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professional excellence. There are fewer hungry children today because of Jack's efforts. There are safer workplaces. Elderly people and families living in poverty are receiving medical care. Jack Beidler's work was dedicated in a very special way to helping the powerless in American life. His example will be with us in the years to come.

Mr. President, I am sure my colleagues join my wife Joan and myself in offering our deepest condolences to Jack's family and to the men and women of the United Auto Workers and their staff.

I ask unanimous consent that a news statement issued by the UAW last Thursday be printed in the RECORD.

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

OCTOBER 16, 1975.

One of America's outstanding labor lobbyists, John H. Beidler, Legislative Director of the United Auto Workers, died Wednesday, at his home in Alexandria at the age of 46.

Beidler was proud to bear the title lobbyist, in the words of UAW President Leonard Woodcock, "because he always served the public interest."

He was a skilled legislative craftsman with a keen understanding of the procedures of the House of Representatives and the Senate. These traits of Beidler's were appreciated both by his friends and his adversaries.

"Jack Beidler's work for the American labor movement went far beyond the call of duty—he was truly a man of extraordinary range and compassion who cared deeply about humanity. He served his own constituency well, and he worked hard for millions of people who never knew his name," said Woodcock.

"Any examination of the humanitarian issues of the last two decades would find that Jack Beidler had a creative and progressive imprint on the outcome. He knew the legislative process as few people in Washington did. His loss to his family, to his friends, to the trade unions and to the public interest groups of the nation is profoundly saddening and leaves a void which will be impossible to fill."

"The UAW has lost a brilliant legislative tactician, and his loved ones have lost a warm companion and friend," the UAW President said.

Beidler spent almost all of his professional career working for the labor movement. He joined the UAW in 1971 as legislative director. His career started in 1953 as a legislative aide for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, where he worked with the late Walter P. Reuther, then President of the CIO. After the merger with the American Federation of Labor he was on the legislative staff of the AFL-CIO.

During 1969 and 1970, Beidler was executive director of the Center for Community Change, an organization providing legislative services for local community unions such as the Watts (Calif.) Labor Community Action Committee. He was legislative director for the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO from 1965 to 1968.

Beidler had lived in Alexandria for 23 years and was active in local civic and political affairs. He was a former chairman of the Alexandria City Democratic Committee and served as president of the T. C. Williams High School PTA.

Beidler had a bachelor's degree from Antioch College in Yellow Spring Ohio, and an LL.B. from Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. He was born in Reading, Pa., on November 4, 1928. He is survived by his widow, Beverly, a member of the Alexandria (Va.) City Council, and four children, Diana Simonton, 23, who lives with her husband in Hawaii; Gary, 21, a student at Virginia

Commonwealth University in Richmond; Linda, 19, a student at Hood College in Frederick, Md.; and Bruce, 16, a sophomore at George Washington High School in Alexandria. The family home is at 403 Jackson Place, Alexandria. Other survivors include Beidler's mother, Dorothy, a resident of Reading, Pa.; and an aunt, Esther Snyder of Annandale.

Funeral services will be at 11:00 a.m. on Saturday, October 18, at the Beverly Hills Community Church, in Alexandria, Virginia. Members of the surviving family will receive condolences one hour prior to the service.

The family requests that in lieu of flowers, that contributions be made to the Walter and May Reuther Memorial Fund, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

PRAYER DELIVERED AT THE SOUTHERN GOVERNORS CONFERENCE

Mr. THURMOND: Mr. President, during a meeting of the Southern Governors Conference which was held last month in Florida, a prayer of true wisdom, deep reverence and inspiring guidance opened those proceedings. It was the prayer of Rev. Dr. Howard Chadwick, senior minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Orlando, Fla.

Mr. President, in 300 prayerful words Dr. Chadwick expressed the sense of the ages in our dependence upon God and our fellowman through the years of human history. To govern, he reminded, is to serve and to lay the seeds for future benefits as we, today, reap the harvest of past labors.

This prayer of acknowledgement—conceding our dependence, affirming our responsibility—is as appropriate for each American as it was for a group of Governors. These words to God, delivered on a formal occasion, are for all of us to heed. To do so, would benefit our lives, our Nation, and all mankind.

Mr. President, in order that my colleagues may have the opportunity to read this inspiring prayer, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

PRAYER FOR GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

SEPTEMBER 16, 1975.

To pause and survey Your mercies, O Eternal God, is to frame our Declaration of Dependence upon You and all who have gone before us. Each of us leans on the past:

Every liberty we cherish has been bought at the cost of martyrs' blood;

Every achievement in which we glory has been watered by incredible toil;

Every privilege and opportunity surrounding us is the product of the labors of others.

We drink every day from wells we did not dig. We drive on highways that are enlargements of the trails of pioneers.

We live by liberties we did not win; we are protected and served by institutions and agencies we did not found.

Our churches are built upon rocks set in places by saints of old.

Our governments rest upon foundations cemented by the blood of barefoot soldiers trudging over icy battlefields, burning sands, or steaming swamps.

