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There are times, however, when a Committee member feels that politically he must introduce a bill that will benefit an individual or a company in his district. These are controversial private bills that Ways and Means is particularly heir to. If it is a bad bill or an outrageous raid on the Treasury, Woodworth will advise the member to withdraw it. Although the diplomatic Woodworth will generally soften his views by suggesting that the bill might embarrass the member, everybody knows that his close relationship with Mills gives him virtual veto power over these private bills. According to Woodworth, "These member's bills have a worse name than they deserve. But," he adds, smiling, "I have knocked down a few of them."

Washington's top tax lawyers, fully aware of Woodworth's influence, are continually trying to get his ear. And except during the busy weeks when the Committee is marking up the final draft of a bill, Woodworth is generally available.

When the mining industry had a tax problem last year, it made Larry Woodworth's basement office its first stop. In writing the 1969 tax law, Congress somehow eliminated the carryback provision in the foreign tax credit for mining companies; thus, a company that had a loss in the current year could no longer apply it against a profit in a preceding year.

So last year, Fred Peel, the mining industry's tax lawyer, talked to Woodworth about restoring the provision. Woodworth voiced no objections to the change. So Peel got Oregon's Democratic Congressman Al Ullman to introduce it as an amendment to the House bill. While the entire tax measure eventually died in the Senate, Peel believes that the major hurdle against the change has been overcome. "Larry was the key," says Peel. "For if we went to Ullman or any other member to introduce it, they would have gone to Larry to ask his opinion. If he really objected, I don't think that there is a member of that committee who would have introduced the change."

THE MINISTER'S SON

Woodworth, a Methodist minister's son from Loudenville, Ohio has spent virtually his entire adult life working for the Joint Committee. With a bachelor's degree from Ohio Northern University and a master's in government management from the University of Denver, he joined the staff as a tax economist in 1944. By the 1950's he was the Number Two staffman under stiff-necked Colin Stam.

When Stam retired in 1964, Woodworth was the only man who was even considered for the top spot. By that time, he had added a Ph.D. in public administration from New York University to his academic credentials. But he was an anomaly in a legislative world in which virtually every Committee member and top staffman was a member of the bar. According to others, though, Woodworth's lack of academic legal training has never hurt him. "It doesn't matter that he didn't go to law school," says Thomas Martin. "Larry Woodworth is still one of the best tax lawyers in the country. If a statute has to be drafted, he can do it better than any lawyer."

Woodworth lives modestly in the house he bought 25 years ago in suburban Cheverly, Maryland, about a twenty-minute drive from his Capitol Hill office. Long active in civic affairs, he served as mayor of Cheverly, a predominantly working-class community, for five years. Since Cheverly politics are strictly nonpartisan, Woodworth did not have to run under a party label. "I wouldn't have run on a partisan basis," he points out. "Anyway, it gave me great exposure to the kind of political problems that confront the members of the Committee."

The Joint Committee staff, in fact, has a long-time nonpartisan reputation. Woodworth has a completely free hand in hiring staff members, and neither Long nor Mills ever send over anybody for a job. Nor does Woodworth ask a job applicant his political preferences. "If Larry has any ideology," laughs Stanley Surrey, who now teaches at the Harvard Law School, "it is keeping the Internal Revenue Code in good shape."

Other than his civic concerns, Woodworth has few outside interests. He rarely takes a vacation and, much like his boss Wilbur Mills, seldom takes a pleasure jaunt. While most of his friends are involved in tax work, he is extremely careful not to discuss specific issues with them. "Larry is so wrapped up in his work," says Washington lawyer Fred Peel, who has known Woodworth for 25 years, "that he can't understand why people want to be off Saturday and Sunday when they could be sitting around talking about the tax system."

At this point Woodworth could retire on a generous government pension and take one of the lucrative corporate offers that are constantly dangled before him. It is an open secret around Washington that he has rejected an extremely high bid from General Motors. "He turns them all down," says John Nolen, "because money is not what motivates him. He would much prefer to influence the nation's future tax laws."

