for in what are called Family Day Care Homes, which are sponsored jointly by local social services agencies with money from the Federal Government. Under this arrangement poor mothers are taught to care for children by educational specialists who provide them with equipment in their homes and "lessons" to teach the children. In this way, that mother becomes a skilled worker in addition to providing a service.

While the above are all public programs, voluntary and private groups provide variations on the same themes.

The Office of Child Development has assumed the job of looking at the various programs and setting the standards for what day care in America should be.

#### ZIGLER FAVORS CHOICE

Its director, Dr. Edward Zigler, one of the original Head Start planners, likes the varied approach now being used because it gives

mothers a choice of settings. As a back-up, however, the Office of Child Development is testing some of these approaches in 32 parent-child centers developed by several universities.

"We really can't set up more day care overnight," Dr. Zigler said. "We have neither the staff nor the facilities to do so. We must expand existing frameworks. The Head Start orientation is good. A giant step would be the passing of the family assistance plan."

This embattled legislation is the President's plan to reform the nation's welfare system. It includes day care expansion. While many educators oppose the compulsory work provision of the plan, they see administrative commitment to 450,000 new day care spaces as a first step in expanding services.

"It is absolutely mandatory to develop a new cadre of people whose training is directed at raising children," said Dr. Zigler. "The Russians have them. They call such people 'upbringers.'"

The Russians, Israelis and Swedes have for years had mass day care programs for working mothers. While cultural differences have made it impossible to transfer their programs directly to American situations, they have shown that such widespread programs are possible to operate.

There is a consensus among the educators and economists studying the situation that if day care is going to work on a universal basis, the Government is going to have to pay for the majority of it simply because the size of the problem is larger than the private sector's ability to solve it.

A number of Congressmen have introduced bills that would create day care in addition to the family assistance plan.

Representatives John A. Brademas, Democrat of Indiana, and John R. Dellenback, Republican of Oregon, have introduced a bill that would repeal Head Start and hand control of operations over to a state agency that would receive most of its money from the Federal Government.

A bill proposed by Senator Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota calls for the expansion of Head Start over the next five years from a \$320-million a year program to a \$5-billion a year program.

A third bill, proposed by Senator Russell B. Long of Louisiana, would get up a Federal Child Care Corporation that would create, but not pay for services.

Private efforts to solve the problem have been met with some skepticism. Several years ago, entrepreneurs, including several football stars, talked about setting up franchises. But because of the expense of running quality programs, most have left the field.

One private effort has received some praise from educators, however. This is the Educare project of the Universal Education Corporation of New York. It has signed a contract with the Pennsylvania State Department of Education to set up centers in four cities and hopes to expand from there.

Private industry has provided facilities for the children of employees on a very limited basis. A 1968 survey by the Department of Labor showed that fewer than 150 industry-sponsored centers were available and more than 100 of these were in hospitals.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in Baltimore and Chicago has extensive programs, however. So do KIH Research and Development Corporation of Cambridge, the Whirlpool division of RCA, and the Department of Labor itself.

## GREAT SALT LAKE MINERALS, BERYLLIUM INDUSTRIES PROGRESS IN UTAH

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, it is always a pleasure to see the tangible results of a goal for which one has worked.

Today a dream for many of us from Utah begins to be realized as one of the first commercial attempts to "mine" the Great Salt Lake is officially inaugurated.

The extraction of important minerals from the northwest arm of the famous lake is a testament to the wisdom of Congress, which helped to make the operation economically feasible when it adopted my amendment last year granting depletion rates ranging from 10 to 22 percent for the various minerals in Great Salt Lake. It also is a testament to the foresight and hard work of the Great Salt Lake Minerals & Chemicals Co. The firm conducted 8 years of research, testing, engineering, and construction in preparation for today.

The ceremonies today are specifically for this operation west of Ogden, Utah, where water from the brines of the Great Salt Lake is being evaporated in huge ponds. Many tons of potash salts, magnesium chloride, and sodium sulfate will be extracted from this operation. However, other ventures on the lake are also progressing and undoubtedly will help to contribute to Utah's economic well-being, as well.

