

U.S. Congress // Congressional Record

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 93^d CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

VOLUME 120—PART 13

MAY 29, 1974 TO JUNE 5, 1974

(PAGES 16591 TO 17918)

States (Self-governing by Official Degree, Doc. 1379, of the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, Benjamin I, September 18, 1938.) 312 Garfield Street, Johnstown, Penna., 15906.

Please, represent these people in the White House obtaining for them the "First National Flag" and a Historical Presidential Proclamation, on their behalf to confirm their Legacy and American Heritage.

Respectfully Yours,

JOHN PARIMUCHA, JR.,
Historian.

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO.,

Milwaukee, Wis., May 14, 1974.

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG,
Congresswoman, New York State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM: Our Fore-fathers came to America in 1728, 1741, 1867. Our Legacy is Fort Archangel Alaska, Fort Ross California, Oahu and Kauai Islands in Hawaii.

Three of Our Congregations were Honored by Ohio's 109th General Assembly through a Resolution Honoring them on their 178th Anniversary since our Russian Missionary's arrived in America September 24, 1793.

We are now seeking the First Stars and Stripes Flag the "Betsy Ross," from the People and the President of the United States, and a historical Proclamation, from the President of the United States through our Congressman, Hon. Charles J. Carney 19th District of Ohio.

Would we offend you madam if we extended this same Honor to the Russian People of the Orthodox Church in America Diocese (since 1970 Autocephalous) in your Congressional District? Her Headquarters are at 59 E. Second Street New York, New York, 10003.

On March 29, 1867, when Russia sold Alaska to the United States, the United States Government through our Ambassador drew up a "Proviso" that the Russian Orthodox Church remain in America.

Please, represent her people in the White House obtaining for them the "Betsy Ross Flag" of 1777, and Historical Proclamation, on behalf of these people to confirm their Legacy and American Heritage.

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JOHN PARIMUCHA, JR.,
Historian.

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Milwaukee, Wis., May 14, 1974.

VERNE L. BOWERS,
Major General, USA,
The Adjutant General,
Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This is in reference to a Formal Military Presentation of this nations "First National Stars and Stripes Flag—1777."

The President is pre-occupied with domestic and international problems, he is unable to be with us for this Very Special Occasion, it is for this reason we have requested the United States Army to represent the White House and the American People.

Our Children are confident, the President, the People, the United States Army, will carry out our request, and their wishes!

We chose June 14, 1974, on behalf of our children who will still be in School, College, High Schools and Grade Schools. This will give them an opportunity to participate in the ceremony. They have been waiting for four years to accept the "Betsy Ross Flag" from the President. They are eager to shake hands with George Washington's soldiers, "Old Guard."

We are definitely a part of this nations National History. We have had occasion to speak to United States Army Reserve Commissioned

Officers, and we have been informed that a high ranking officer must represent the President in a Flag Ceremony.

If the Pentagon wishes it can designate an officer within our immediate area to represent the President. However, this doesn't excuse Major Benard M. Martin, his presence is a must!

Respectfully Yours,

JOHN PARIMUCHA, JR.,
Historian.

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INSURANCE CO.,

Milwaukee, Wis., May 14, 1974.

Lt. Col. CHARLES P. PRATNER IV,
Department of the Army,
Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

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THE BURDENED FAMILY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the problem of child abuse and neglect is one that disturbs us all. We are lucky to have in the Congress a man whose work as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Children and Youth has shown the way to a more compassionate and sensitive view of this problem. I place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article by Senator WALTER F. MONDALE in the present issue of Trial magazine entitled "The Burdened Family":

THE BURDENED FAMILY

(By Senator WALTER F. MONDALE)

"The most deadly of all possible sins is the mutilation of a child's spirit."

This quotation from the eminent psychologist, Erik Erikson, is one I cite often. It is a good way of reminding myself of the complexity and seriousness of the task I have

assumed in urging the creation, and then being appointed chairman, of the Senate Subcommittee on Children and Youth.

Before this subcommittee was created in 1971 there was no focus in the Congress for the special interests of children and youth. We had subcommittees on education and health, and special committees looking out for the interests of the elderly and of veterans and workers.

Then—as now—anyone concerned about the general well-being of children had to lobby a series of congressional committees. In the Senate alone, the Agriculture, Committee has jurisdiction over nutrition programs; the Finance Committee over aid to dependent children; the Labor and Public Welfare Committee over education; the Armed Services Committee over programs for children of military personnel. And, of course, there's the Appropriations Committee, which plays a major role in determining whether any program created by these other committees receives the funds needed to be effective.

