

U.S. Congress

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

# Congressional Record

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

VOLUME 116—PART 31

DECEMBER 11, 1970, TO DECEMBER 17, 1970

(PAGES 41105 TO 42328)

A 15-YEAR-OLD'S LETTER TO COLUMNIST ANN LANDERS DESCRIBES SOME IMPORTANT MARKS OF A MAN'S SUCCESS

## HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 11, 1970

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I am indebted to columnist Ann Landers for printing in her Thanksgiving Day column a letter from a 15-year-old girl, written on the night of her father's death, describing a great man in terms of the things which really make a man a success—a success as husband, father, brother, son, friend.

In our work in the Congress, in correspondence with many thousands of individuals in our districts who bring problems to our attention, or who write to us on legislation, we are frequently faced with the difficult task of expressing condolences on the death of a loved one. We can all, therefore, appreciate the simple eloquence of this girl's letter in which she describes what makes so many men heroes; that is, in the kindness and decency with which they shoulder their responsibilities to family and friends.

I was so impressed by this appreciation of the role of the American husband and father by a sensitive 15-year-old daughter that I am sure other Members of Congress would also find it heartwarming to read. We hear so much about the disunity in family life today, but there are still many families—millions of good, solid American families—which share not only a residence but the love which makes it a home.

The excerpt referred to from Ann Landers' column of Thursday, November 26, 1970, as it appeared in the Washington Post is as follows:

ANN LANDERS

DEAR ANN LANDERS: A great man died today. He wasn't a world leader or a famous doctor or a war hero or a sports figure or a business tycoon. But he was a great man. He was my father.

He didn't get his picture in the paper for heading up things. I guess you might say he was a person who never cared for credit or honors. He did corny things, like pay his bills on time, go to church on Sunday and hold an office in the PTA. He helped his kids with their homework and drove his wife to the shopping center to do the grocery buying on Thursday night. He got his kicks hauling his teen-agers and their friends to and from football games. He enjoyed simple things like a picnic in the park, country music, mowing the grass and running with the dog.

Tonight is the first night of my life without him. I don't know what to do with myself so I am writing to you. I am sorry now for the times I didn't show him the proper respect. But I am thankful for many things. I'm thankful because God let me have him for 15 years. And I'm thankful that I was able to let him know how much I loved him. He died with a smile on his face. He knew he was a success as a husband and a father, a brother, a son, and a friend. I wonder how many millionaires can say that? Thanks for listening, Ann. You've been a great help.

HIS DAUGHTER.

DEAR DAUGHTER: I am printing your beautiful letter on Thanksgiving. Thank you for providing my readers with food for thought on a most appropriate day.

## YOUTH TO BE POLITICALLY EXPLOITED

### HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 11, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, we now understand that as a people Americans are to be indicted for a vast neglect of their children. At least so reports a group of nonchildren who have been mobilized into a new leftwing assault on our society which has taken over the White House Conference on Children.

It is frightening to learn that there are people in our country who would exploit little children as ideological ploys by turning them against their own parents and country and then, they—the exploiters—accuse the parents and our Nation of being the wrongdoers.

The successful perpetuation of every Fascist-Communist state has always depended upon the indoctrination of its subjects' youth to accept the exploitation of the system. What clear threat against parental stewardship is there than for adults to hide behind little children and accuse the parents of being guilty of every injustice the same accusers can promote for their advantage.

Of course, the promised youth revolution is to be financed by the guilty parents' tax dollars, just as was the civil rights revolution, the poor people's revolution, the sex revolution, the dope revolution, and the homosexual revolution.

Consider the proposal of a federally financed cultural voucher system for children between 3 and 16 years old. The paper currency is to be used by the child to purchase cultural goods and services necessary to the child's identity. What cultural goods would a 3-year-old child buy? Who would tell him that his purchase was necessary for his identity?

Thus far, no one has questioned the accuracy of the allegation that millions of children have been consigned to the scrap heap by uncaring Americans. Perhaps the source of these statistics is best identified by the approved change of family environment with the conference defense of communal living—where the members share sex and children and homosexual couples who adopt children. If the Conference is concerned only with illegitimates, unwanted and abandoned children why not say so. Why seek to involve all youth and indict all adults.

All in all, agitation, national mental cruelty and additional animosity can be the only result of this latest revolutionary movement.

