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stated is that the United States has violated a United Nations sanction that we voted to adopt more than 6 years ago. Moreover, our actions tend to indicate that the world's industrial powers are still more interested in profits than in the right of African peoples to rule themselves.

When the United States broke the sanctions resolution we also undermined the potential for a successful solution to Britain's problems with Rhodesia. Indeed, the white Rhodesian government declared last October that the moves on Rhodesian matters in the U.S. Congress are "symptomatic—they show increasing sympathy for us."

This move of the United States against the interests of black Africans not only erodes our credibility with other African nations but jeopardizes the validity of our United Nations commitments in other spheres of the world.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of the Methodist Church in Rhodesia, told the Security Council that the United States should be brought before the World Court for violating the terms of the United Nations resolution.

I strongly denounce the action that has allowed the United States to begin trading with the Rhodesian Government. I believe that our Government must make a thorough review of the plans permitting the *Santos Vega* to dock at a Louisiana port. Moreover, I will support legitimate efforts to prohibit further shipments of goods from Rhodesia, until after that regime has clearly demonstrated its intentions to halt its inhuman policies.

CHILD HEALTH

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the March 1 newsletter of the American Academy of Pediatrics states that the academy has signed a new contract with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare which would greatly expand and improve the Headstart medical consultation services.

The contract, which extends the program through July 1973, contains two new provisions which I think are of interest to all Members of Congress: First, the academy will hire and train 12 regional health specialists who will develop and coordinate health services to fit the needs of local program personnel and will participate in policy development with the regional Headstart consultants and the Regional Office of Child Development; and, second, the contract calls for a self-evaluation of Headstart at the local level.

Mr. President, we are all aware of the efforts of the academy to improve conditions for our Nation's children; therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the article describing the contract in more detail be printed in the RECORD.

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

ACADEMY SIGNS NEW CONTRACT WITH HEW EXPANDING HEAD START MEDICAL CONSULTATION SERVICES TO 1973

The American Academy of Pediatrics has signed a \$1,134,600 contract with the Office of

Child Development, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, renewing and expanding the AAP Head Start medical consultation program originally initiated in 1967. The contract will extend the program through July, 1973.

The new Head Start contract was initiated and developed by the Academy's Department of Community Services and represents a major step forward by the Academy to insure that health services provided Head Start children throughout the country adequately meet the health needs of these children, their families and their communities.

The Head Start contract features two new provisions which were not included in the original program.

REGIONAL HEALTH SPECIALISTS

One provision will enable the Academy to hire and train twelve regional health specialists to develop and coordinate health services training and technical assistance systems to serve the needs of local program personnel. The regional health specialists will participate in general policy making and program development with the regional Head Start consultant and the regional Office of Child Development.

They will assist local program personnel in obtaining and using medical assistance funds; train personnel in the use of planning and budgeting guides, and train program staff in self-evaluation techniques, program budgeting and planning of training and technical assistance needs. Besides training Head Start program personnel, the regional Health specialist will monitor local Head Start programs to ensure their smooth and effective operation.

SELF-EVALUATION

The other new provision calls for individual self-evaluation of Head Start programs at the community level. Through this mechanism, Head Start medical consultants and program staff will review and critically assess the program's operation in detail. This procedure will enable Head Start consultants, regional health specialists and program staff to effectively develop and implement new techniques as needed to ensure better quality child health care.

These two new provisions in the Head Start contract will further enable consultants to pinpoint and resolve administrative and other types of problems more quickly and efficiently. Thus the consultant will have additional time to provide extensive medical services to Head Start children through a more economic and efficient overall program.

CONSULTANTS' DUTIES

Under the provisions of the renewed contract, the Head Start medical consultant will be able to more effectively: assist in the development of applications submitted by the community; meet with local planning committees to map out Head Start programs; maintain contact with program medical directors; follow-up and evaluate programs, and maintain liaison with OCD regional and national offices.

Consultants will work with the Office of Child Development representatives responsible for funding and evaluating Head Start health programs, helping them interpret the needs of the children, the resources of the community, and the success of Head Start programs. The consultant will supplement rather than replace the medical and administrative skills available in each community.

FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE

Anyone wishing further information about the Head Start medical consultation service program or desiring to serve as a consultant should contact: Mr. Edmund N. Epstein, administrative director, Head Start Medical Consultation Service, American Academy of Pediatrics, P.O. Box 1034, Evanston, Ill. 60204.