It was my years of service on a variety of these committees dealing with human needs that prompted me to propose creation of a Subcommittee on Children and Youth.

Before and since the Subcommittee was established, I have probably devoted more of my time in the Senate to the problems of children than to any other area. I have visited migrant labor camps, Indian reservations, urban slums, and depressed rural areas. I have learned that there are many subtle ways to mutilate the spirit of a child—by depriving him or her of adequate nutrition, or health care, or of a good education.

In the last year or so I have had a particularly harsh education about the most overt and frightening kind of abuse of children—in which an adult, apparently willfully, does physical harm to an innocent child. My subcommittee spent several months receiving testimony and investigating the problem of child abuse. We held hearings in Washington, Denver, New York, and Los Angeles. We heard from doctors, social workers, lay therapists, psychologists, psychiatrists and abusing parents.

The subcommittee was told that each year at least 60,000 children are reported to have been abused in this country. This widespread abuse occurs despite the existence of laws which make it a crime, and despite laws in 50 states which require the reporting of abuse or suspected abuse. In the past ten years, every state has either passed or updated child abuse reporting laws. Details of the laws differ. Some require physician reports, others place the obligation on social workers or nurses or a wide range of other groups. In some states the report is made to the social service agencies and in others to police authorities.

One reason that these many laws do not work, the subcommittee found, is that resources often are not made available for protection of the child or rehabilitation of his family.

We learned, however, that there is a bright side to this question. Everywhere we went, we found dedicated, concerned people who were giving freely of their time and energy to try to identify child abuse victims and prevent further abuse by working with their families. In Denver and New York and St. Paul, multi-disciplinary child abuse teams have made great strides in identification and treatment, and are working on solutions to the more elusive problem of prevention. When a child whose injuries suggest abuse is brought to the attention of one of these teams, a thorough investigation is made. If abuse is determined to be the cause of the

injury, then team members meet with the family and develop a plan for treating both the child and parents.

In about 10 per cent of child abuse cases, the child must be permanently removed from the home. But in the Denver program 90 per cent of the children are returned safely to their homes within 8 or 9 months of the incident. During the child's absence, the parents undergo extensive therapy and receive other assistance in coping with family problems.

These multi-disciplinary teams are one of the encouraging signs which helped to shape the "Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act" which I introduced in the Senate, and which was enacted on January 31.

The main thrust of the new law is to support demonstration programs to prevent, identify, and treat child abuse. A wide variety of agencies, institutions, or individuals may apply for funding. These might include hospitals, police or welfare departments, courts, parent organizations and universities.

A portion of the funds appropriated each year under this law will be reserved for technical assistance to state governments in improving their child abuse programs.

Another major section of the law requires the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish a Center on Child Abuse and Neglect to compile and disseminate research and program information about the problem.

Our experience with the problem of child abuse is one of several which helped to stimulate a new, much broader approach to the Subcommittee's work in coming months.

The longer I work on specific problems, the more convinced I am that we need to step back and take a look at the conditions and health of American families as a whole.

We found that most child abuse occurs in a family setting. We have learned that the most heartbreaking aspect of crib death is its effect on members of the family. In working for day care, it has become clear that parents must play a key role if programs are to be effective.

I think the Congress should begin to listen to families. In the years I served on the Senate committee concerned with housing, I don't recall ever hearing testimony from a grandmother who resented being moved into an aged ghetto far from her grandchildren; or from a mother of four trying to serve her family in a small, ill-designed public housing unit.

We are beginning to listen to families in a series of hearings before the subcommittee. We're finding that most families in this country are strong and healthy, but that there are warning signals which we cannot ignore:

Teenage alcoholism and drug abuse are growing problems;

Suicide is now the second leading cause of death for young Americans between ages 15 and 24;

Experts now predict that one out of every 9 youngsters will have been to juvenile court by age 18.

These symptoms strike families from every background. As one witness told us: "These may be the problems of prosperity—where the cocktail hour replaces the family hour."

I think it is also significant, and widely overlooked, that nearly one out of every six children is growing up in a single parent home. In addition, 50 percent of mothers are now working. We need to think about the implications of facts like these for our government policies. I do not want government running our families, but it is my feeling that in many cases, government policies are placing destructive burdens on families.

