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mentary payments, on behalf of the State, under such agreement.

### STRATEGIC STORABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT OF 1971—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS NOS. 802 AND 803

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.)

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I am introducing today two amendments to H.R. 1163, presently pending before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The purpose of H.R. 1163 is to establish, maintain, and dispose of a separate strategic reserve of corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, and wheat. The bill also provides for a 25-percent increase in loan levels on the 1971 and 1972 grain crops. I firmly believe that the two changes I propose would increase the value of this legislation immeasurably. One amendment directs the Secretary of Agriculture to store the grain purchased under the reserve program on the farms of the individuals from whom it is purchased, as far as practical. The other amendment would set the release price of the grain held in reserve at 100 percent of parity.

We have an opportunity here to go one step further in helping to increase farm income by \$120 million over a 2-year period. Facilities for the storage of these commodities are already available on thousands of farms; however, where such facilities are not available, farmers may obtain Government loans to install on-farm storage facilities. I would like to point out that not only would this amendment provide increased income to producers, but it would also allow for wider distribution of the reserves, which would, in turn, facilitate their dispersal in case of emergency. In addition, there are many commercial grain elevators which are not set up to provide for extended storage periods, but rather operate on a short-term storage basis depending on a large turnover. In contrast, the most profitable usage of on-farm storage is when there is a constant use of the facilities to provide income to help offset the cost of the storage bins.

The prices received by the American farmer were 6 percent less in 1971 than the prices received in 1951. At the same time, the prices for nonagricultural products paid in 1971 were 45 percent more than in 1951, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture figures. For every six farms that go out of business, there is one nonfarm business that is forced to close its doors. Consequently, while experiencing the burden of a higher cost of living, the farmer still does not receive a higher price for his goods. The preceding 5-year average price—estimate—for corn in 1971 was \$1.17 per bushel, or 71 cents below parity. Even though this is a 9-cent increase over 1964, the increased cost of goods is gaining more rapidly than the price received. There had been a sharp decline in the 5-year average price of wheat until the last 2 years, when it remained

steady. It still remains at \$1.29 below parity. Because these figures indicate a definite need to increase farm income, I feel that if there is to be a reserve of grain stored for emergency use, the farmer who produces it should be the one to profit from the storage.

I think it is important that we note here that not just a few farmers, but literally thousands can share in the income to be derived from on-farm storage. To provide the necessary storage for 900 million bushels of grain, it would take 900,000 1,000-bushel bins. There are thousands of farmers in the United States who presently have such bins or other storage which would be satisfactory. In order that the Nation's farmers should receive full benefit from the intent of this bill, I feel that passage of this amendment is imperative.

When reserves of any type are stored there comes a time when these reserves must be released; however, there is never a time when such a release will have a beneficial effect upon the price being received for these commodities by the farmers. A fair price for agricultural products is partially the intent of H.R. 1163, but unless the release price is high enough to prevent indiscriminate dumping, it could have the reverse effect.

To prevent the reserve from acting as a threat to farmers and causing a distinct drop in prices in a few years, there needs to be additional stipulations in the strategic grain reserve bill to better regulate the release time. To assure release at the best possible time, the amendment I propose, to allow for release at 100 percent of parity, is essential. The amendment will insure the farmer of a reasonable return for his product on the market before the strategic reserve, held by the Government, is released.

The estimated wheat figures for 1971 show the 120-percent release price now provided in the bill to be \$1.64, while parity is \$2.92. This is a difference of \$1.29 which could be received by the farmers before the reserves are released on the market.

Parity for corn in 1971 was \$1.88, while the preceding 5-year average was \$1.40—a 48-cent difference. This marked difference in price received for commodities will result in a tremendous boost to the income of the American farmer. There needs to be an allowance for more than a 20-percent price increase before reserves are permitted to be released on the market. H.R. 1163 would provide a reserve should disaster strike this Nation; nevertheless, we must not provide this reserve at the expense of the farmer. He is the one who produces our food and needs to be protected.

I feel the adoption of these two amendments is imperative to the protection of the Nation's farmers. If the farmer is protected from a great market drop, and is in control of the storage by means of on-farm stored commodities, then he is assured of a fair price for his products. We must realize the far-reaching conditions established by this bill and take appropriate steps now to provide for the future protection and income of the farmer.

### AMENDMENT OF FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT OF 1967—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 804

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. TOWER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 7117) to amend the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 to expedite the reimbursement of U.S. vessel owners for charges paid by them for the release of vessels and crews illegally seized by foreign countries, to strengthen the provisions therein relating to the collection of claims against such foreign countries for amounts so reimbursed and for certain other amounts, and for other purposes.

### SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH ANNOUNCES HEARINGS ON SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, on Tuesday, January 25, 1972, at 9:30 a.m., in room 4200 of the New Senate Office Building, the Subcommittee on Children and Youth will hold a hearing on the sudden infant death syndrome.

The subcommittee wants to explore this mysterious disease—commonly called crib death or cot death—which kills at least 10,000 infants each year and is the leading cause of death for children between the ages of 1 month and 1 year of age.

An excellent article on this subject by Colman McCarthy appeared in the Washington Post recently. 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:

NEITHER PREDICTABLE NOR PREVENTABLE: THE SUDDEN INFANT DEATH MYSTERY  
(By Colman McCarthy)

Perhaps no other death is more difficult for the survivors to bear or the community to understand than the death of an infant. The special kind of funeral—the white coffin the size of a toy box—the mother's grief on carrying a baby inside her for nine months only to lose the child after it is soon outside, the straining of religious faith that says the infant's death is somehow in "God's plan": little of this helps. Yet, about 10,000 to 15,000 babies die of what is called sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) every year in the U.S. One infant in 350 is a victim. According to HEW figures, 77 infants died of SIDS in the District of Columbia in 1969; 220 died of it in Virginia and 169 in Maryland. Popularly called crib death, SIDS is a major American health problem. Excluding the first week of life when infants die from complications of prematurity, SIDS is the nation's largest cause of death in infants under one year and second only to accidents as the largest cause of death to children under age 15. A news story occasionally appears on the subject and magazine "health columns" refer to it periodically; but the ones who know it best are the parents of the victims. The subject is topical this week because the National Foundation for Sudden Infant Death in New York has announced that Dr. Abraham Bergman is its new president. Bergman is a Seattle pediatrician who for years was a leader in the fight to get flammable clothing off the market.

The mystery of crib death is that it always occurs in sleep. It is neither predictable nor preventable. Parents who give their infant its last feeding of the day—either by bottle or breast—never dream that death is about to strike. The child runs no fever, is not coughing and sounds no louder than usual in the final cry before falling off to sleep. Not many parents even know about SIDS, but, even if they did, obsessive worrying about it would be neurotic. Research groups at the University of Washington and Children's Orthopedic Hospital in Seattle, where Bergman teaches, believe that SIDS babies die from a sudden spasm of the vocal cords that close off the airway during sleep. This is often associated with a viral infection. Yet the viral infection does not cause the death, only causes the vocal cords to be more susceptible to a sudden spasm. Even more mysterious is why a viral infection in a 2- or 3-month baby is different than in a 3- or 4-year-old, or an adult. One researcher has reported that sudden unexplained infant deaths "tend to occur most frequently during cold weather in a sleeping 2- to 4-month-old infant born prematurely or of low birth weight, who at the time had an upper respiratory infection. However, one of the major problems that continues to require solution concerns the means by which these characteristics result or lead to SIDS."

Two international conferences, in 1963 and 1969, were held on crib death, but research is only beginning. Although Bergman reports that some critics say the federal government is purposely doing nothing in the field, he believes the opposite is true. To date he says the National Institutes of Child Health and Human Development has never turned down a qualified research application on SIDS. "The problem," noted Dr. Gerald LaVeck, the Institute's director, "is mostly a lack of trained scientific investigators interested in conducting research into the problem."

While the physical mysteries of crib death are explored, there is no confusion about the emotional and social pains suffered by the surviving family. "There is a large amount of ignorance in the U.S. medical profession and the lay public about SIDS," says Bergman. "In the majority of communities, parents who lose children to SIDS are treated as criminals. In many places, they can't get autopsies or else must pay themselves. Usually, families must wait many months to hear the results of these autopsies from a medical examiner's or coroner's office. Many examiners and coroners still call the disease 'suffocation' or a variety of other wrong names. This only reinforces the natural guilt that parents feel anyway. Many are subjected to coroner's inquests and questioned by police. This is a national scandal and must cease."

The destructive emotional effects of crib death can last long after the regular mourning period. Tremendous after-guilt may be felt by fathers or mothers who did not "go in to check" when the baby cried during its last night; physically, though, it would have made no difference, because crying does not occur during the baby's agonal period. Other parents suffer excessive guilt at not having taken the infant to the pediatrician, especially if coughing or a fever was present. If they did just visit the doctor and the baby dies, parents wonder "what the doctor missed." Curiously, Bergman reports, "physicians themselves harbor the same doubts, often for many years. A discussion of SIDS at a medical meeting invariably turns into a confessional for physicians who feel the need to stand up and re-live their traumatic experience and be convinced of the known facts."