I include several related newsclippings which follow:

[From the Washington Daily News, Dec. 9, 1970]

#### WHITE HOUSE CHILD SESSION TO "INDICT NATION"

(By Dale McFeatters)

The White House Conference on Children, which begins Sunday, will consider a stack of preliminary reports that "indict the nation for a vast neglect of its children," according to the conference chairman.

The reports were made public yesterday by

Conference Chairman Stephen Hess, 37, a White House urban affairs specialist, after a meeting with President Nixon.

Final recommendations will be hammered out next week by 3,400 delegates to the conference on the basis of the preliminary reports. They were prepared over the past six months by 24 16-member panels led by educators, doctors, social scientists and child psychologists.

The reports, which Mr. Hess said "shatter the myth that this is a child-centered society," predictably call for a wide range of new federal laws, expenditures and institutions. Among the recommendations are:

**Child Health:** A national health insurance program for children and a "children's fund," established by Congress to finance medical and health-care facilities.

**Day Care:** A federally financed but locally controlled system of day care centers and a presidential task force to broaden public understanding and mobilize support for the centers.

**Education:** A presidential commission to study the possibility of children starting public school at age 3 or 4 and a national institute of creativity under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to publicize research on improved educational techniques.

**Employment:** A federal commission for children and families to press for employment reforms that would reduce employee transfers that tear children away from their friends and schools; to limit out-of-town, night and weekend work for parents, and provide flexible work schedules that would permit parents more time with their children.

**Television:** Legislation enabling the Federal Communications Commission to set aside two cable TV channels solely for children's programming and establishing an institute for child development and the mass media to monitor and encourage children's programming.

Another proposal would have the FCC ban advertisers from urging children, "tell mommy and daddy to be sure to buy. . ."

One suggestion repeatedly mentioned in the reports is the establishment of a federal, state and local system of child advocates. The advocate would be an ombudsman with powers to intervene in cases where the health, property, welfare or rights of a child were at stake.

A panel led by Miss Jennine Schmid, an expert in Montessori education, proposed a federally financed cultural voucher system, described "as a separate paper currency," for children between 3 and 16 years old. The vouchers, some worth as little as \$5, would be used by the child to purchase cultural goods and services "necessary to the child's identity."

One of the few panels that did not advocate more funds was one headed by Dr. Dwight Allen, dean of the University of Massachusetts School of Education. Dr. Allen urged more imagination and experimentation in the public schools. "Education needs money," he said.

However, a panel chaired by Dr. John I. Goodland, dean of graduate education at UCLA, argued for a "massive infusion" of federal funds to improve the education system.

The reports that didn't argue for legal and institutional changes argued for changes in official attitudes.

Dr. Marvin Sussman, a professor at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, chaired a panel which observed that the nature of the American family is changing faster than the "narrow and static conception of family held by most policy makers."

More different types of families will be having children, he said, among them communes where the members share sex and children; homosexual couples who adopt children, legally or otherwise; and unmarried single parents.

The 1970 conference on children is the 10th since Theodore Roosevelt's time.

[From the Washington Daily News, Dec. 9, 1970]

**MILLIONS CONSIGNED TO SCRAPHEAPS MONDALE CITES KIDS' PLIGHT**

Sen. Walter F. Mondal, D-Minn., complaining that millions of children have been consigned to the scrapheap by uncaring Americans, today urged a new adult commitment to the nation's youth.

In a 70-page speech prepared for the Senate, he challenged everyone—from President Nixon on down—to revamp his attitudes toward children before it is too late.

He specifically urged formation of a Children's Advocacy Center to carry out recommendations of the White House Conference on Children that begins Sunday and said he would organize a bipartisan "Members of Congress for Justice to Children" to carry the crusade on Capitol Hill.

"Our national myth is that we love children," he said. "Yet, we are starving thousands. Other thousands die because decent medical care is unavailable to them. The lives of still other thousands are stifled by poor schools and some never have the chance to go to school at all. Millions live in substandard and unfit housing in neighborhoods which mangle the human spirit. Many suffer all of the mutilations simultaneously.

**LIVING IN POVERTY**

"In every society some people are consigned to the scrap heap to pile up and up. The most obvious victims, of course, are the 10 million children living in poverty and the untold millions maimed by racism . . . but the victims are most emphatically not just the poor and the minorities," he said.

