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production of military and commercial air hardware.

Developing this technology cost hundreds of millions of dollars in taxpayer funds, the education of highly trained Americans, and expensive trial and error testing. It is now being sold at a fraction of its worth.

With the selling of the technology, the highly skilled manpower which was trained and used to develop it is no longer of any need. Can anyone then wonder why aerospace workers are concerned—and rightly so—when they can see the technology which is the basis for their jobs is rapidly being sold out from under them?

When are we going to wake up to the fact that if we continue to erode our technology, we erode our ability to compete, we erode our industrial base, and we erode the jobs which depend on that base?

The implications of the accelerating selloff of technology is also of concern to specialists in the field such as Dr. Harvey Taufen, of the Hercules Corp., who recently reported that Japan has paid about \$90 million a year, or about \$1 per capita, "to get all the results of all the successful, proven technology in the world." As a result, "Japan's shopping has brought it the most incredible bargains in the world."

Supporting Mr. Taufen, Nathaniel Brenner, marketing director for Coates and Welter Instrument Corp., said in an article in *Chemical and Engineering News* last year that:

Technology is not an aesthetic pursuit like music or poetry, but rather a commodity of commercial value, with an investment cost which can be measured, a dollar value that can be computed and a clear market advantage for those who have it versus those who don't . . . the product of this investment, like the product of the oil well or the factory, cannot be given away to foreign countries by multinational corporations or by any other channel without a clear, measured quid pro quo or the United States will suffer exactly what a corporation suffers that sells below cost for an extended period—bankruptcy.

Anyone who is naive enough to believe that the Japanese or British governments permit foreigners to license their processes as freely as the U.S. does ours has simply never tried to negotiate these transactions.

Mr. President, this is why we urge a new look at our present trade practices for the clear and present danger that they are.

CHILD ABUSE

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, on Monday and Tuesday of this week the Subcommittee on Children and Youth, of which I am chairman, held hearings on S. 1191, the Child Abuse Prevention Act.

I was both touched and angered by the testimony presented to the subcommittee. I was touched by the personal story of a reformed child abuser who has now devoted her life to working with other parents who have the same terrible problem of being unable to control their anger against their children. And I was angered and disappointed by testimony demonstrating the disorganized, cal-

lous way that the Federal Government has dealt—or more accurately, not dealt—with this problem in the past.

It is gratifying to see that the hearings—coming at a time when more and more horrifying cases of child abuse are being reported in the media every day—are stimulating public discussion of possible solutions to this problem.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this time Colman McCarthy's thoughtful analysis, "Suffer the Little Children," which appeared in the *Washington Post* on Monday; articles from the *Post* and the *Washington Star-News* describing the testimony presented at the subcommittee's hearings.

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

SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN

Adults have been beating, torturing and killing their children ever since we supposedly became a little higher than the animals. Only lately, though, is anyone asking why we do it and why can't we prevent it. Social scientists, lawyers, psychiatrists and a few parent groups have been seriously studying the derangement for the past 10 years. As an important part of this discussion, hearings on child abuse were opened yesterday by the Senate Subcommittee on Children and Youth. We have had attention on the subject before, but we still stumble along to solutions, never surefooted about whose responsibility it is to think about the unthinkable.

As with the crime of rape, exact figures on child abuse are unavailable. Dr. C. Henry Kempe, a Denver pediatrician who directs the National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect estimates some 60,000 cases were reported last year. The unreported are unknown. Occasional child abuse cases reach the courts—it is odd how seldom we think of children as having legal rights—and the trials are reported by the press. A common impression from these accounts is that the murdering or battering adults are fringe cases, exceptions to the happy rule that most parents are naturally loving. Actually taken to an extreme, certain seemingly normal styles of child-raising can easily lead to violence. Two Denver psychiatrists working with Kempe, write: "There seems to be an unbroken spectrum of parental action toward children, ranging from the breaking of bones and fracturing of skulls through severe bruising to severe spanking and on to mild 'reminder pats' on the bottom. To be aware of this, one has only to look at the families of one's friends and neighbors, to look and listen to the parent-child interactions at the playground and the supermarket, or even to recall how one raised one's own children or was raised oneself.

"The amount of yelling, scolding, slapping, punching, hitting and yanking acted out by parents on very small children is almost shocking. Hence we have felt that in dealing with the abused child we are not observing an isolated, unique phenomenon, but only the extreme form of what we would call a pattern or style of child rearing quite prevalent in our culture."

Writes James Delsordo, a Philadelphia social worker: "They obviously cannot help themselves. The abuse of their children seems to be rooted in an overflow of their own frustration, irresponsibility and lack of belief in themselves and anything else. In such cases, the possibility of the family remaining intact is remote. The parents are generally vacuous, pleasure-seeking and devoid of guilt, except for periods of extreme remorse and self-pity. They make promises

easily and plead with the case-worker for 'one more chance.' Most parents respond poorly to formal psychotherapy."

