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Morality, like politics, does not stop at the water's edge. Our principles are not fashioned for domestic consumption only. We need no tortured rationalizations for the support of Israel. We require no reassurances that our friendship for her is prudent. We demand no extensive evidence of her good faith as a democracy.

The bonds that link us together are unspoken.

The affinity that we share is implicit.

The precepts which unite us need no restatement.

The identity of our values requires no reappraisal.

It is the spiritual alliance of the country that gave democracy to the world and the nation that gave God to mankind.

NATIONAL READING IMPROVEMENT AMENDMENTS

Mr. EAGLETON. Mr. President, I am very pleased that the Senate passed H.R. 8304, as amended, last night.

The House amendments providing authority to continue existing right to read programs were contained in the original Senate version of the national reading improvement program, which Senator BEALL and I sponsored in 1973. I believe it is important to accept the House provision to reserve money appropriated under section 705 for this fiscal year because the appropriations process has already been completed for this program. However, in the remaining 2 years of the life of the bill, it is essential that these two programs have separate authorizations so that the already limited funds for school-based reading programs are not diverted for other purposes.

I would also like to stress that, by providing flexibility in the application requirements under part A of section 705, we do not intend to diminish the importance of preservice and in-service training programs for teachers. I do understand that such a requirement can be overly burdensome on a small project, but I would not expect that the training program requirement would be waived except in such cases.

Mr. President, I am particularly pleased that the bill contains an authorization for a low-cost book distribution program. Again, the original Senate version of the National Reading Improvement Act contained a similar authorization for financing the cost of the Federal share of programs to purchase inexpensive books for distribution by sale, loan, or gift to individual schoolchildren.

On October 20 of this year, Senators BEALL, PELL, and myself introduced a proposal, S. 2535, which is virtually identical to the House-passed provisions for this program. It would authorize the U.S. Commissioner of Education to contract with a national organization whose primary purpose is to motivate children to read, which would in turn subcontract with local community groups or local schools, to provide an inexpensive book distribution program. The program is patterned after the successful Reading is FUNDamental program—RIF.

Under the able leadership of Mrs. Robert McNamara, RIF originated in Washington, D.C., in 1966. In 1971, RIF operated 18 programs. The program has

been so successful that the number has now risen to 400. Although to date the funding for the program has been exclusively from the private sector, it has become apparent that the program cannot continue to grow without some Federal support.

Let me emphasize that this is not a Federal giveaway program. Every community or school which wishes to participate must match the Federal share dollar for dollar. Let me also assure everyone that the Federal Government will not dictate what books are to be used in these programs. The national contractor has the responsibility for making arrangements with publishers to provide books at substantial discounts, but actual book selection will be made at the local level.

In my view, this type of reading motivational program is one of the most important steps that Congress can take to alleviate the illiteracy problem in this country. In 1973, Dr. Daniel Fader, a witness before the Education Subcommittee, persuasively presented the case for building reading motivation by making interesting reading materials readily available to children. Working under a grant from the U.S. Office of Education, he brought newspapers, magazines, and inexpensive paperback books into the classrooms of a junior high school in the District. He found that many of his "illiterate" students were capable of reading when given materials of interest, and that many of them became enthusiastic readers.

The expansion of the RIF program, and the responses of children involved in RIF reemphasize the significant contribution this program can make.

In summary, this legislation makes it possible to continue existing right to read programs, corrects some technical errors contained in Public Law 93-380, and provides an additional authorization for a program which has been proven of significant value in teaching children to read.

ADOLESCENT ABUSE

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, for several years the Subcommittee on Children and Youth, which I chair, has taken a deep and active interest in the growing and appalling problem of child abuse in this country. I believe that the work of the subcommittee has helped to contribute to an important new awareness and willingness to confront this terrible problem and to solve it.

One sign of this new awareness is the recent conference on adolescent abuse which was held at the University of Minnesota. This meeting helped to focus on a particular aspect of the problem—abuse of the adolescent child.

This conference was particularly important because, as the director of the national child abuse prevention and treatment program said in his remarks, it is particularly difficult to define and diagnose abuse of adolescents.

I ask unanimous consent that a St. Paul Pioneer Press article on this conference be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article

was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press]
ADOLESCENT ABUSE CALLED MORE COMPLEX
AREA THAN CHILD ABUSE

(By Carol Lacey)

Although 20 to 30 percent of child abuse victims are between 14 and 18 years of age, virtually nothing has been done to discover the causes or to search for solutions to the problems of adolescent abuse and neglect.

That's why the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) decided to grant funds for a special University of Minnesota conference on the problem, NIMH executive Ira Lourie said Thursday at the conference's opening session.

