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initatives command a major priority at the national levels. I suggest that we would do well to learn from them.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to share my thoughts and concerns with you.

NATIONAL NUTRITION WEEK

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. President, March 2 through 8, 1975, marks the third year of observance of National Nutrition Week, which is identified as the first full week in March each year to focus attention and action on sound nutrition information and practices and its importance all year long.

Initiated by the American Dietetic Association, representing 26,000 dietitians, and supported and endorsed by national, State, and local organizations, National Nutrition Week provides the general public with the latest information about nutrition and food selections for health.

Jointly sponsored by the American Dietetic Association, and its State and local affiliates, National Nutrition Week is endorsed by the National Nutrition Consortium, with participation by State extension and public health agencies, local nutrition councils, and interested groups, to improve the nutrition of human beings, to advance the science of dietetics and nutrition, and to promote education of the public and professionals in these and allied areas.

As chairman of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, I am acutely aware of the growing concern in America with nutrition related issues. National Nutrition Week provides a valuable focus for this concern, and I look forward to joining with millions of others in the continuing nutrition dialog.

DELAY ON RESCISSIONS BILL THREATENS LOSS OF SAVINGS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, as of last Friday, February 28, the 45-day period for congressional action on the President's rescission bills expired. The practical consequences of this inaction by the Senate is the automatic obligation of \$949 million in various Federal programs.

The following statement represents the views of my good friends and colleagues the Senator from Iowa (Mr. CULVER) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARY HART) as well as my own:

By refusing to act on the President's request for rescission authority, the Senate has missed an opportunity—at least temporarily—to meet the President half-way and cut down on wasteful federal spending.

The \$949 million rescission request by the President contains a number of controversial items. It is not likely that support for each rescission could be maintained nor is each one wise. But there were opportunities for multimillion dollar savings that could well be applied to more needed areas or simply saved.

Of particular interest to us was the requested rescission of three military procurement programs totaling \$158.2 million. They are the purchase of 48 UH-1H helicopters, 24 A-7D's, and 12 F-111F's. These three programs have one common feature—namely that the President and the Secretary of Defense did not request funding for them in the fiscal year 1975 budget. They were placed in the budget by Congressional action. The

helicopters were added on the floor of the Senate. The F-111's were added in Conference with the House, after being excluded in the Senate bill. The A-7D's were placed in the bill by both Houses though not contained in the annual Defense budget.

The President and the Secretary of Defense have stated that these items were not requested, "not included in the President's 1975 budget, and are considered marginal in light of present and projected aircraft inventories." They are not essential for national defense.

We deeply regret the lack of action on the budget rescission bill by the Senate. Default is inexcusable. These savings can be made without weakening our national defense. The President and the Secretary of Defense have clearly certified this fact.

We are prepared to offer an amendment cancelling these unneeded aircraft to an upcoming bill. But we hope a full rescissions bill will be passed quickly before the released funds are obligated. The time for action is now.

SUMMER YOUTH JOBS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, while America is in the midst of a serious recession with extremely high unemployment rates, by this summer there will be over 3.1 million poor youths in the Nation looking for jobs. Present trends indicate the possibility of an unemployment rate of 50 percent or more among disadvantaged youth during June to September. This crisis situation demands that urgent preventive action be taken by Congress now.

Senator JAVIS, with whom I have worked jointly for several years, pressing home the case for supplemental appropriations to provide for urgently required summer jobs for youth, spelled out the harsh statistics of anticipated youth joblessness in America's cities in the summer of 1975, in a statement in the RECORD on February 3.

I want to state clearly my intention to support wholeheartedly a future legislative request for supplemental appropriations toward meeting the goal of the cities to effectively employ disadvantaged youth in some 1.1 million, 9-week job slots this summer, as reported by the National League of Cities.

In 1974, with \$1.536 billion in Federal assistance, Minneapolis and St. Paul were able to provide 2,870 critically needed job slots. These cities have reported that this year they can effectively provide jobs for 6,700 young people, out of some 9,200 disadvantaged youth who would be eligible for work.

I view the level of effective employment that can be provided by our cities, with a total Federal funding requirement of some \$650 million, as the absolute minimum that can and must be achieved. I urge my colleagues in the Senate to give immediate attention to this serious need and to support a supplemental appropriations request when it comes before the Senate.

ADOPTION AND FOSTER CARE

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Children and Youth, I wish to announce our plans for hearings on adoption and foster care.

Right now, more than 300,000 children in this country are in foster care—living with families or in institutions with no guarantee that they will ever have a stable, permanent home before they grow up. At the same time, many thousands of American families are eager and qualified to adopt youngsters who need a home. Experts believe that many youngsters in foster care—even though some are handicapped or older than children who are traditionally adopted—could be placed with a family if the necessary guidance, support, and encouragement were provided.

For nearly a year the Subcommittee on Children and Youth has been looking into the broad questions of Federal policy relating to adoption and foster care in this country. Our study was prompted by the introduction in the last session of Congress of the "Opportunities for Adoption Act," by Senator CRANSTON, which was referred to our subcommittee. We have been impressed with the complexity of the issues relating to adoption and foster care and with the immense impact that they have on the lives of thousands of American children.

The subcommittee will soon be releasing a consultant's report entitled "Foster Care and Adoption: Some Key Policy Issues." This report is the result of a 6-month investigation by Paul Mott, who has been serving as a consultant to our subcommittee. It outlines recent trends in this area, including the reduction in the number of normal infants available for adoption and the new and successful attempts to place handicapped and older children in adoptive homes. It also analyzes the Federal laws which affect children in adoption and foster care, and proposes some possible solutions to current problems. The subcommittee intends to circulate this report widely and hopes that persons interested in and concerned about these matters will read the report and make their views on it available to us.

As I announced publicly last fall, we hope to be able to start hearings on these subjects later this spring. Among the issues we hope to examine in the hearings are: Whether existing Federal policy on adoption and foster care serves the best interests of children and families and if not, how the laws should be changed; the problem of independent adoptions—including black market activity in which children are in effect sold illegally; and effectiveness of current practices relating to adoption of children from other countries.

FOOD AID AND AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to point out a recent address before the National Association of Wheat Growers by Mr. Herbert J. Waters, who is president of the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation. Mr. Waters offered some thoughtful comments on the world hunger problem in this speech entitled, "Don't Kill the Goose."

The food issue is one which should concern us all. I agree with Mr. Waters'