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avoidable peril to thousands of children yet unborn.

"I don't think you can argue with that," he replied. "It's obvious that if you had the money you could do a whole lot to cut way down or even eliminate rubella."

Because of the insidious way German measles works on the unborn, a strategy was carefully devised to wipe out the "pool of infection" carried by pre-school and school-age children. Women of child-bearing age and adolescent girls old enough to conceive would not receive the vaccine.

Guidelines to this effect were distributed to health agencies and private doctors throughout the United States, and all indications were that the federal Public Health Service would follow through with a massive educational campaign like that organized by the National Foundation Against Polio in the 1950s and early '60s.

This educational barrage has not materialized, however, and expenditures that the Public Health Service hoped last year might top \$50,000,000 have been held below \$20,000,000.

"We couldn't spend \$50,000,000 if we had it," Cavanaugh now asserts. "There isn't nearly the amount of vaccine we would need, we haven't got the personnel to administer it, and anyway this isn't something where you can line up kids and distribute it like Sabin vaccine in a sugar cube."

Precisely the things that Cavanaugh now says could not be done were being planned a year ago, with the difference that the vaccine would be administered subcutaneously by pressure gun rather than orally.

As far as availability of vaccine is concerned, there is also controversy. The drug industry says it could produce all the vaccine needed for a 40,000,000-unit campaign over the next 18 months, if only the government would issue additional licenses.

The only approved vaccine at present is prepared by Merck, Sharp and Dohme from virus grown on duck embryo. M. S. and D has a production schedule of 18,000,000 doses by May, 1970, with a monthly production rate of 2,000,000 doses thereafter. By the end of 1970 at this rate this single supplier could turn out 80 per cent of the vaccine needed for the campaign.

The other drug makers stand ready to produce vaccine as soon as another type nurtured on dog kidney is licensed. One of these, Phillips Roxane Laboratories, is said to have a production capacity equal to Merck, Sharp and Dohme's.

The federal government has acquired only 1,200,000 doses to date and apparently has decided to let private doctors have first crack at the vaccine.

This will help individual families to pay for shots, but will not go far toward giving the kind of protection the rubella vaccine is intended to give. Not children now living but their unborn brothers and sisters are the principal beneficiaries of rubella immunization.

In the view of most public health experts, the only way to wipe out rubella is through a universal, free program of shots. Doctors will probably charge \$10 for an office visit with rubella immunization; even a large medical co-operative here with 50,000 members says it must charge \$4.10, a price many low-income families cannot afford.

According to drug industry sources, only four states and two cities have "full-fledged programs" to immunize children against rubella. These are New Hampshire, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York City and Washington, D.C. In all these jurisdictions, including even the national capital, federal funds have provided only partial support.

The District Public Health Department will begin vaccinating kindergarteners through sixth graders in public and parochial

schools Nov. 3. The Merck vaccine will be administered in the upper arm by jet injection. It is expected that at least 80,000 children will be immunized during a three-week period.

Evening clinics will be opened later to permit parents to bring children from one year to pre-school age for vaccinations. The health department allocated \$100,000 and personnel for the program. The U.S. Public Health Service added \$50,000 to purchase vaccine.

Virginia families will have to wait for free shots or else patronize private physicians. The whole state's allotment would barely cover all the children living in Northern Virginia alone, an Arlington health official explained.

Maryland is in a similar situation. With about 300,000 kindergarteners through third graders the state has an allocation of only about 70,000 doses of vaccine. It is being left up to individual counties to finance the purchase of additional vaccine.

Because of the mobility of the American people, most specialists in epidemic-fighting believe it is impossible to stamp out a national scourge with piecemeal statewide or regional programs.

To date the federal government has allocated \$19,200,000 for the rubella campaign and has earmarked \$6,800,000 more that will become available when and if Congress appropriates it.

LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM—RESOLUTION OF HENNEPIN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, OEO's legal services program is in serious danger as a result of recent Senate action which would increase the power of Governors to control the operation of this program.

Many prominent individuals and organizations have spoken out against the effort to prevent legal services lawyers from engaging in "law reform" activities. Some of the organizations which have expressed their views on this issue are the American Bar Association, the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, and the Judicial Conference. In addition, the President's Commission on Violence has just issued a report stressing the importance of providing broad and full legal representation to the poor.

I am particularly proud of the strong support for the legal services program from a county bar association in my own State. On October 28, 1969, the Executive Committee of the Hennepin County Bar Association adopted a resolution calling for a fully effective legal services program, free from threats of reprisal.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter informing me of the adoption of this excellent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

HENNEPIN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION,
Minneapolis, Minn., November 3, 1969.
Senator WALTER F. MONDALE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Hennepin County Bar Association, at a meeting of its Executive Committee held on Tuesday, October 28, 1969, aligned itself with the American Bar Association by the adoption of a resolution urging the elimination of an amendment to S.B. 3016 which amendment would, if adopted,

place in the hands of the Governors of the various states a power of veto over the activities of the Legal Services Programs funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

If the Legal Services Program is to be fully effective, the lawyers working within the program must be fully independent and free of any threat of reprisal against the program.

We urge you to exercise your vote and your influence with your colleagues for the defeat of the veto amendment.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT F. HENSON,
President.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH ON VIETNAM

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, the miracle of the United States is found in the intrinsic ability of our people to reach the right conclusion at the right time. Despite their yearnings for a quick and easy end to the war in Vietnam, despite the complexity of the problem, and despite the confusion raised by differing voices, the American people have responded to President Nixon's speech Monday night with the commonsense upon which our Republic depends.

President Nixon explained the country's plan to disengage our fighting men from Vietnam honestly and forthrightly. His tone was calm and reasoned. His analysis of the alternatives was clear. His proposed course of action is in the national interest, and it is practical and honorable.

This is the kind of talk that the American people understand.

Their answer has been overwhelming in support of the President. They understand the problem. They reject the simplistic solutions that they have been bombarded with. They recognize the need for unity.

The Gallup poll demonstrates that they understand and approve. Seven out of 10 Americans listened to the President. Seventy-seven percent of those who did supported the plan. Only 6 percent expressed outright opposition. Only 17 percent were undecided.

The predominant view is that the President is pursuing the only reasonable course open to him.

The deluge of telegrams and mail received at the White House reinforces the Gallup poll.

The time has come for all Americans to heed President Nixon's call for unity, and give him their undivided support, so we can in fact get out of Vietnam without bringing down upon our heads a historic debacle that would tend to destroy us.

The great debate over Vietnam is not between those who are for war and those who are against war. I know of no responsible Americans who do not want to get out of Vietnam, who do not want peace. The issue is how to disengage without sacrificing hundreds of thousands of lives, and the freedom of millions.

There are those who say that President Nixon sounds just like President Johnson. They say President Nixon has no plan for getting American fighting men out of Vietnam. They are wrong. They simply are not listening, and they are not observing. Not only are they not