Public interest for such a conference is evident in the enrollment; more than 100 persons were turned away because Nolte Center for Continuing Education, location of such conferences, couldn't accommodate them. However, a number of visitors joined registrants for Douglas Besharov's keynote address, which was moved to Mayo Memorial Auditorium to allow greater attendance.

Although a power failure forced Besharov, director of the National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect in Washington, D.C., to deliver most of his speech in the dark, he managed to shed some light on the critical problems of adolescent abuse and neglect and raise questions for further deliberation by conferees.

He urged participants to share their experience during the small workshop sessions and then to bring back ideas to their social service agency and apply them—and ultimately, perhaps, begin to develop some system and support for dealing with adolescent abuse openly and effectively.

"The issue of child abuse for all children is terribly complex," he said. "It involves some of the most difficult theoretical and treatment issues."

But, he continued, the problems of adolescent abuse and neglect are even greater, because they are laced with ambiguities and uncertainties, many of them stemming from the adolescent's position on the threshold between childhood and maturity.

Much past neglect of adolescent abuse, he suggested, might be explained by the sheer difficulty of deciding, case by case, what is "abuse" and what is inadequate parenting.

Unreasonable corporal punishment sounds like a simple category, he said. It's not hard to realize that one shouldn't shake a tiny baby or hit him on the head or abuse his genitalia. It's easy to say "no blood . . . no bruises."

And, although it may be hard to believe that there is "torture of adolescent children in the medieval sense," it isn't difficult to recognize that "we have to do something about it."

Yet, he asked, how about a father who raises welts with a belt buckle beating of his son who has stolen a car? Or, what should be done with a father who, in the course of an argument with his teen-aged daughter, slams the door—accidentally—on her hand and broke all her fingers?

Had he done that to another adult, he would have been hauled into court for assault. Besharov said, and the judge most likely would have given him a suspended sentence and said: "Don't ever do that again."

But, he continued, a child protection worker wouldn't say that "because she would know that might happen again."

"How do we decide if corporal punishment is reasonable?" he asked. "Is it reasonable if the child isn't seriously injured? How about those cases when the child escapes injury only by the grace of God? Or when a child is injured accidentally in the course of reasonable corporal punishment?"

"When a father comes home after a round

of drinking and hits an adolescent who just happened to be up and around, full force across the mouth for no apparent reason, do we call it child abuse or alcoholism?" he asked.

Even more difficult to deal with is neglect. "For many adolescent children the necessities of life—food, clothing, shelter—are either denied or provided in a totally inadequate manner," Besharov said.

Then there's the problem of kids thrown out of the home, not just runaways, but kids literally locked out. "They don't get along very well with their parents, but yet they don't want to leave," he said. "Their parents, however, try to abandon them by extra-legal means."

When this happens to kids under 10, it's called "abandonment," he said. But, older children in this predicament are called "ungovernable . . . PINS (Persons in Need of Supervision)."

Sexual abuse is another prevalent aspect of the problem. "It occurs much more than we know," he said. "But, it's important to distinguish among different levels of sexual type behavior. Not all is abuse and neglect."

"Incest between parent and child is clearly a serious matter," he said. "But, I assume fondling goes both ways."

In order for parents—and society—to begin to deal effectively with adolescent abuse they must begin to understand why it happens.

"Parenting is easy when you have easy kids to raise," he said. "But when children start acting out, parents have limited responses and when they start acting out seriously, they have even more limited responses."

MEETING OF THE WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, for the benefit of the Senate I ask unanimous consent that a copy of my letter to the Vice President reporting on the meeting of the Assembly of Western European Union which I attended by his appointment be printed in the RECORD.

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

DECEMBER 16, 1975.

HON. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER,
Vice President of the United States, President
of the U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pursuant to your appointment it was my honor to represent the Senate and the Congress of the United States on December 1st and 2nd at the Assembly of Western European Union meeting in Paris. I addressed the Assembly on United States-European cooperation in space. In addition, there were meetings with the Chairman and members of the Assembly's Committee on Scientific, Technological and Aerospace Questions.

Both in my speech and in answers to questions from members of the Assembly, I emphasized that our civilian space program is based on full dissemination of information and open sharing of results. I stated that continued cooperation in space depends on each party paying its share of the costs. For example, this Nation is willing to bear the development costs of a launcher, but we expect full reimbursement of the direct and indirect costs of launching a satellite for the European Space Agency, one of its member countries, or any other country.

The Europeans were very interested in the initial efforts under way in the United States to explore generations of electricity in large satellites and then beaming it to earth. There are real possibilities here for joint research that should be explored.

There is considerable interest in Europe about the depletion of ozone in the upper atmosphere and a growing realization—which I stressed in my speech—that international cooperation is the only way to deal with this potentially worldwide problem.

