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The 80-page Little study, complete with charts, graphs, and exotic mathematical symbols, developed a correlation between the rate of an industry's return and its risk, and showed that the drug industry fit the pattern established. Explains Dr. Conrad: "A client may pay us to do a study and the study is meant to elucidate his position, but everything we do is scrupulously honest. Our job is to uncover the truth for our client. If it's useful to him in an adversary situation, he'll use it; if not, he can't use it."

Little, of course, is a private firm. No one, as far as is known, has ever questioned a private research company's right to defend whatever proposition it is paid to defend. Many scholars, however, contend that professors should follow a different standard of conduct.

"A professor as a professor is dedicated to the discovery and dissemination of truth," says the University of Illinois' William McPherson, former chairman of the American Association of University Professors' committee on professional ethics. "He has no business testifying for something he doesn't believe in. His responsibility is in finding the truth, not building a case."

"WHAT THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR"

High fees, too, can raise problems. "It's an accepted economic principle to charge what the traffic will bear," says one economist. "But when the fees begin to bear little relation to someone's normal fees and when the amount of work done is minimal, it leaves a bad taste."

Economist Whitney of NYU thinks it was "playing dirty" for Senator Nelson to publish the fees paid to the economists. It's established practice that industry-retained witnesses—particularly on controversial issues—command high fees. Professor Whitney says it's unfair to make an example of the incident.

The PMA's Joseph Stetler thinks so too. "I wish we could get witnesses at \$16 a day," like congressional committees, he says, "Believe me we don't like spending this kind of money to defend ourselves."

DOMESTIC FOOD ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1968

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, on May 16, 1968, I introduced a bill called the Domestic Food Assistance Act of 1968. In remarks made at the introduction, I stressed the paradoxical nature of the hunger problem in the United States. I quoted extensively from "Hunger, U.S.A.," prepared by the Citizens Board of Inquiry. I called for immediate action to correct a condition that is killing, maiming, and sickening 10 million or more Americans today.

Mr. President, it is not only our consciences that must impel immediate action, but also our commonsense. Hunger is unforgivable in this abundant land. And the effects of hunger in our society affect us all.

An article by Dr. Joshua Lederberg, and published in the Washington Post, explains well the social repercussions of domestic starvation and malnutrition. As he says:

Commonsense Should Impel Moves To End U.S. Hunger.

My bill would help us to do just that. I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Lederberg's article be printed in the RECORD.

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

COMMONSENSE SHOULD IMPEL MOVES TO END U.S. HUNGER

(By Joshua Lederberg)

Controversy over priorities for effective action quickly dissipates our verbal compassion about poverty. Do we stress racial self-esteem or integration, jobs or schools, reform or law and order? We argue, and we procrastinate. Meanwhile, children go hungry, a crime that no civilized community knowingly tolerates.

The most recent documentation of "Hunger, U.S.A." was issued a few weeks ago by an unimpeachable Citizens Board of Inquiry inspired by Walter Reuther. Its findings were mainly anecdotal; but a few realistic pictures of starvation may have more human impact than do scientific statistics.

These graphic portrayals of misery have been widely publicized and have received the most compassionate editorial comment. It still has to be seen whether the Government will respond to some common sense proposals for Federal salvage of local irresponsibility in existing programs.

The most cogent indictment in the report was that food subsidy programs have been geared more closely to the management of agricultural surpluses than to the needs of the poor and hungry. The same criticism must of course, be lodged against our programs of foreign food aid.

The more analytical parts of the report deserve more attention than they have received. "We have been startled by the absence of knowledge, research, experimentation, affirmative action—and even concern. The sad truth is that the extent of recorded medical knowledge about dietary intake and malnutrition among the poor in the U.S. consists of approximately 30 studies. Those who have gained expertise in malnutrition problems among the poor have done so . . . in other countries. The problems at home have been ignored.

"Society uses the lack of data as the basis of its inability to move quickly toward solutions."

In fact, the inquiry is not, in a scientific sense, an important contribution to the statistics of hunger in the United States. There was no difficulty in finding too many poignant examples of starving children; but it had no tools to assess the actual magnitude of the problem, or to define it more sharply in terms of the specific nutrients that were lacking in the diets of particular people.

The board's approach to a solution is the only one that can be mounted quickly enough to meet the immediate emergency; make an abundance of food more readily available. Where cash is lacking, distribute food stamps more widely to the poor, and they will eat enough.

The urgency of these measures is sharpened by increasing evidence of the stunting effect of malnutrition during the early years of life. Recent studies by Dr. Stephen Zamenhof at the University of California at Los Angeles have verified that when pregnant mice are fed protein-deficient diets, their offspring are born with neuron-deficient brains. Since there is good evidence that brain neurons do not multiply significantly after birth, these studies give a firm biological basis to clinical observations on mental retardation in protein-starved children. Dr. B. F. Chow at Johns Hopkins University has led several studies on rats with similar effects on learning behavior ("intelligence?") of the offspring. Furthermore, female rats that had been congenitally stunted by starvation did not fully sustain the nutrition of their offspring, even though they are adequately fed during their own pregnancy.

In the long run, the whole society will pay for the imposed retardation of its human resources. There is no surer mortgage against our future than to neglect present-day hunger. But the response must be twofold: prompt intervention with common-sense but crude measures like food stamps, especially

for mothers and children, and a long-range program of nutritional research, field study and education in elementary domestic science for the most efficient use of our total resources.

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL AMERICA, A BLUEPRINT FOR RURAL RENEWAL

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, the problems of our overcrowded and congested cities cry out for urgent solutions. Regardless of what approaches we use to resolve the crisis in the cities today, no long-range solution can ever be effective unless it serves to stop the migration of rural and farmworkers into these areas.

Immense growth is a fact of life in the American city today. As a matter of fact, in the next two decades, the population of the United States will increase by 70 million people. The largest part of this growth will occur at the periphery of the metropolitan areas which are already the focal points of our society. Obviously, if something meaningful is not done now, conditions will worsen rapidly.

Forty-three million people now live in 61 cities with populations over 200,000. Yet four times as many people, 156.5 million, live outside of these concentrated areas in our suburbs, small towns, and rural areas.

Actually, more people classed as "poor" live outside the large population centers—in small cities and in rural areas—than in the biggest central cities.

The point is, rural America has needs, too. Equal attention must be given to both urban and rural America if we ever hope to solve today's domestic problems.

Our society, in the waning years of this decade, looms as an ominous frontier of doubt and irresolution. Our cities are out of scale with the people who live in them, and they will be out of tune to the needs of the people of the seventies.

In spite of our efforts to foster an economic framework which will preserve our fundamental institutions of democracy, opportunity, and free enterprise, there remain vast economic wastelands; urban and rural areas of social and economic decay—dismal testimonials to our failures.

Our American environment must be reshaped and remolded. It should serve us and our institutions, be they political or economic.

Our development process must discover solutions that are long overdue: We need better answers to give our people who want broad opportunity to shape their lives to an environment that is free from the unsightly clutter along our highways, free from the overcrowding and violence of the ghetto, and free from the antipathy and bitterness of the jobless wanderer, who aimlessly searches for the chance to find the self-respect and dignity of a payroll.

Mr. President, to sum it all up, the enormous growth experienced by this country since the end of World War II has largely been fragmented, ill conceived, and incomplete. Our efforts, or lack of them, seem actually to have aggravated rather than alleviated the prob-