A long-time Woodworth goal has been to simplify the arcane tax code. But as a realist he knows that sometimes the code has to be further complicated to accomplish a worthwhile social purpose. This problem came to the fore in 1969 when the Administration wanted a proviso granting rapid amortization for both pollution equipment and rehabilitated housing. While Woodworth recognized that the aim was worthwhile he instinctively shied away from the idea of complicating the code still further. Over the years, he had seen other similar provisions written into law and then remain there long after the problem was resolved. So he suggested a five-year cutoff. "That five-year cutoff is pure Woodworth," says Eileen Shanahan, *The New York Times'* knowledgeable economics reporter.

While waiting for the tax system to arrive in Utopia, Larry Woodworth will continue to be the fulcrum of whatever changes are finally made in the Internal Revenue Code. For nobody believes that he will ever succumb to those high-powered corporate offers. "He has to cater to 535 egomanacs [the members of Congress]," says Michigan's Martha Griffiths, a member of Ways and Means. But this quiet man has more knowledge than practically all of them."

CHILD ABUSE

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Minneapolis Tribune on June 28.

The timing of the editorial was particularly appropriate, because it appeared the same day after the "Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act" was reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

I am particularly pleased to know of the Tribune's support of this legislation, because I know that the people of Minnesota are deeply concerned about the problem of child abuse.

In both Hennepin County, which includes Minneapolis, and Ramsey County, which includes St. Paul, dedicated Min-

nesotans have been working with minimum resources to prevent, identify and treat child abuse. They are like thousands of other citizens across the country who believe that we can no longer ignore the 60,000 children who are reported to have been abused each year; or the many thousands of other children who suffer physical and psychological damage and never even come to the attention of agencies which could help them.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the editorial be printed in the RECORD. There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL CHILD-ABUSE LAW NEEDED

"Statistics strongly suggest that child battering is probably the most common cause of death in children today, outnumbering those caused by any of the infectious diseases, leukemia and automobile accidents," says a report made this week to the American Medical Association. Child-abuse estimates vary, but the Christian Science Monitor said last spring that, according to best estimates, "about 60,000 American children every year require protection from parental beatings, cruelty or neglect."

Sen. Walter Mondale is the main sponsor of a Senate bill to establish a national center on child abuse and neglect, provide grants to train people to deal with the problem and establish a national commission to examine the effectiveness of existing laws and determine the proper role of the federal government in coping with the problem. We support the bill, which will come before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare this week.

Recent research indicates that most parents who abuse their children have deep emotional problems, but that the parents can be treated. Dr. C. Henry Kempe, head of the Colorado School of Medicine's pediatrics department and a leading authority on child abuse, says about 10 percent of battering parents are so mentally sick that their children should be taken from them. The other 90 percent can be helped to become adequate parents.

Two of Kempe's associates, after long research, have disproved the belief "that child abuse occurs only among 'bad people' of low socio-economic status."

Minnesota law requires hospital authorities and doctors to report suspected child-abuse cases to police and to the county welfare agency. The welfare agency is required to investigate and to prevent further abuse. In 1971, 252 cases of alleged child abuse were reported in Minnesota; in 1972, 262 cases were reported. One welfare official suspects that not all cases are reported. In addition, there is no way of estimating how many children are beaten but do not get medical attention.

Mondale says not one of the 109,000 employees of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare is working full-time on the child-abuse problem, as far as he can determine. The Nixon administration opposes Mondale's bill, largely because it believes states and local governments should solve the problem.

Mondale says that ideally he, too, would like the states and communities to solve the problem. But he notes that while officials argue over who should cope with child abuse, thousands of defenseless children are being physically battered. Bewildered, helpless children who are beaten by their parents are far removed from the niceties of which governmental agencies should intervene for them. The problem of these children deserves further study and action. We hope Mondale's bill becomes law.