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

TO CONTROL FEDERAL SPENDING

Had Congress heeded the warning Thomas Jefferson issued more than 157 years ago—"to preserve our independence we must not let our leaders load us with perpetual debt; we must make our election between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude"—it would now be in a stronger position to fight its battle of the budget with President Nixon.

The warning has been ignored. Endless deficit spending, without regard for consequence, has pushed the federal debt to more than \$450 billion (debt service alone in fiscal 1974 will be \$26.1 billion), and the end is not in sight. This reckless performance has prompted Rep. Wilbur Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, to observe that deficit financing is the sole basic cause of inflation.

President Nixon is not without fault in this fiscal irresponsibility. He has submitted a series of budgets calling for deficits aggregating nearly \$100 billion. In an attempt to get control of the budget as a damper on inflation, however, he has tried to impose a \$250-billion ceiling on spending and has been impounding federal funds and refusing to spend them, to the outrage of a spendthrift Congress.

Against that backdrop, it is encouraging to see recognition within Congress of its basic fiscal failure. It has been appropriating piecemeal without sufficient concern for aggregate spending and an impact upon the budget.

In an effort to remedy that situation, Pittsburgh's Rep. William S. Moorhead and Sen. Hubert Humphrey are jointly sponsoring the Fiscal and Budgetary Reform Act of 1973. This act would establish under the Joint Economic Committee a Congressional Office of Budget Analysis and Program Evaluation. Its major purpose, as Mr. Moorhead has testified, is to set up the structure and procedures within the Congress whereby the authorization processes would be more closely related to the activities of the appropriations committees. In short, the various committees of Congress would know what each was doing with its chunk of the budget (now more than \$250 billion annually) in the hope that an overall spending ceiling could be set and observed.

Although the share of the national income that passes through the hands of the Federal Government is approaching 30 percent, Congress lacks any mechanism for considering the federal budgetary program in its entirety. That is what Messrs. Moorhead and Humphrey commendably wish to remedy.

We earnestly hope that they will succeed. If the budget is to be brought under control and inflation curbed, someone in government must exercise fiscal responsibility. If Congress won't do it, the President must.

Control of the purse strings rests constitutionally with the Congress. It should meet that responsibility. As Mr. Moorhead has said, Congress must become a fiscal participant rather than a fiscal observer.

NORTHLANDS REGIONAL MEDICAL PROGRAM

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, one of the victims of the administration's proposed budget for fiscal year 1974 is the excellent northlands regional medical program in my own State, Minnesota.

Largely due to the work of the northlands program—funded under the Federal regional medical program, which the budget proposes to end—the number of Minnesota hospitals with expert intensive coronary care units has increased from 18 in 1967 to more than 120 today.

Loss of the northlands regional medical program would be a tragedy for health care in Minnesota.

And the President's announced intention of ending the national regional medical program without congressional approval is yet another example of the administration's lawless disregard for the constitutional responsibilities of the Congress.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a fine article on the northlands regional medical program by Gordon Slovt of the Minneapolis Star may appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

NIXON CUTBACK DOOMS AREA HEALTH-CARE PROGRAM

(By Gordon Slovt)

The Northlands Regional Medical Program, an experiment which poured \$6.5 million in federal funds into Minnesota health care projects since 1967, has been marked for elimination by the Nixon administration.

Northlands is one of 56 regional medical programs in the nation—originally conceived by the late President Lyndon Johnson as a vehicle for attacking heart disease, cancer and stroke—which the administration is scuttling.

Dr. Winston R. Miller, Northlands director, said he has been told to prepare "phase-out" plans for all Northlands projects under way.

He said he is to prepare alternate phase-out plans—one based on a complete shutdown on June 30, the other with some projects allowed to last until Feb. 15, 1974.

The best-known of scores of Northlands projects involved greatly expanding intensive coronary care units—for heart attack victims—in Minnesota hospitals and the training of nurses and doctors to run them.

In 1967, there were 18 Minnesota hospitals with special heart units. There now are more than 120. The death rate in Minnesota hospitals of persons who arrived with heart attacks fell about 10 percentage points over the period, according to one study.

Dr. George B. Martin, Thief River Falls, president of the Minnesota State Medical Association, said he strongly suspects the coronary unit program had much to do with the improved survival of heart attack victims in Minnesota.

Miller said the coronary nurse training program, started as part of the Northlands project, will be continued by the Minnesota Heart Association.

He isn't sure that many other Northlands-backed projects, such as a motorized clinic which visits doctor-less communities in northwestern Minnesota, or a research project aimed at finding out why some women in the state still die of cancer of the cervix, will be continued.

Decisions about where Northland's funds—considered "seed money" to find ways to improve health, correct the shortage of health manpower and find better ways of delivering care—were made by a 42-member board with representation from organized medicine, dentistry and other health professions, disease-oriented groups such as the heart association, business, labor and consumer representatives.

Martin said doctors were never unanimous about the worth of the program. Some liked it, some considered it a federal intrusion and some ignored it, he said.

Martin said that, on balance, the regional program was beneficial.

"In my opinion it helped better understanding between all aspects of the medical and health-care community, Martin said.

"It got the University and Mayo together, and got those two dealing with the practicing physicians. It got doctors and nurses talking

to each other and it got doctors in neighboring towns talking to each other, working cooperatively."

Martin said he believes the administration's decision to eliminate the program will stick and he regrets that the program will be folded so rapidly.

The rapidity, he said, makes it difficult to find ways to carry on the Northlands-instigated projects.

According to a publication of the American Medical Association, the administration says it will drop regional medical programs because "the regionalized systems of health care, as originally envisioned in the legislation have not, in fact, been realized during the seven years of this program's existence . . . nearly all of the RMP projects overlap other grant programs."

ADM. ELMO R. ZUMWALT, U.S. NAVY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, INVITED TO ADDRESS A JOINT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator THURMOND and myself, I bring to the attention of the Senate a concurrent resolution passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina on March 21, 1973, inviting Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt to address a joint session of the general assembly on Wednesday, March 28, 1973.

Although the admiral will be unable to attend, the purpose of this invitation is to recognize the authority for the establishment of a National Naval Museum at the Patriot's Point area in Charleston, S.C. This museum is one of its kind and will be a tribute to the people who have played a significant role in our naval history.

I ask unanimous consent that this concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Inviting Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt, U.S. Navy, Chief of Naval Operations, to address a joint session of the General Assembly at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, March 28, 1973

Whereas, legislation to create the Patriot's Point Development Authority will be signed by Governor John C. West in fitting ceremonies on March 28, 1973; and

Whereas, among other things this authority is charged with the responsibility of establishing a National Naval Museum at the Patriot's Point area of Charleston County; and

Whereas, it seems only fitting that Elmo R. Zumwalt, United States Navy, Chief of Naval Operations, be extended an invitation to address the General Assembly on this memorable occasion.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring: That Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, United States Navy, Chief of Naval Operations, is hereby invited and requested to address a Joint Session of the General Assembly of South Carolina in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 12 o'clock Noon on Wednesday, March 28, 1973.

EDWARD STEICHEN

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, Edward Steichen, who died Sunday, March 25, 1973, in West Redding, Conn., was quite