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bloodless yet bloody calculations of "national interest" in deciding to keep supplying the arms to Pakistan which had been agreed upon before it undertook the savage repression in East Bengal.

We will be compounding the tragedy of Vietnam if we conclude that our policies there were wrong simply because they didn't work. It would be equally myopic to see in the Pentagon Papers only a tale of blunders and deception. A final, crucial lesson is that American foreign-policy-makers must find the courage to face—formally and explicitly—the human consequences of their decisions.

ANTHONY LAKE AND ROGER MORRIS

Both veterans of the State Department and the National Security Council staff of the Johnson and Nixon Administrations, Messrs. Lake and Morris are presently at work on a book that expands on the theme of their Foreign Policy article, joined by another ex-NSC staffer, William Watts. Mr. Morris now works for Senator Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) and Mr. Lake is on the staff of Senator Edmund Muskie (D-Maine).

JUMPING TO SOLUTIONS

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, jumping to solutions appears to be one of the popular pastimes of our age. For every problem we have in the United States, someone has an instant cure.

It is easy to jump on the bandwagon. It is easy to advocate simplistic answers to complex problems.

Wise and honest men look before they leap. Unfortunately, today we have too much leaping with eyes closed.

I invite the attention of Senators to an editorial published in the Holbrook, Ariz., Tribune News of September 9. It offers some good advice: "Wait a Minute." I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD:

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

WAIT A MINUTE

In just a relatively short time, support of the "environment" has taken the place of common sense in far too many cases, we believe.

Of course, everyone wants to keep our country a decent and healthy place to live. But it might be a little difficult to enjoy "the good life" if every power plant were shut down, for example.

Nearly every major basic industrial company, as well as agriculture, has felt the heavy hand of opposition from groups claiming to protect the environment.

Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans wonders: "Isn't it about time someone said, 'Wait a Minute.'" He notes that many areas are suffering from power shortages because of long delays in resolving problems relating to power plant sites. He also mentions the excessive zeal in banishing pesticides.

He raises the question: "Isn't it about time to look 'at the other side of the coin—at the great need and the tremendous benefits as well as the dangers?'"

Mr. Stans asks that environmental problems be met with a balancing of values, a weighing of priorities and a measuring of costs against benefits lest we substitute one problem for an even greater one.

His advice is to "Wait a Minute" before jumping on an emotional bandwagon that threatens to cripple the nation's productive effort and the means by which we all live. This seems like a more sensible approach to us.

SENATOR WINSTON L. PROUTY

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, it is with a deep sense of feeling for a capable colleague and a fine friend that I join in expressions honoring the memory and the service of the late distinguished junior Senator from Vermont, Winston L. Prouty.

It was my privilege to come to know Senator Prouty well under many circumstances as we worked together for 12 years on the Committee on the District of Columbia, an assignment that most Senators view as a chore not to be sought. But for him, I believe that service was basically something in keeping with a motivating guidepost that he demonstrated so often during his years in this body; namely, helping out others when and where help was needed.

Win Prouty came to the District Combody, namely, helping out others when I assumed its chairmanship. He became its ranking minority member in 1965. We had a warm working relationship. We left that committee for other assignments at the close of the 91st Congress in 1970.

His service on the District Committee was always marked by his deep interest in the welfare of the District's working men and women, its teachers, its firemen, and policemen. Great credit goes to him for helping to bring about the establishment of the Federal City College here in Washington and for his affirmative interest in bringing about meaningful court reform in the Nation's Capital City. Another of his great endeavors was to seek congressional approval for a professionally staffed commission to weigh the pros and cons of the best form of government for the city of Washington, where there are both benefits and burdens for its citizenry and its businessmen by reason of its role as the seat of our Federal Government.

As a lawyer myself, I recall so very well the preface Senator Prouty used so many times in executive sessions of the committee or in floor debate on knotty District matters. His words were: "Although I am not a lawyer and do not have that experience, I—" I can attest that those apparently apologetic words were always followed by the most incisive, organized, in-depth argument to support his point of view that it was my pleasure to have heard.

He had a fine mind and compassion, and his work and his personality were a great credit to himself and his native State which he served so well in both bodies of Congress.

To Mrs. Prouty and to his family, my wife and I extend our deepest sympathies.

THE OUTMODDED PUBLIC WELFARE SYSTEM

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, one of the major priorities facing Congress and our country is to revamp our outmoded public welfare system. I am happy to note that the senior Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE) has provided an introduction to a new book that should

make an important contribution to bringing about a better understanding of the issues involved in welfare reform. The book entitled, "Freedom From Dependence: Welfare Reform as a Solution to Poverty", was written by Stanley Esterly and Glenn Esterly and published by Public Affairs Press, 419 New Jersey Ave. SE., Washington, D.C.

As the most up-to-date book on the Nation's welfare crisis, "Freedom From Dependence" outlines the faults of the present system, explores the limitations of antipoverty approaches that have failed in the past, discusses income maintenance within the context of the overall political economy, and analyzes President Nixon's proposed family assistance plan.

In his introduction to the book, Senator MONDALE notes:

For all of its shortcomings, President Nixon's Family Assistance Plan has opened the way, at long last, to a drastic overhaul of our foundering public welfare system. Why such an overhaul is imperative is set forth in this timely and insightful book.

As the authors point out, the disadvantaged poor need above all else a basic minimum income that they can count upon to relieve their deprivation and assure their clear right to a genuine sense of self-respect. An adequate income maintenance system is essential as part of any strategy to deal with poverty.

If we are to face up to our problems realistically, we must, of course, take into account the tragic facts about the plight of the millions of Americans who through no fault of their own, as the Esterlys show, have been shortchanged by our society and subjected to shameful treatment by a debasing welfare system.

In writing "Freedom From Dependence," the authors have performed an invaluable public service. They provide a comprehensive treatment of the fundamental considerations concerning income maintenance. At the same time abstruse technicalities are avoided, making the book useful for the layman as well as the scholar. The Esterlys shed a great deal of light on problems and issues that should be given thorough consideration by every American citizen.

BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKEN-LOOPER

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, a short time ago we lost a former colleague with whom I had the privilege of serving in the Senate for 4 years.

Bourke Blakemore Hickenlooper was a kind, considerate, cooperative public servant who earned his record of achievement by hard work, perseverance, and firmness when firmness was needed.

His roots were deep in his native Iowa, and he served the people of that State well as a lawyer, as a State legislator, as Lieutenant Governor, as Governor, and as Senator.

He came to the Senate in 1945 and played an important role in helping to shape national policies during a critical time in our history.

He promoted the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and he opposed proposals that the United States give atomic secrets to other nations.

He received many tributes during his career of public service, which began in