Our courts are reared upon the bodies of those who died for freedom. Truly, no man lives to himself but is a living beneficiary of the past.

The light of our heritage, Lord, also illumines our horizons. In this our day, deliver us from that paralyzing shallowness which

expects mastery without apprenticeship, knowledge without study, and riches by credit.

We truly covet a land and nation fulfilling its Divine role in human history, a land not of self-seeking indulgence and love of ease and money, but a land that loves fair play, honest dealing, straight talk, real freedom and a faith in God.

In this time of turbulence give us that faith in God and love for our fellowman that makes us willing and able to deposit something today on which generations of tomorrow may draw interest.

In the spirit of One who long ago said, "The one among you who is greatest will be the servant of all". Amen.

SUPPORT INCREASES FOR S. 2425

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, as many of my colleagues know, we are now at a crossroads in day care policy. Title XX of the Social Security Act requires that beginning this month, the Federal interagency day care requirements must finally be enforced. Yet, it is increasingly clear that many existing programs are simply not in compliance, and are faced with the prospect of having their Federal funds terminated.

In response to this difficulty, some have proposed that we simply delay indefinitely the enforcement of these standards, or lower the standards so that compliance will be easier. These proposals may resolve the fund termination problem, but they provide little or no protection for the children in these day care centers.

What we need instead, and what is proposed in S. 2425 which Senator Long and I introduced last week, is a plan which will make it possible for programs to come into compliance. Toward that end, S. 2425 provides a temporary delay in enforcement coupled with the additional funds necessary to permit child care programs to hire the additional staff and make the other improvements necessary to come into compliance over the short term.

On October 8, the Senate Finance Committee held a hearing on the proposal, and I am pleased to report that witnesses representing a broad range of States and children's organizations indicated their support for this measure.

I also received letters from Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the department of legislation of the AFL-CIO and from Jack Beidler, legislative director of the United Auto Workers, indicating that the AFL-CIO and the UAW support this measure, and I ask unanimous consent that those letters be printed in the RECORD.

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

AFL-CIO,

Washington, D.C., October 6, 1975.

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE,
Russell Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MONDALE: I'm writing to convey the support of the AFL-CIO for S. 2425 introduced by you and Senator Long. We have already indicated to you our serious concern over the possible delay or weakening of the minimal level of child-staff ratios required in day care centers funded under Title XX of the Social Security Act.

The AFL-CIO believes that S. 2425 will do

much to facilitate and encourage the implementation by the states of the standards necessary for the protection of children.

We commend you and Senator Long for taking the lead in working toward the solution of this long-standing problem.

Sincerely yours,

ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,

Director, Department of Legislation.

UAW,

Washington, D.C., October 7, 1975.

DEAR SENATOR: The Finance Committee now has before it a bill designed to help bring federally-supported day care programs into compliance with the Federal Inter-agency Day Care Requirements. Enactment of this legislation, S. 2425, would help to improve and expand child care services; the UAW urges your support during Finance Committee consideration.

Among other provisions, S. 2425 would make available an additional \$250 million in the remainder of the current fiscal year and \$500 million in following years to help federally-assisted child care programs meet federal standards. The additional money would be available on an 80 percent matching basis.

The UAW believes S. 2425 is totally justified; it should be enacted without undue delay. We urge that you vote for the bill and against any efforts to weaken it. Your consideration of the UAW position on this important measure will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

JACK BEIDLER,
Legislative Director.

PENNSYLVANIA BRACED FOR ELOISE

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, once again Pennsylvania has suffered serious flooding as the result of a tropical storm.

In June 1972, Hurricane Agnes devastated the Commonwealth, taking dozens of lives and causing billions of dollars worth of property damage. Within recent weeks we were struck again—this time by tropical storm Eloise, which caused serious flooding in central and northeastern Pennsylvania. Although the damage from Eloise was substantial—nine people lost their lives and damage is estimated, in the hundreds of millions—it was nowhere near as widespread as Agnes. Part of the credit for averting even greater losses must go to the various state agencies charged with disaster prevention and recovery. I ask unanimous consent that an October 5 Harrisburg Patriot-News article detailing the efforts of these agencies be printed in the Record.

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

ALERT GODDARD BRACED STATE FOR ELOISE

(By Harry McLaughlin)

Dr. Maurice K. Goddard, secretary of the State Department of Environmental Resources (DER), alerted civil defense officials three days before Tropical Storm Eloise hit Pennsylvania and caused heavy flooding.

Charles Johnson of Red Lion, flood coordinator for the State Council of Civil Preparedness, said Goddard is a buff on storm pattern tracing. "He knows the history of other storms and owns historic maps relating to weather patterns.

"After a careful study of Eloise's behavior, he was able to determine that she would be a danger to our state," said Johnson, who works under Lt. Gov. Ernest P. Kline, chairman of the Preparedness Council, and his executive assistant, Eugene Knopf.

On the same day he received Goddard's warning, Johnson said he ordered a meeting of representatives of the State Police, DER, Military Affairs and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation to plan for the anticipated arrival of Eloise.