It is not that easy for parents. Occasionally, divorce follows a crib death, the father

refusing to live with the mother who "let a baby die." If a babysitter or relative was home at the time, they may be blamed, with the parents always feeling guilty about going out for the evening. "In the weeks following the death," Bergman says, "there is often marked change of moods. The parents have difficulty concentrating and frequently express hostile feelings toward their closest friends and relatives. Denial of death is common; the mother may continue to draw the baby's bath or prepare his food. Dreams about the dead child are common, as is a fear of being left alone in the house . . . Other common reactions are anger, helplessness and loss of meaning of life. Parents are fearful, particularly about the safety of their surviving children. A fear of 'going insane' often occurs in the first few days and may last for several weeks. Guilt is universal and pervasive. Whether they say so or not, most if not all the parents feel responsible for the death of their babies."

The last point is the most crucial if the surviving parents are to lead normal lives. In medical fact, they are not responsible. Doctors, medical examiners, counselors and friends have the obligation to inform the parents that they did nothing wrong and could not have prevented the death. Guilt or anxiety may never be totally removed, but at least it can be lessened so that life can go on. If families can be consoled after a member dies of cancer, a car crash or other common causes of death, why not with SIDS? Perhaps if the disease is recognized as a disease, and not as a form of suffocation or pneumonia, more can be learned about it. Preventive medicine has conquered other diseases of mystery; it can conquer this one too.

#### NOTICE OF HEARINGS BY SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL LAWS AND PROCEDURES

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I should like to announce that the Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures will continue its series of hearings on the recommendations of the National Commission on Reform of the Federal Criminal Laws on February 15, 16, and 17, 1972. The hearings will begin each day at 10 a.m., in room 2228, New Senate Office Building. Further information on the hearings can be obtained from the subcommittee staff in room 2204, extension 3281.

#### NOTICE OF HEARING ON SUPREME COURT JUSTICES SURVIVORS BENEFITS

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery, I wish to announce a hearing for the consideration of S. 2854 and S. 1480, both of which propose to bring Justices of the Supreme Court under the provisions of the existing Judicial Survivors Annuity System (28 U.S.C. 376).

The hearing will be held on February 2, 1972, beginning at 10 a.m. in room 2228 of the New Senate Office Building.

Those who wish to testify or submit a statement for inclusion in the record should communicate as soon as possible with the Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery, 6306 New Senate Office Building, extension 3618.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARING ON PROGRAMS FOR WHEAT AND FEED GRAINS

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry will hold a hearing Monday, January 24, on H.R. 1163, the Strategic Storable Commodity Reserve Act, and Senate Joint Resolution 172, concerning the 1971 and 1972 programs for wheat and feed grains. The hearing will begin at 9:30 a.m., in room 324, Old Senate Office Building. In view of the urgency of this legislation, the committee is unable to give 1 week's notice as provided in section 133A of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Anyone wishing to testify should contact the committee clerk as soon as possible. Oral statements will be limited to 10 minutes, but witnesses may file written statements of any reasonable length. A synopsis of the statement, along with the statement, should be submitted to the committee by 10 a.m., Saturday, January 22.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO GOULD LINCOLN

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I should like to pay tribute to the dean of American political reporters, Gould Lincoln.

His newspaper career has lasted almost 70 years, and at the age of 90, Mr. Lincoln is still writing a political column.

Gould Lincoln is a most outstanding man with an extraordinary talent for reporting the news.

He is respected among his colleagues for his ability and experience, and he has distinguished himself within the news media.

Mr. President, an article about Mr. Lincoln's career and achievements was published in the Washington Post of December 28, 1971. I ask unanimous consent that this newspaper account be printed in the RECORD.

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

GOULD LINCOLN AT 90, STILL GOING STRONG  
(By Edward T. Folliard)

The extraordinary thing about miracles, Gilbert K. Chesterton once said, is that they happen. I suppose that when he said it, his mind was on the realm of the spiritual, the supernatural. But if we switch the idea to the mundane, it seems sort of miraculous to me that we have here in Washington a newspaperman who remembers the horse cars, who talked to President Theodore Roosevelt in the White House in the early 1900's and who is still banging away at a typewriter and turning out a political column at the age of 90.

Our nonagenarian is, of course, Gould Lincoln, dean of American political reporters. He has been a newspaperman for almost 70 years, 62 of them with the Evening Star, Washington's oldest newspaper. He is 5 feet, 11, has aquiline features, a bald head, and is skinny, which recalls the old saying: lean horse for a long race. He admits to having had his share of whiskey over the years, but says he never indulged to the point of falling down. He used to smoke, too, cigars and a pipe.