

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 92^d CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

VOLUME 118—PART 5

FEBRUARY 23, 1972 TO MARCH 1, 1972

(PAGES 5111 TO 6496)

D. Roosevelt why he was always working for the construction of additional highways, Senator Hayden replied that Arizona had two things that people were willing to drive thousands of miles to see—the Grand Canyon and the Petrified Forest—and the people could not get to see them without roads.

During the New Deal period, Carl Hayden was chairman of the Senate committee responsible for Federal appropriations for highway construction. Under the initial Federal highway legislation, it was necessary for the States to match the Federal funds supplied for road construction. But Senator Hayden protested that the States needed additional Federal help, and that the program was bogging down and was likely to collapse. And so he urged the Federal Government to expand its role in this critical area. His views prevailed, to the advantage of the Federal program and the Nation. Whatever our views on this important issue of national transportation policy in 1972, we owe a great debt of gratitude to Carl Hayden for the extraordinary contribution he made to that policy during his brilliant career in Congress.

In every aspect of Government, Carl Hayden acted with the public interest firmly in mind. He was not only the dean of the Senate, but a great leader, a wise mentor, an outstanding representative of the people of Arizona, and a worthy Senator in every sense.

TRANSPORTATION CRISIS PREVENTION ACT

Mr. JORDAN of Idaho. Mr. President, the Transportation Crisis Prevention Act introduced by the junior Senator from Oregon (Mr. Packwood) is absolutely essential legislation and I am pleased to be a cosponsor of it.

It has become quite clear in recent months that the Nation can no longer afford the luxury of labor-related work stoppages in the transportation industry. The west coast dock strike which was settled only after Congress enacted legislation to require compulsory arbitration of the dispute cost the country an estimated \$2 billion, including a loss of about \$1 billion in farm income. This devastating strike was preceded by a crippling rail strike in July of last year and many communities in my State are currently in virtual isolation because of a strike against Hughes Air West.

Despite these recurrent transportation disruptions which are so harmful to the public interest, Congress has failed to act on legislation to prevent them. Current methods for dealing with these situations are wholly inadequate. Each time we have acted in a haphazard, stopgap manner only after the crisis has developed.

It is time that we provide new means for dealing with emergency labor disputes in the transportation industry. Over 2 years ago President Nixon proposed legislation (S. 560) to provide the needed tools for dealing with transportation stoppages. I cosponsored that legislation because it provided an equitable and well-balanced approach to this difficult problem.

The legislation introduced by my dis-

tinguished colleague from Oregon (Mr. Packwood) today is similar to the President's proposal, but it improves upon S. 560 in that it applies to regional as well as national transportation disputes. This is an important element because the strike or lockout which is confined to a specific geographic area can be just as destructive as a transportation stoppage that is national in scope. This is clearly illustrated by the west coast dock strike and the "regional" rail strike last July.

Mr. President, the need for favorable action on this legislation is clear. It is necessary to protect the public interest and I am hopeful that the Senate will respond accordingly.

SUDDEN INFANT DEATH

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, when I introduced last week for myself and 14 cosponsors, the joint resolution on sudden infant death, the final two paragraphs of my opening statement were mistakenly omitted in the printing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

In order to remedy that error, I would like to repeat, in its entirety, my statement.

I am pleased to introduce today with Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BEALL, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. PELL, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. STEVENSON, Mr. WEICKER, and Mr. WILLIAMS a resolution which I hope will stimulate a major initiative to solve one of the most tragic and perplexing problems that threaten American families—crib death or sudden infant death syndrome.

Crib death takes the lives of an estimated 10,000 infants in this country each year. It is the leading cause of the death of infants between 1 month and 1 year old, striking 3 out of every 1,000 children in this country.

The families of the innocent children who die of SIDS suffer not only the heart-break associated with the death of any loved one but also the anguish of accepting a death with no known cause and explaining it to their relatives, friends, and the public officials who question them about it.

On January 25, the Subcommittee on Children and Youth, of which I have the privilege to be chairman, held a hearing on SIDS. I was shocked and ashamed to learn that the Federal Government's concern about this major killer of infants is so low that experts cannot even agree on its incidence.

I listened to the stories of parents who had lost children to SIDS; who could not at first help blaming themselves for the death of their child; and who were even accused by public officials of negligence or criminal behavior. And then I was told by officials of HEW that currently only one medical research grant—in the amount of \$46,258—is directed specifically to discovering the cause of SIDS.

The testimony at the hearing convinced me that we must marshal all the available resources of medical technology and expertise to seek the cause and cure of SIDS. We must actively encourage researchers to work in this field, and train

qualified researchers if an adequate number is not available.

But medical research can be a slow and painstaking process, and meanwhile we know that thousands of families who have already lost children or who will lose children to SIDS will continue to suffer.

We also have an obligation to relieve their suffering by making available information about SIDS and by educating professionals who come in contact with SIDS cases about the needs of stricken families. Until the day when we can offer families the consolation of an explanation of why their child died, we must make a special effort to humanize the procedures surrounding the death.

For the purpose of encouraging and carrying on research, and in order to meet the needs of the families of SIDS victims, I plan to request an additional appropriation of \$10 million in the budget of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In support of that appropriation request, I submit today a resolution which I hope spells out my concerns and those of the cosponsors about the need for immediate action on the problems raised by SIDS.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution be printed at this point in my remarks.

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

S.J. RES. 206

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the purpose of this joint resolution to assure that the maximum resources and effort be concentrated on medical research into sudden infant death syndrome and on the extension of services to families who lose children to the disease.

Sec. 2. The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is hereby directed to designate the search for a cause and prevention of sudden infant death syndrome as one of the top priorities in intramural research efforts and in the awarding of research and research training grants and fellowships; and to encourage researchers to submit proposals for investigations of sudden infant death syndrome.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is directed to develop, publish, and distribute literature to be used in educating and counseling coroners, medical examiners, nurses, social workers, and similar personnel and parents, future parents, and families whose children die, to the nature of sudden infant death syndrome and to the needs of families affected by it.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is further directed to work toward the institution of statistical reporting procedures that will provide a reliable index to the incidence and distribution of sudden infant death syndrome cases throughout the Nation; to work toward the availability of autopsies of children who apparently die of sudden infant death syndrome and for prompt release of the results to their parents and to add sudden infant death syndrome to the International Classification of Disease.

SENATOR CARL T. HAYDEN

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, it was not my privilege to serve in the Senate with Carl Trumbull Hayden. The circum-