Sen. Mondale, Chairman of a Special Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, said that all children are "victimized" by forces ranging from misguided politicians to

corporations that pollute the environment and televise violence.

He was critical of preliminary reports issued Tuesday by the staff of the Children's Conference. He complained they barely mentioned such problems as hunger and school desegregation.

"The total impression created by the reports," he said, "is more than slightly paternalistic . . . (they have) a faint ring of the brave new world where the state knows what is best for everybody."

He urged the 4,000 delegates to the conference "not to leave town" until they receive a commitment from the Nixon administration for a Washington office to push for implementation of their recommendations.

**THE LITTLE RED HEN**

**HON. DAVID W. DENNIS**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 11, 1970

Mr. DENNIS Mr. Speaker, I present this modern version of "The Little Red Hen," which I recommended to the attention of the House:

**THE LITTLE RED HEN**

Once upon a time, there was a little red hen who scratched about and uncovered some grains of wheat. She called her barnyard neighbors and said, "If we work together and plant this wheat, we will have some fine bread to eat. Who will help me plant the wheat?" "Not I," said the cow. "Not I," said the duck. "Not I," said the goose. "Then I will," said the little red hen, and she did.

The wheat grew tall and ripened into gold-

en grain. "Who will help me reap my wheat?" asked the little red hen. "Not I," said the duck. "Out of my classification," said the pig. "I'd lose my seniority," said the cow. "I'd lose my unemployment insurance," said the goose.

Then it came time to bake the bread. "That's overtime for me," said the cow. "I'm a dropout and never learned how," said the duck. "I'd lose my welfare benefits," said the pig. "If I'm the only one helping, that's discrimination," said the goose. "Then I will," said the little red hen. And she did.

She baked five loaves of fine bread and held them all up for the neighbors to see. They all wanted some, demanded a share. But the red hen said, "No, I can rest for a while and eat the five loaves myself."

"Excess profits," cried the cow. "Capitalistic leech," screamed the duck. "Company fink," grunted the pig. "Equal rights," yelled the goose. And they hurriedly painted picket signs and marched around the little red hen singing, "We shall overcome," and they did.

For when the farmer came, he said, "You must not be greedy, little red hen. Look at the oppressed cow. Look at the disadvantaged duck. Look at the underprivileged pig. Look at the less fortunate goose. You are guilty of making second-class citizens of them."

"But . . . but," said the little red hen. "I earned the bread."

"Exactly," said the wise farmer. "That is the wonderful free enterprise system, anybody in the barnyard can earn as much as he wants. You should be happy to have this freedom. In other barnyards, you'd have to give all five loaves to the farmer. Here you give four loaves to your suffering neighbors." And they lived happily ever after, including the little red hen, who smiled and clucked: "I am grateful. I am grateful."

But her neighbors wondered why she never baked any more bread. End.

**SENATE—Monday, December 14, 1970**

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. HAROLD E. HUGHES, a Senator from the State of Iowa.

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

Lord God Almighty, king of glory and love eternal, worthy art Thou at all times to receive adoration, praise, and blessing, but especially at this time we praise Thee for entering man's life as man, for whom our hearts now wait with great expectation. Keep us in the spirit of Christmas-tide. Cleanse us of all evil and open our lives that they may not be busy inns which crowd Thee out—but dwellings which welcome the Redeemer. May the joy and peace of this season light up our daily duties and lead us to the truth of the Christ-Child in whose name we pray. Amen.

**DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE**

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

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., December 14, 1970.  
To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. HAROLD E. HUGHES, a Senator from the State of Iowa, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
President pro tempore.

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

**MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS**

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On December 7, 1970:

S. 3630. An act to amend the joint resolution establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

On December 9, 1970:

S. 2543. An act to prohibit the movement in interstate or foreign commerce of horses which are "sored," and for other purposes.

**EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED**

As in executive session, the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. HUGHES) laid

before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations received today, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

**MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE**

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 704) to amend the act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 953; 20 U.S.C. 65a), relating to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, so as to authorize additional appropriations to the Smithsonian Institution for carrying out the purposes of said act, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate; that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. BRADEMAS, and Mr. SCHWENGEL were appointed managers of the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 19333) to provide greater protection for customers