Interestingly, the same issue of one of my State's leading newspapers that brought word of progress on the Great Salt Lake carries an adjacent report of another unique Utah mining operation—that of the Brush Beryllium Co., in Juab County.

The company, whose operation was also facilitated by congressional action last year that retained the depletion allowance for beryllium at the same 22 percent that an amendment of mine provided back in 1964, has made tremendous strides in a relatively short time. The latest word at the Utah beryllium operation—the only one of its kind in the Nation—is that the Brush Beryllium Co., has successfully test-processed a lower-than-average-grade ore from its Roadside Mine in Juab County. This indicates that open pit operations can be continued for a longer time than previously anticipated.

Mr. President, the boon to the economy of Utah and to the present and future mineral and metal needs of the United States through these developments will be significant indeed. I take this opportunity once more to congratulate publicly the industries involved and to thank the Senate for its cooperation in helping to make possible this important work.

I ask unanimous consent that the two articles published in the Salt Lake Tribune of November 26 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### COMPANY TO START MINING GREAT SALT LAKE PONDS

(By Robert H. Woody)

The first venture to "mine" the Great Salt Lake will formally begin operations in a ceremony Dec. 3.

It will mark the culmination of eight years of research, testing, engineering and construction by Great Salt Lake Minerals and Chemicals Co. west of Ogden.

Here water from the rich brines of the

northwest arm of the Great Salt Lake is being evaporated in huge ponds.

The resulting precipitate is to yield about 240,000 tons of potash salts; 100,000 to 200,000 tons of magnesium chloride; and 150,000 tons of sodium sulfate.

### COMPANIES INVEST

The venture represents an investment of nearly \$30 million by two corporations—Gulf Resources and Chemical Corp., which holds a 51 percent interest in GSIM&C and Salzdetfurth, A.G., of Hanover, West Germany, which holds a 49 percent interest.

Top officers of both companies as well as jointly held operating company will attend the ceremonies along with government and business leadership of the state.

There are also other ventures on the lake. On the west side of the lake, near Rowley, Tooele County, National Lead Co. is moving ahead on a \$70 million evaporation pond system and electrolytic refinery to produce magnesium and chlorine as well as certain chemical byproducts.

### FIRM TESTS ORE

Brush Beryllium Co. successfully test processed to lower-than-average-grade ore from its Roadside Mine in Juab County.

The test was conducted over a six-week period during the third quarter.

According to Dr. Raymond A. Foos, vice president of research and development, Brush tried a .42 percent grade ore compared to a normal run of .6 to .7 percent at its mill near Delta, Millard County.

Present open pit operations can be continued for a longer time than anticipated before more costly underground operations need be undertaken.

### DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

Before being named to his present post, Dr. Foos was closely connected with design and development of the mill.

Brush began milling operations in 1969.

Its intent in developing the Utah ore—the only domestic ore body and the largest in the world as far as is known—was to assure large U.S. users of an adequate long-term supply of beryllium, Dr. Foos said.

Until now ore had been imported from Africa and South Africa in the beryl form—a crystal which is hand cobbled from host rock.

Brush, he said, also hopes to reduce the price of domestic beryllium principally by maximizing the economics of ore handling.

## THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE "MAYFLOWER" PASSENGERS TO THE SEARCH FOR VALUES

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, on November 14, 1970, Mr. Paul P. Hoffman, assistant archives administrator of the State of North Carolina Department of Archives and History, delivered an address before the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of North Carolina at Raleigh, N.C., which he entitled "A Search for Values." In his address, Mr. Hoffman pointed out in eloquent fashion the contributions which the *Mayflower* passengers made to mankind's search for the ultimate values of life. For this reason, the address merits preservation and dissemination.

I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

### A SEARCH FOR VALUES

Ladies and gentlemen of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of North