"We kept abreast of the trip northward of Eloise by checking with the national weather forecasting system and it was soon apparent that Dr. Goddard's prediction was correct," Johnson said.

"However, the weather system personnel had difficulty pinpointing the exact route Eloise would follow in our state. It appeared that Eloise was erratic in her travels and all of us figured she would go on a south-west direction in the state.

"Suddenly, she swerved without much notice and hit on a different course. But we were ready for her no matter what direction she decided to follow," Johnson said.

He said that the weather forecasters also had difficulty in determining the crest of the Susquehanna River but noted that "they missed by only two feet."

Johnson said, "There was never really a crest as we know it officially. You could describe it as an, elongated crest, a steady rise of water that never really peaked. It was impossible to get a handle on the prediction situation because of the type of storm it was. With Agnes, the storm covered the entire state. With Eloise, it was spotty."

Further problems that arose for the weather forecasters and civil defense officials, Johnson said, "centered on the fast rise of the creeks and streams rather than the usual quick rise of the Susquehanna River.

"During Agnes, it was just the reverse. The river rose faster than the streams. Water was pouring out over the banks of some small creeks and runs and streams that we didn't even know existed."

By the day Eloise arrived, Johnson said, other state agencies had been alerted. They included the department of Welfare and Community Affairs and the Public Utility Commission. "On that Wednesday, the Civil Preparedness headquarters had begun around-the-clock operations," he said.

Johnson said all state governmental agencies had profited by the Agnes experience and were prepared to cope with Eloise. By Thursday night, the civil defense director, Craig Williamson, had ordered regional headquarters to begin operations in Hamburg and Selinsgrove.

"And all the people of the state agencies," Johnson said, "performed magnificently."

Johnson said he has been helping "update and improve Civil Preparedness defense operations at the state headquarters by direction of Kline."

"We have been beefing up the entire operation," he said. Several months ago, Kline, Johnson and Williamson met in Harrisburg with John Bex of Mechanicsburg, director of the seven-state regional headquarters at Olney, Md., to modernize the state's civil defense program.

Bex said from his Olney office that Kline, Johnson and others had performed brilliantly during the Eloise operation.

Bex and Johnson first met three years ago when they coordinated federal and state efforts to assist Wilkes-Barre. Kline had assigned Johnson to be coordinator of all state efforts in that community and later was commended by Gov. Milton J. Shapp.

Johnson and Lawrenceville, Tioga County, probably suffered the most damage in the state from Eloise. "The community is gone. I don't see how its 400 families can reestablish there. It was literally wiped out. And Shickshinny, which was clobbered by Agnes, was second worst off. They underwent considerable damage," he said.

In the Harrisburg area, Johnson said Front Street was one of the worst sections. "And you also include East Berlin and the Williams Grove area."

Some 31 counties fell victim to Eloise. "I know of 30 for sure, but I am adding Huntingdon County because it is without a Civil Preparedness defense staff and I haven't heard from them yet on damage losses," Johnson said.

He said Eloise missed the western part of the state.

The coordinator said the greatest lesson to be learned from the Eloise disaster is "the need for strengthening Civil Preparedness defense programs in our counties. This means that the local boards of county commissioners, who are mandated by law to assume the responsibilities of leadership during disasters, should review their respective programs so they will be totally prepared for possible future disasters. Appointments of directors for these programs should not be political patronage jobs."

Johnson said he especially was pleased with the professional work shown by volunteers and paid members of local fire companies, the American Red Cross chapters and many civil groups.

JOBS CREATION ACT OF 1975

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, on October 8, I introduced a bill, S. 2465, entitled the Jobs Creation Act of 1975. Since that time I have personally talked with or received correspondence from many of my constituents in Idaho who realize the advantages of this bill and valuable effect it could have on increased productivity and job opportunities through capital creation. Over 90 Members of the House have joined Congressman JACK KEMP in cosponsoring the Jobs Creation Act, realizing that it is time to remove the shackles of constraint on the American free enterprise.

Our present tax laws have continually created disincentives for savings and investments by the individual as well as the corporation. With a heavier financial burden on savings and investment than on consumption, Americans are encouraged to over-consume. It is now more advantageous to consume and spend than it is to save and produce.

A fundamental economic rule is that our prosperity depends on the amount of capital invested per person within our economy. In other words, the more capital invested per person, the greater the economic growth and the higher the standard of living—in real, not inflated, dollars. This rule has largely been ignored in the consideration of Government policies. Instead we have succeeded in allowing our capital investment to drop, and it could continue to drop unless we convince the individual investor and the corporate investor that it is more profitable to save and invest rather than consume. The Jobs Creation Act is a step in that direction. It would remove many of the disincentives that have for so long hindered the capital formation in our Nation.

At the time of its introduction, a number of questions arose relative to the losses in Federal tax revenue which would result from the adoption of the bill's provisions. In response to these concerns I am submitting a study recently completed by Norman B. Ture, Inc.

The study indicates that each provision of the Jobs Creation Act of 1975