CLEARCUTTING IN THE MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, one of the problems that has arisen in the management of our national timberlands is that of clearcutting—a logging practice in which all timber is removed from a particular area. Last April, the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs began a series of hearings on the management of our national timber lands.

The subcommittee has taken extensive testimony on clearcutting as it is practiced in the eastern hardwood forests, as it is practiced in the southern pulp forests, as it is practiced in the Douglas-fir stands in the Northwest, and as it is practiced in national forests on steep slopes at high altitudes in the West. Although there are different views as to the conclusions that the subcommittee should reach, there is no question that clearcutting is being practiced in areas where it should not be. On the steep slopes of the Bitterroot National Forest in Montana and Idaho, slow-growing timber stands at high altitudes have been clearcut and have not been adequately reseeded. The result, an economically and esthetically unsatisfactory management of the Bitterroot Forest, contradicts our national policy of forest management—multiple use for perpetual yield.

One of the first to call attention to our problems with clearcutting was the distinguished Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH). He pointed to the destructive effects of clearcutting, particularly in his home State of West Virginia. He has sought better management of the Monongahela National Forest, 820,000 acres of forest land accessible to the 55 percent of the American public living east of the Mississippi.

Unfortunately, there is some indication that the Forest Service continues to practice clearcutting in the Monongahela National Forest. Senator RANDOLPH, in a letter to the New York Times editor on February 29, 1972, stated that even-aged timber management—or clearcutting—continues to be a major thrust of the Forest Service's program for the Monongahela National Forest. I join Senator RANDOLPH in supporting the recommendation of the West Virginia Forest Management Practices Commission in calling for uneven-aged management of the Monongahela.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator RANDOLPH's letter to the New York Times, published on February 29, 1972, be printed in the RECORD.

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

FOREST SERVICE PRACTICES

TO THE EDITOR:

Edward Cliff, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, took exception to your recent articles on forest management which stated, "Bulldozers and tractors are boring into some of the last remnant of pristine wilderness." He responded, saying the Forest Service now administers 9.9 million acres in the wilderness preservation system—"hardly a wild remnant."

What Chief Cliff failed to point out was

that over 97 per cent of this land is west of the Mississippi River and legislation for another 1.2 million acres in the West has been introduced in Congress. Apparently there is a problem in defining where and what is a last remnant of wilderness.

The 26,477 acres east of the Mississippi must serve as wilderness for 66 per cent of our country's population. Consequently, the 17,993,022 acres of eastern forests are being subjected to the timber demands through even-aged harvest practices which are dominating the multiple-use, sustained-yield concept.

The 820,000-acre Monongahela National Forest, located in eastern West Virginia, is within 500 miles of 55 per cent of the nation's population. Many citizens are looking for a "remnant of wilderness" to shed urban wearies and relax. There is not one acre in this forest set aside under the Wilderness Preservation Act and many portions of this ecological paradise have given way to an indiscriminate timber harvesting practice—clearcutting.

The Cranberry Back Country, located in the southern portion of the Monongahela National Forest, must be preserved in its unique and primitive state. The Forest Service, since 1964, awarded timber contracts despite pleas from the public that such cutting would destroy its chance for wilderness recognition.

Earlier, clearcutting in the Gauley Ranger District near Richwood nearly destroyed the local wildlife habitat, recreational potential, drainage systems and the land. This tragic mistake prompted Chief Cliff, in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, to state:

"In 1964 and until recently, we stated that even-aged management would be the basic system of management in the so-called general forest zone. This has been changed. Our policy now is to use a variety of methods, with no one method as primary."

Actually, little has changed. Contracts awarded since Chief Cliff's testimony are significantly weighted toward even-aged management and uneven-aged management continues to be ignored on the general forest zone, which constitutes over 80 per cent of the forest. This is diametrically opposed to the recommendations of the West Virginia Forest Management Practices Commission, established by the West Virginia Legislature, which urged uneven-aged management be used as the primary harvest method on the Monongahela.

JENNINGS RANDOLPH.

PLIGHT OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the Willowbrook State School on Staten Island in New York is the world's largest institution for the mentally retarded. In recent months there has been considerable concern with conditions at this institution. Time magazine, for example, stated:

Actually, Willowbrook, the world's largest institution for the mentally retarded, is a school in name only. It is instead a grim repository for those whom society has abandoned.