During my brief stay in Paris, Mr. President, I also met with Roy Gibson, the Director General, and other officials of the European Space Agency. They briefed me on the progress of Spacelab, which ESA is developing to fly in the U.S. Space Shuttle beginning in 1980. Spacelab development is proceeding well. Program managers in Europe and here expect some problems to arise later in the mating of two such complex and advanced spacecraft as the Shuttle and Spacelab, but they are confident these difficulties can be overcome.

I also met with Professor Maurice Levy, President of the French Space Agency, and Michel Bignier, the Director General.

In conclusion, Mr. President, my visit to the Assembly of Western European Union was highly successful. Both the Europeans and I came away with a renewed awareness of the many opportunities available through continued cooperation in space. In this way we can expand our knowledge of the earth and the universe and also seek solutions to the problems of energy and environment that confront us on both sides of the Atlantic.

Sincerely,

FRANK E. MOSS,
U.S. Senator.

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES BILL

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I have spoken several times over the past few months about the dishonest propaganda campaign against the Child and Family Services Act.

I am pleased that a number of newspapers in Minnesota and across the country have investigated the charges contained in the widely circulated, unsigned flyer, and based on the results of their investigations, have written editorials clearly denouncing this dishonest attack.

I would particularly like to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the public four of the editorials that appeared in the Minneapolis Star, the New Prague Times, the Minneapolis Tribune, and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Minneapolis Tribune,
Dec. 12, 1975]

DAY CARE OPPOSITION VIRULENT—AND FALSE

"This bill . . . is being subjected to one of the most distorted and dishonest attacks I have witnessed in my 15 years of public service," said Sen. Walter Mondale in a Senate speech last month. The bill to which the Minnesota Democrat referred is one that would increase federal support for day-care programs. Mondale is the Senate sponsor, and Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., is the sponsor of the House version. The attacks are contained in an anonymously, but widely, circulated flyer that seems to be part of a well-organized campaign to discredit the bill.

The flyer's main argument is that the Mondale-Brademas bill would take child-rearing out of the hands of parents and "would give the government, rather than the family the right to control child develop-

ment." To back that argument, the flyer cites passages from four-year-old issues of the Congressional Record—taking them out of context, sometimes piecing them together, never indicating that instead of being facts they are the unsubstantiated opinions of a previous day-care bill's opponents.

Even vigorous opponents of the Mondale-Brademas bill have denounced the flyer. A spokesperson for one opposition group noted that the flyer is counterproductive because its arguments are so easily discredited. They certainly are: The bill makes it clear that participation in any program would be strictly voluntary and that policies for both sponsors of day-care programs and the individual projects themselves would have to be set by councils on which parents would make up at least half the membership. Moreover, the bill would expressly forbid any interference with "the moral and legal rights and responsibilities of parents."

The need for more and better day-care programs is clear. According to the U.S. Labor Department's Women's Bureau, nearly 27 million youngsters under age 18 had working mothers last year, an increase of 1.2 million since 1970. About 6 million of those children were of pre-school age, but there were spaces in licensed day-care facilities for only about 1 million of them. And the number of children needing day care is growing faster than the facilities: By 1985, the Women's Bureau estimates, there will be 6.6 million mothers with children under age 5 either working or looking for work. The Mondale-Brademas bill would go a long way toward helping provide the care those children are going to need. We hope it isn't scuttled by the virulent—and false—campaign now being waged against it.

UNSIGNED CIRCULAR IS REPLETE WITH FALSEHOODS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS

Customarily when an anonymous letter is received at The Times, it is consigned forthwith to the round file, with or without reading. That is standard practice in newspaper offices.

However, an unsigned mimeographed flyer came to our attention recently which is being widely circulated throughout the country and which calls for refutation and repudiation. The mimeographed circular bears no name, no address and no source of identification. That in itself is reprehensible and lacking in courage of conviction. It is wholly a collection of misrepresentations and downright falsehoods.

The anonymous flyer castigates the proposed Child and Family Services Act of 1975 alleging, in brief, that this legislation would deprive parents of parental direction and control of their children and Sovietize the youngsters in some kind of communal system.

In a speech delivered before the United States Senate on November 19, Senator Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, one of the sponsors of the bill in Congress, declared:

"Contrary to these unsigned allegations, the child and family legislation contains nothing that changes or affects the legal relationship between parents and their children. Instead, it simply offers to families—on a totally volunteer basis—access to health, education and child care services which they want for their children but often cannot afford. It offers prenatal health care and early medical screening and treatment to detect and rectify handicapping conditions, and day care for children of working mothers, and the bill specifically limits eligibility for these services to "children whose parents or guardians request such services"—S. 626 section 2(1), (2), section 106(b).

"In addition, this legislation is deliberately and carefully designed to provide parental control of any services offered. Thus, the bill requires that all programs funded