Is child abuse preventable? Specialists like Kempe—regarded as a pioneer in the field—believe so. In "Helping the Battered Child and His Family," (Lippincott) Kempe writes that only 10 per cent of America's battering parents are too mentally ill to be helped while a child is in the home. The other 90 per cent may be helped. He sees changes in the traditional social agencies as essential. For one thing, welfare departments often make a parent feel uncared for, exactly the feeling that is passed onto the child through a brutal beating. Kempe and his associates say that a violent parent suffers from a "deprivation of basic mothering—a lack of the deep sense from being cared for and cared about from the beginning of one's life." At Kempe's center in Denver, a child protection team includes pediatricians, psychiatrists, social and welfare workers and a nurse.

It is not true that the busing parents are found only among the uneducated and poor, though—as in other crimes—these are often the first to be hauled into court. Violent parents are in all parts of society. Dr. Sidney Wasserman of the Smith College School of Social Work says: "How easy it is to deny that within all of us lies a potential for violence and that any of us could be unreachable. What is more repugnant to our rational 'mature' minds than the thought of committing impulsive, violent acts against a helpless child? We tell ourselves that the primitive, untempered instincts responsible for such acts could not erupt in us. But stripped of our defenses against such instincts and placed in a social and psychological climate conducive to violent behavior, any of us could do the 'unthinkable.' This thought should humble us; perhaps we are not battering parents only because conditions do not lead us to commit 'unnatural' acts."

In addition, treatment includes Families Anonymous, a program similar to Parents Anonymous. The latter has chapters in some dozen states and was founded in California by a former child abuser (a woman known as Jolly K.). Parents Anonymous chapters are not only for those who have beaten their children but for those who have not but are bewildered—as so many parents are—by the puzzles of child rearing. (Information about PA is available from Jolly K., National Parent Chapter, 2009 Farrell Avenue, Redondo Beach, California 90278.)

Although everyone knows that children's atrocities are occurring, even getting them reported is a challenge. A 1967 survey showed that a fifth of some 200 physicians said they seldom or never considered child abuse when examining an injured child; even if they had a suspicion and were legally protected to report it, a fourth said they would not. In "A Silent Tragedy," a book to be published in May by the Alfred Publishing Company, Peter and Judith DeCourcy argue that "the first requirement for helping abused children is an adequate reporting law. Such a law should protect the often frightened person making the complaint; therefore, anonymous complaints should be accepted. Investigations of all complaints should be made immediately . . . Reporting should be mandatory for any person who knows of child abuse or neglect . . ."

In the end, many child abuse cases involve parent abuse also; the optic nerve of reform easily sees the battered body of the child, but the disturbed personality of the parent should be sighted also. To protect children before they are abused is the ideal, rather than only after. But until aid is offered to potentially dangerous parents—as Dr. Kempe, Jolly K., and others offer aid—helping abused children will mostly be catch-up work. Families, meaning mothers, fathers and children, deserve better.

TOUGHENED CHILD ABUSE BILL PLANNED
(By Martha M. Hamilton)

Reacting to photographs of scalded, charred, beaten and abused children treated at Children's Hospital here, Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) promised yesterday to strengthen his own bill for dealing with the problem of child abuse.

Mondale watched, distressed, as members of the Children's Hospital child abuse team recounted the histories of the Washington area children, whose photographs were vivid testimony on child abuse.

The abuses were "the most nauseating, disgusting" he has encountered in nine years in the Senate, Mondale, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Children and Youth, told the Children's Hospital team.

The Children's Hospital group catalogued what they called weaknesses in the District of Columbia's procedures for dealing with child abuse as well as documenting the problem with slides and case histories.

They showed Mondale photographs and told the stories of:

A 4-month-old boy, admitted to Children's with brain damage caused by blood clots, who died about four months after being admitted. The photograph of the baby showed his body stretched out and rigid, his fists clenched and legs extended. He was breathing but not much else, Dr. Annette Heiser, director of the child abuse team, said.

His brother subsequently was admitted to Children's. The brother, who later recovered and was placed in a foster home, was unconscious and covered with both old and new bruises. "He had old sores on the back and several on the abdomen, which appeared to be healed cigarette burns," Dr. Heiser said.

Under the District's existing law, there is no legal procedure to assure that the brothers and sisters of a child who is identified as "abused" are safe, she said.

A child who the police had determined was not abused and who was scheduled to go home on a Friday but developed a fever and had to be detained. The next day the child's brother was brought to the hospital dead on arrival as a result of a beating. "Because of the system the first child was going to go back to the home," Dr. Heiser said.

"There should be a means for handling a conflict between a medical diagnosis and a police judgment," she said, "Either a third party . . . should become involved or the law should provide some means of holding a child solely on a medical judgment until a multi-disciplinary evaluation can be made of the family."

Reporting of child abuse cases is improving, the Children's group said, but needs improvement. Of about 150 cases reported last year, about 100 of those were reported from Children's where special procedures have been developed, Nan Huhn, a lawyer for the city said.

Members of the child abuse team were sharply critical of a proposal by the department of human resources to break up a centralized, highly specialized unit of social workers who deal with neglected and abused children in the District.

The Mondale proposal, which would cost about \$90 million over five years, would expand the federal role in dealing with child abuse and focus more directly on the problem, creating a National Center and a National Commission on Child Abuse and Neglect.

