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Joe's ability, dedication, warmth, personality, and integrity have been widely praised, and rightly so. Men who have had the privilege of knowing Joe many times longer than I have described the unique accomplishments and attributes of which we are all aware. To all of these I would enthusiastically add my endorsement.

What I personally would like to mention is the quality of the assistance, counsel, and friendship that this busy man so freely offers to all, but particularly to the younger Members of this body. As one who first entered this Chamber in 1972, filled with great resolve but little knowledge of the customs, rules, and procedures, I have a great appreciation of what Joe Bartlett has done to ease the entry of a generation of new Members.

For this assistance I shall always be grateful and of his friendship I shall always be proud. On the occasion of this well-earned honor, I wish to add my congratulations and best wishes to "General Joe" Bartlett.

CHILD CARE

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 9, 1975

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, as is known, I have worked for a number of years to improve the quality of life for America's children.

Recently, Geoffrey Peterson, who is administrative assistant to Senator RIBICOFF, spoke in Stamford, Conn., about the need for comprehensive programs to meet the health, nutrition, and day care needs of children. Geoff has been working on Finance Committee legislation for Senator RIBICOFF and played a major role in our attempts to reform America's welfare programs.

I ask unanimous consent that his remarks be printed in the RECORD.

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

CHILD CARE CENTER OF STAMFORD

"America's children are the forgotten Americans of our time." On the 10th Anniversary of the Head Start program, the sad fact is that children in America do not have a head start. They are ignored.

Whether you look at health care, education, nutrition, or day care, children seem to fall at the bottom of our national priorities.

No wonder that America ranks below a dozen other countries in infant mortality.

No wonder that health programs fail to provide adequate protection for infants and for diagnosis and prevention.

No wonder that hundreds of thousands of youngsters must fend for themselves—their latchkeys the only day care they have. No wonder 60,000 children each year are known to have suffered child abuse.

America's answer has been vetoes and cutbacks. Ex-President Nixon vetoed the Comprehensive Child Care Act in 1971, likening it to a plot to socialize America. This was nonsense. The tragedy is that 33 million children under 18 in America need care and

supervision of some kind. And six million preschoolers need care. Unfortunately, there are little over 4 million available day care spaces nationwide and less than one million of these meet acceptable standards. This is a national disgrace.

"There are 13 million poor children eligible for the Early, Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Program under Medicaid which was enacted into law by Senator Ribicoff in 1967. Today, fewer than 3 million of these children have received this health care, despite our repeated prodding of the federal and state governments." There is no excuse for this. The need for such a program is overwhelming.

Look at the statistics:

According to a Presidential study—

Retardation is found in 3% of all births; 5 out of 7 physically and mentally handicapped children receive no help at all;

12 million children need special care for eye conditions;

50% of all children under age 5 have never been to a dentist; and

2 million children need special care for orthopedic handicaps.

Even the most callous budget-cutter must realize that an ounce of prevention is less costly than a pound of cure.

Let's look at nutrition. Millions of children go to bed hungry and go to school without food in their stomachs.

President Ford has an answer for them—in his 1976 budget. He wants to:

(1) eliminate diet supplementation for 650,000 low-income, women, infants and children,

(2) eliminate 2½ billion school lunches for children from middle income homes,

(3) eliminate the school milk program for tens of millions of young children,

(4) eliminate all meals for any child in a day care center or Head Start Center, and

(5) take away school breakfasts from over 1½ million children each day.

And the President has tried to cut back food stamps. But, Congress stopped him. And I hope they'll stop him in his other cutback efforts.

I think it's time to reorder our priorities drastically.

It's time for a comprehensive program for children. This is what I would propose.

First, we should create a children's trust fund to protect children's programs from the ups and downs of the federal budget process. Congress and the President could not cut these funds. Money deposited in the fund could be used only for a list of enumerated children's programs. The highway lobby has its fund, the airlines have their fund, and energy may soon have its fund. The needs of children certainly merit creation of a protected fund for their programs. Senator Ribicoff has introduced the Children's Trust Fund bill in Congress. But he stands alone.

Second, let's create a national health insurance program for children—a kiddiecare plan. This junior Medicare proposal would place heavy emphasis on diagnosis, early prevention and treatment of illness in children. It may be many years before America will have a full national health insurance program. Let's start the task with a first step—health care for children.

Third, enactment of an expanded version of the comprehensive day care legislation introduced by Senator Mondale and cosponsored by Senator Ribicoff to upgrade our child care programs. We need more day care but it must be high quality. Standards must be monitored and enforced.

Fourth, creation of a tax credit for the cost of day care. While the tax cut bill liberalized the child care tax deduction, it does little to help those who do not itemize their deductions. If a businessman can deduct his two-martini lunch, how can we justify denying a similar credit for those who must pay

for day care? More and more people are in need of these services. Today, one out of three mothers are in the work force compared to one out of eight in 1948.

Fifth, expansion of nutrition, education, and Head Start programs now in existence with funds sheltered in the Children's Trust Fund.

Sixth, we need advocates for the cause of children.

Stamford and Connecticut are fortunate. They have Jeanne Ellis. She is a well-respected voice in Washington. But, the voice of big business and defense too often drowns out the Jeanne Ellises. All of you have a role to play in letting your Congressmen and Senators know how you feel.

You have friends in Washington. Senator Ribicoff is one of them. As his chief aide, I have worked on his child care legislation. I was proud that the first piece of legislation that I worked on that passed Congress when I came to Senator Ribicoff in 1971 would have set quality standards for day care. Unfortunately, it was vetoed by President Nixon. We have made some progress since then. But, it is not enough. Your help and support and the help of others like you throughout the nation can make a difference.

Let Senator Ribicoff and Congress hear from you. We are on your side.

HANDGUN DEATHS

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 9, 1975

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, according to a report by the National Coalition to Ban Handguns:

The total number of gun deaths in all other free nations is exceeded by the number of gun deaths in the United States alone.

The report goes on to state that—

More people are murdered by handguns every 39 hours in our own country than were murdered by all firearms in England throughout the year of 1972.

The reason for such startling statistics lies in the fact that the United States has failed to pass any effective legislation controlling the sale and use of small, concealable handguns. Despite the support for such a bill that I and others in the House and Senate have given, meaningful legislation has not yet been enacted, and the number of fatal shootings in which such guns are involved continues to rise at an alarming rate. An editorial broadcast over WMAL-Radio on April 22 illustrates the distance that America lags behind other countries in enacting effective gun control:

We could learn a lesson from the Japanese.

If you are still not convinced strict handgun control would cut the country's crime rate in general and our homicide rate in particular . . . consider this rather startling comparison.

The population of Washington is less than 750,000. In 1974 there were 258 deaths caused by handguns. The City of Tokyo has almost 12 million people . . . 16 times the population of Washington and yet in 1974 there was not one single handgun death in Tokyo . . . not one.

There is strict handgun control in Tokyo. Possession of handguns, except in very few cases . . . is forbidden. The laws have been on the books for almost thirty years . . . ironi-