Miss Constance Bedson, of Bayside, N.Y., wrote me about Willowbrook, enclosing a poem she composed after watching a TV program about the institution. I believe her poem is edifying to all of us concerned with the plight of the mentally retarded, and I ask unanimous consent that her letter and poem be printed in the RECORD.

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

BAYSIDE, N.Y.,
February 3, 1972.

Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: Last night on ABC-TV I saw a program about Willowbrook and Letchworth institutions for Retarded Children.

It led me to write "Willowbrook." I am enclosing a copy. I hope very much you will please kindly read it.

Senator Kennedy, could you please do something to help?

Sincerely,

MISS CONSTANCE BEDSON.

WILLOWBROOK

(By Constance Bedson)

I saw him there. The Child.
Retarded. Huddled he was.
And naked. On the bare floor he was.
Hiding his face. From the World did he hide it.

O we must reach the Moon.
And the Stars.
I saw him there. The Child Retarded.
O where were the Arms to embrace him?
And kind words in his ear?
Does he ever hear Laughter?
Or Music?

It takes Money.
It takes Money.
And we must journey to the Stars.
I see him there on the bare floor.
Huddled. Neglected. Alone.
I hear him wailing.
The Moaning.
They say the smell is terrible.
Is terrible.
And we must journey to the Moon.
The cold barren land.
At Willowbrook, New York.
There is a child. Huddled.
Hiding his face from the World.
O where are the Arms to Embrace him?
I hear the Wailing.

WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE—IN MEMORIAM

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, all of us who knew him were saddened to learn of the death of William H. Lawrence on March 2. There is little one can add to what has been written and spoken about Bill Lawrence since his passing, but I want to express my sincere admiration for his intense dedication to a truly outstanding career in journalism which covered four decades. His endless pursuit of facts and close association with newsmakers in this country and abroad earned him a reputation as a most authoritative observer of the political scene. With his passing, we have lost an excellent reporter and a superb human being.

I extend my condolences to the members of the Lawrence family.

EVALUATION OF ORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, on the eighth of March, I introduced S. 3312, a bill to establish a commission to study and evaluate the organization of the executive branch of the Federal Government. I speak today to urge prompt con-

sideration of that measure by the Government Operations Committee.

As I stated while introducing the bill, one of the most legitimate and serious criticisms of Americans is that their Government does not respond promptly and adequately to their needs. In the conduct of their personal business with Government agencies, individual Americans are often overwhelmed at the complexity of accomplishing such simple objectives as obtaining social security benefits, applying for veteran's educational or disability payments. Small cities or school districts are inundated with paper if they should be so audacious as to request Federal assistance for a local program. The Federal agencies themselves often become hopelessly snarled in their own red tape if one of their number should be so bold as to have an original, imaginative idea.

Seventeen years have passed since the second Hoover Commission completed its comprehensive examination of our Federal Government. In those 17 years, the personnel and agencies of the Government have expanded dramatically and, often, unnecessarily. Each of us knows that there is too much waste and mismanagement of money and human resources in our great bureaucracies. We know that too often they fail to carry out the programs under their jurisdiction. Unfortunately, we do not now have the information on hand to develop comprehensive proposals to reorganize the Government.

It has become regrettably apparent that the President's reorganization proposals will languish in committee due to partisan and substantive objections. We must search for other alternatives to accomplish the task. The proposals contained in S. 3312 provide that alternative.

The success of the Hoover Commissions is well known. Seventy-two percent of the recommendations of the first Hoover Commission were adopted as were 64 percent of the second. This is a time-tested method for undertaking a comprehensive evaluation of the Federal Government. It has worked twice in the past and it will work once again.

The need for Government reorganization is urgent. The President knows it. Congress knows it, and the American people know it best of all. The time to undertake the reorganization is now.

ADDRESS BY VERNON E. JORDAN, JR.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am pleased to bring to the attention of the Senate an excellent appraisal of the current plight of our Nation's urban residential communities and the need to reform our national approach to these problems. Since he became executive director of the National Urban League, Mr. Vernon Jordan has consistently acted to resolve the Nation's most pressing human problems.

The principal thrust of Mr. Jordan's message addresses the problems of housing, welfare, jobs, and the many other urban ills in our contemporary society. He presents a clear and exacting descrip-