[From the Evening Star & Daily News,
Mar. 28, 1973]

CHILD ABUSE: PROBLEMS AND PREVENTIVES
MONDALE EYES TOUGH BILL
(By Martha Angle)

With a short but shattering slide show, a team of specialists from Children's Hospital

yesterday brought home the problem of child abuse to a Senate subcommittee.

As many in the darkened hearing room diverted their eyes, images of brutally tortured children flashed across the screen while Dr. Annette Heiser recited the case histories of their abuse.

Cigarette burns, fork puncture wounds, scalded skin, broken limbs, whipping scars, "charred lower extremities"—were among injuries suffered by infants or pre-teen children at the hands of their parents and guardians.

"I have seen some pretty rough things in my nine years in the Senate, but this is the most nauseating thing I have ever seen," said Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D-Min., as the slide presentation ended.

"To think that we don't have any comprehensive system for saving these children from this kind of inhumane brutality and torture seems utterly beyond belief," Mondale added.

"We're going to do something here," he promised the Children's Hospital team. "We're going to pass a strong bill, and after this presentation it's going to be a lot stronger than I originally planned."

Mondale is sponsor of legislation to provide \$90 million in federal grants over a five-year period for prevention and treatment of child abuse, to require states to draw up comprehensive plans for such programs, and to create a National Center of Child Abuse and Neglect to serve as a research and information clearinghouse on the subject.

Stephen Kurzman, assistant secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, yesterday told Mondale's Senate Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee the Nixon administration is opposed to his bill, believing the problem of child abuse should be handled at the state and local level.

Kurzman said HEW is already planning to institute some of the programs outlined in the Mondale bill, and will have spent about \$231 million over a four-year period ending next year on child abuse research, prevention and treatment.

Mondale challenged Kurzman's spending figure, and Dr. Robert H. Parrott, director of Children's Hospital here, said that "if indeed \$231 million has been made available, very very little of it is getting through to the District of Columbia."

Last year, he said, Children's Hospital handled about 100 of the 150 child abuse cases reported in the District "and we estimate there are three times that many occurring each year but going undetected." Other hospitals have been slow to recognize the problem and identify cases of child abuse, he said.

Other members of the Children's Hospital team said they have noticed a sharp increase in District child abuse cases this year, largely because doctors and others are becoming more conscious of the problem and better at recognizing abusive symptoms.

At their own initiative—and with no funding support—pediatricians, nurses, social workers and psychiatrists at Children's Hospital have formed a special team to handle cases involving abused children, testimony showed.

But team members said their efforts are severely hampered by a lack of personnel and funding, legal limits on the degree to which outsiders may intervene in a family situation, the absence of a central registry of child abuse reports, excessive caseloads of social workers who attempt to follow up on children who have been returned to the home and a host of other problems.

SPORTS EXPO FOR YOUTH

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the Senate a significant

proposal for a constructive recreational program in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area on behalf of disadvantaged youth.

Known as Sports Expo, this program will use ongoing clinics in the development of athletic skills to enable young men and women to have a sense of achievement where otherwise they might have known only disappointment and failure—developing those characteristics of self-confidence and the desire to achieve competence in their chosen vocations, that are so important in their later lives.

Sports Expo is a nonprofit endeavor of BilJac Associates, a small black-owned business consultant firm located in Alexandria, Va. I am advised that already a distinguished advisory panel has been formed to aid the organization of this important demonstration project—including Mathew Guidry, of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports; Samuel Jones, at Federal City College; Calvin Rolark, president of the United Black Fund; Robert V. Donahoe, executive director of the UGF in the District of Columbia; Charles Taylor, at American University; Dr. Herman Tyrance, at Howard University; George I. Rose, assistant secretary for employment and social services, State of Maryland; the Honorable SHIRLEY CHISHOLM; James Ward, a vice president in the Marriott Corp.; William Jaimeson, International Council for Business Opportunities; the Reverend David Eaton; and Miss Lucy O'Neil, presently associated with Sports, Inc.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a prospectus on Sports Expo, submitted to my office by Mr. William S. Hardy, president of BilJac Associates, Inc., be included at this point in the RECORD.

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

SPORTS EXPO

Recreation for Personal Development has been sponsored as a non-profit endeavor of BilJac Associates, Inc., a small black-owned business concern. The initial project is Sports Expo. Sports Expo will operate on the premise that negative social trends can be reversed if Americans accept responsibility for each other.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To develop in youth through sports interaction with professional and academic athletes a sense of social awareness within the socio/economic systems and to equip them to deal successfully within the system rather than without.

The clinics will create a positive environment for youth in which a good self-image and the will to succeed can be developed. Replacing a damaged self-image is a slow and painful task. It is possible on an individual level, however, to provide building blocks of small successes and accomplishments which will eventually make up a positive self-concept. We are striving for each youth to believe "I am somebody".

To encourage positive social behavior through providing a channel of constructive personal development.

MOTIVATION

One way in which young people have traditionally learned leadership and self worth is through participation in sports. Sports have also provided an escape beyond the nar-