Government often interferes with families and undermines their ability to do what they want and need. Our tax policy is an example. Some witnesses urged the subcommittee to propose a family allowance of the type provided in many Western democracies. We already have what could be called a family allowance. It is hidden in our income tax system and called the personal exemption. It allows you to deduct \$750 from your adjusted gross income. The problem is that the exemption helps most those who need it least. This exemption provides up to \$255 in tax relief for families making over \$200,000; but only about \$150 for individuals in the average American family. I have already introduced legislation to alleviate this situation.

We need to examine other governmental policies in terms of the pressure they place on families. For example, our public housing and urban renewal policies have too often destroyed neighborhoods and communities and even families. The transfer policies of our armed forces and our foreign service often bring hardships to families and children.

My subcommittee will continue its hearings in coming months and will try to identify policies that are hurting families. In order to prevent and stop some of these policies, I will introduce legislation requiring a "family impact statement" on existing and proposed government programs. The bill will be modeled in part after the environmental impact statement. The effect of a government policy on the family may not be the only criterion for a decision by Congress or an Executive agency, but it should be considered along with other factors.

Other measures in the package of family legislation I intend to introduce will include a revised version of the day care bill vetoed by President Nixon in 1971; expansion and improvement of our public service job program and minimum wage legislation; and measure designed to encourage business and labor to experiment more widely with flexible work hours.

As the subcommittee's hearings and investigations progress, we will try to formulate other legislation to deal with the problems raised.

I believe it is important to use the legislative process and the democratic process to search for answers to the problems of chil-

dren and their families; and to admit our mistakes and try to remedy them. How we approach this task can have great implications, because to some extent we in public life set a moral tone for the nation and its families.

In testimony at a hearing by our subcommittee the psychiatrist, Robert Coles said it all:

"We would do well to think about the sensitivity and responsiveness of children to all kinds of widespread and blatant and cynical corruption, of an extraordinary and perhaps new kind that has not only affected this Government but has also affected American families.

"When those children and those parents who rear them can fall back on nothing but the kind of pervasive hypocrisy and two-faced preaching that on one hand exhort law and on the other hand demonstrate lawlessness and corruption . . . then I say the American family is as jeopardized as it possibly can be.

"So the Federal government cannot only do something about attempting to give working people and would be working people of this country a better deal, but it can in very fundamental ways show by its own integrity a whole generation of families what it really does mean to be an American."

QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. GENE SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1974

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, the results of my recent questionnaire quite adequately demonstrate the views of Kentuckians living in the Fourth District which I represent.

With about 90,000 questionnaires mailed out, some 19,000 folks responded. I trust their opinions will be of interest to my colleagues. They are expressed on the same current issues that confront every segment of the American people from coast to coast.

Not surprisingly, inflation is considered the problem of greatest concern by most people. Less than half as many thought corruption in government was our most serious problem. Trailing far behind these concerns, were bias in the news media, energy, and high taxes.

Mr. Speaker, it should be of great concern to all of us in Congress, that all three branches of the Federal Government are rated in my district in the same low esteem recent national polls have reported.

The results of the questionnaire are as follows:

GENE SNYDER ASKS WHAT DO YOU THINK?

	Yes	No	No response					
				Good	Fair	Poor	No response	
1. On the front of this newsletter I have expressed my complete opposition to the forced busing of our schoolchildren. Do you agree with my efforts to prohibit busing by any legislative means possible?	94.6	3.5	9.6					
2. Do you favor the State Department's move to give away the Panama Canal?	4.6	87.5	7.9					
3. Do you believe the energy crisis is contrived?	68.8	23.3	7.9					
4. Do you think that environmental laws, such as auto emission controls, should be eased temporarily as one means of conserving gasoline?	60.6	35.0	4.4					
5. Do you think that Congress has been too preoccupied with the "Watergate affair" and related matters?	75.9	22.2	1.9					
7. How do you rate the following:								
President.....	30.4	29.3	36.7	3.6				
Supreme Court.....	7.3	36.1	50.7	5.9				
House of Representatives.....	14.4	52.6	24.9	8.1				
Senate.....	14.0	46.2	32.1	7.7				
	1	2	3	4	5	No response		
8. What do you think are the most serious problems facing our country today? (Please rate 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5):								
Energy.....	7.5	20.4	24.2	26.6	13.3			8.0
Inflation/high prices.....	49.3	27.1	11.4	4.8	1.6			5.8
Corruption in Government.....	23.6	19.8	19.1	16.2	13.5			7.8
High taxes.....	5.3	16.3	27.6	30.3	11.7			8.8
Bias in the news media.....	9.4	8.8	9.6	12.4	49.1			10.7