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tion prices whenever requested by patients, including by telephone. Access to price information by telephone is particularly important to elderly, poor, isolated and immobile persons," concluded Miss Miller.

#### CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, as most of my colleagues are aware, the widely circulated and dishonest flyer attempting to discredit the Child and Family Services Act continues to create considerable concern among many decent Americans.

I have, in the past, inserted a number of items in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in direct response to the vicious and inaccurate charges being made. These include a point-by-point rebuttal of these false allegations; the complete text of the bill and a section-by-section analysis; an interreligious statement signed by 16 Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish organizations denouncing the attack and specifically endorsing the bill as family strengthening; newspaper articles from several papers across the country tracing the spread of the flyer and presenting the true facts about the bill; and a letter I received from Archbishop Roach of St. Paul and Minneapolis, clearly stating that the bishops of Minnesota deplore this attack and specifically endorse the bill's protection of the rights of parents.

Mr. President, today, in order to further clarify the erroneous and totally inaccurate nature of this flyer, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues and the public news releases from the United Methodist and the American Lutheran Churches in Minneapolis, Minn.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of these releases be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks, and I commend them to the attention of my colleagues and the public.

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

[Press release from the Office of Communication, American Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, Minn.]

#### DR. DAVID W. PREUS COMMENTS

MINNEAPOLIS.—Dr. David W. Preus, president of the American Lutheran Church, said here today that he found nothing alarming in Senator Walter Mondale's child care bill and suggested that persons expressing opinions on the measure should be fully informed concerning its provisions.

After studying the proposed bill, Dr. Preus said, "This is important legislation which deserves the most careful hearing; false and misleading information could handicap its consideration."

The bishop of the 2.4 million member denomination added, "Responsible citizenship calls for thorough examination of issues rather than impetuous support of anonymous accusations."

Dr. Preus' comments were prompted by unsupported attacks being widely circulated in Minnesota against the Mondale bill by unidentified persons and/or organizations.

[From the United Methodist Information News Service, Minneapolis, Minn.]

#### METHODIST BISHOP SPEAKS FOR CHILD CARE BILL

Reacting to charges made against Senator Walter Mondale's Child Care Bill, Wayne K. Clymer, resident Bishop of the United Meth-

odist Church in Minnesota, says "Vicious attacks upon this bill are ill informed and dishonest. There may be ways of amending and improving the bill, but as it now stands it is legislation needed for the health of many families in our country."

The Bishop commented that the reading of the Child and Family Services Act of 1975 (Senate 626) leads to the conclusion that it is "an enlightened approach to families in need. The intent of the legislation is to strengthen the resources for family life and to provide help for families in special need."

"This help," he added, "is for those who request the assistance and does not legislate for families who do not wish to receive assistance. Careful provision is made to protect the moral and religious training of the family and in no way removes children from the care of the parents."

Replying to a question regarding the unsigned mailings now being received by churches throughout the state, the Bishop responded, "I hope that the people of our churches will read this legislation before giving credence to attacks upon it. I would especially urge members to read Vol. 121, No. 173 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, dated November 19, 1975."

Rather than opening the door to governmental interference within the family, Bishop Clymer finds that the bill "is very careful to provide for the protection of the human rights of all persons concerned."

#### DOLLAR CHECKOFF WORKING

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am pleased to inform my colleagues that the dollar checkoff is working. In response to my request, the Internal Revenue Service today disclosed an increase of over 10 percent in the value of contributions to public financing through the dollar checkoff from returns processed through February 4, 1976, compared to the same period last year. Also encouraging is the fact that 26 percent of the returns processed during this period used the dollar checkoff compared to about 22 percent last year at this time.

For the period of January 1 through February 4, 1976, 323,000 returns used the dollar checkoff and 277,000 returns used the \$2 checkoff, for an increase in total designations of over 12 percent. As a result, we are reducing the need for candidates to raise large sums of money privately.

Again, as one who has been over the political fundraising hurdles many times, I want to reiterate my support for the concept of public campaign financing, in general, and the dollar checkoff in particular.

The increase in response so far this year is expected to add more than \$31 million to the Federal campaign funds collected in prior years. By contrast, the combined participation for 1972, 1973, and 1974 totaled \$61 million. This contribution method is expected to collect a total fund of over \$90 million by the end of this tax filing period, April 15, for use in this year's election.

I want to remind all Americans of this opportunity to participate in cleaning up campaign financing. The dangers of large campaign contributions have long been recognized. The checkoff method provides a way for financial support to come from as many citizens as want to take advantage of it. Nothing, in my mind, is more important than restoring our political process to a high moral level

and providing our citizens with reason to renew their confidence in their Government. The report from the IRS today is encouraging news that we are moving in the right direction.

#### NATIONAL ENGINEERING WEEK

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, the week of February 22 through 28 has been designated as "National Engineering Week." At this time, therefore, I would like to salute the engineers of this Nation. They have played a noble role in building this country in the past, and I trust their future will be equally as bright. Indeed, the future of engineering in this country must be bright if we as a society are to overcome the challenges of tomorrow.

The United States has become recognized as the technological leader of the world, largely because of the efforts of our engineers and scientists. They are responsible for such technological developments as atomic energy, the transistor, the computer, television, the cardiac pacemaker, communications and weather satellites, and manned exploration of the Moon. And yet engineering, and technology in general, is under attack today from those who would turn the clock back to some imaginary, 18th-century agrarian utopia. These critics of today's technology should realize that our Founding Fathers, in the 18th century, were firm believers in scientific progress. Thomas Jefferson, for instance, would have been appalled at their attempts to curb technological advances, since he was well versed in the technology of his day as well as being a great statesman and President. The critics should also realize that the underdeveloped nations of the world, for the most part, are desperately trying to acquire just the beginnings of the very technology that the critics would have us throw away.

We should, of course, be aware of the problems which advanced technology brings with it. But we should realize that these problems result, not from technology itself, but from imperfect, incomplete technology. Is our air and water polluted by industrial waste products? Then let us develop more effective technological means for pollution control than we have today. Do we have aircraft that are too noisy for the residents of communities near airports? Then let us work to perfect quieter engines and other aircraft noise abatement procedures. The solution for the problems of technology is not to turn away from technology, but to develop newer technology.

In spite of all our engineering achievements, technological innovations alone cannot fulfill our need for a nationally formulated series of goals and objectives, for a way of integrating public policy with science and technology. And yet we must have the means by which our technologists can communicate with our political leaders to a much greater degree than they do today. There is now a growing mutual realization that a sound technological foundation is as important in policy decisions as are legal, economic, and political considerations. It is the