

53824

provide day care far superior to the \$500 or \$700 day care which the Governor reported to you as being so common in our nation.

I want to say one final thing, and it underlines a point that Governor Andrus made. I'd like to end this talk on a note of caution. I do not think that the solution to the nation's problems is to provide every child age three with a preschool education or to place every child from a certain age on in child care centers. I believe that we should do everything in our power to strengthen and support family life rather than supplant it in any way. We must provide good substitute socializing settings for children of mothers who choose to work. Obviously that's how you support that family's life. But we should be wary of those who suggest that centers or experts are intrinsically superior to home settings.

The Governor is correct in pointing out to us that we must be aware that the nature of the family has changed. The ability of our society to provide a child with a good family and good child rearing experiences is not what it once was. We must be aware of this and begin developing social institutions that are not just centers for children, but also institutions that work directly at supporting family life.

What's happened to the family? Well, the decline of the extended family is one case in point. Once a grandparent and uncle and many other relatives were involved in raising the child, and that was great for a parent. That was the kind of support parents need and children need. That's no longer with us. We now have typically the nuclear family.

We also see a lessening of community support for child rearing. Let me use myself as an example. I don't even know who lives three doors from me. I'm not too atypical; people move in, people move out, I'm busy, they're busy, I commute, I do this, I do that. I don't know their children and they don't know my children. I wouldn't mix in how these parents are raising their children.

I remember when I was a boy, under much less affluent circumstances than I'm living under now, there was a woman that was the bane of my existence. If I ever smoked behind a barn, that woman would invariably show up at my house that evening and report to my parents. There was no hiding from her, and I hated that woman with a passion. I'm very fond of that woman today because she cared about me. Her acceptance of a share of responsibility for children in the neighborhood is what I mean by community support for parents. We don't provide that support any more. We're in our own little homes and we worry about our own. The mobility in our society, doesn't give us a chance to become involved in a community to that extent.

Urie Bronfenbrenner puts it very well when he says that, in so many homes, the children's hour has become the cocktail hour. We must strengthen family life. How? By doing a number of specific things. First, I think women deserve a real choice. Women have made the decision to work. Fine. They should have a choice, but we should also support those women who would like to raise a family, and we should also do much more than we are doing today to help those women who would like to do both. Remember, most of the children who need day care are school-aged children. Why is it that, in an industrial society that can move towards a ten hour day, four-day week, we can't have the vision to move to a day which is exactly the same length of a school day?

We must do much more in the area of Home Start programs for the parents who have children. This cuts across economic class. We must train helpers, outreach people, who will go into homes and help parents, upon their request in understanding child rearing. We must begin using T.V. to

support family life much more than we do. With cable television imminent, we must see that in every city where there's cable television, a channel is reserved for family life in which interesting, entertaining and informative programs are provided to help parents be parents.

Finally, one of the cheapest things that we can do, cheap in terms of dollars spent, but rich in terms of outcome, would be to realize what's happened to family life. We should say: why wait for young people to be parents and then try to help them? Why doesn't every high school in this nation have an interesting course in parenthood? There are some courses in some schools, but in many of these places what we call family and child life are rather transparent efforts to inculcate middle class values and little more. We must develop interesting courses loaded with knowledge, and these courses should be an integral part in the overall curriculum. Students should not just passively receive didactic information. Our adolescents should work with younger children in day care and Head Start Centers, so that what they learn becomes the material of this course. I'm pleased to report to you that the Educational Development Center, in Cambridge, Massachusetts is developing just such a course. Over the next year or two, we will bring in education people, show them the course, help pay for teacher training, and see if we cannot induce large numbers of the high schools of this country to begin teaching our young people about what is going to be the most important role that they are going to assume in our society: the role of a parent.

In conclusion, I would say that much has been done; much remains to be done; and I certainly do agree that this is an exciting time. We are at a critical juncture in deciding what we are going to do about our nation's children. It's going to take all of us to provide the kind of care that the Governor was talking about, and that your Congressman has been working so hard to bring about at a national level. Certainly if there is any group of people I would expect to really roll up their sleeves and get with it, it is the people of Idaho.

MISS SOFTBALL AMERICA

HON. ALAN CRANSTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 16, 1972

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, during a time when so many are concentrating on what is wrong with America, I should like to take a few moments to point out an event that shows what is right with America.

The week of August 22 to August 26 will be highlighted by the Miss Softball America Tournament of Champions in Anaheim, Calif. During this week, girls ages 9 to 15 from all over the country—California's winning team is from Covina—will come to Anaheim to participate in the efforts of their teams to win this national tournament. They will have the opportunity to form friendships with girls from other States. They will have a chance to play a healthy and invigorating sport. They will work with their team toward a mutual goal. They will utilize skills which they have worked long hours to develop. They will display sportsmanlike behavior.

I commend all the girls who are participating for their accomplishments in winning their States' championships. A special mention is due Dr. Bill Smith through whose efforts the tournament is being made possible. I wish the best of luck to all of the participants—may the best ladies win.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING AUTHORIZATION

HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 16, 1972

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I voted against authorizing legislation for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. I felt it necessary to express my dissatisfaction in this way and would like to take this opportunity to explain my action.

I think that there are some very fundamental issues involved in the debate over public broadcasting, not all of which have been made explicit.

It seems unnecessary at this point to restate the arguments that have been made, except possibly to point to the excellent comments made yesterday by my distinguished colleague from California (Mr. VAN DEERLIN). What I think his remarks point to, and what I know to be true, is that the administration's motives were not related to the protection of local broadcasters from centralized authority. The arguments made in the veto message, indeed throughout the debate by the administration, were simply too easily refuted.

This view has been confirmed by officials in the President's Office of Telecommunications Policy. Their real concerns, they say, were the following: First, Victory in the power struggle with the House Subcommittee on Communications and Power. After their testimony before the subcommittee, OTP policymakers determined to let the Congress know that they would be listened to on questions of telecommunications policy. A veto was the mechanism chosen to make Congress sit up and listen to what they had to say;

Second, The emasculation of NPACT—the National Public Affairs Center for Television. The Republicans did not want aggressive public affairs reporting by public television in an election year, particularly by newsmen with an alleged "liberal bias."

I think there are lessons to be learned from this experience. The first is that we cannot allow officials in the White House who are not accountable to Congress or the people to manipulate congressional authority for their own purposes. We should identify the phony issues created by OTP to advance its own interests and expose them for what they are. We should not sit idly by while the White House staff grows and takes over the functions of legislatively created agencies like the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the Federal Communications Commission. A good example that this is happening is the fact that

neither CPB nor the overwhelming majority of local public broadcasters who supported H.R. 13918 were consulted by OTP in the formulation of their policies. At issue is nothing less than the question of who shall rule: Constitutionally elected representatives and their appointees or faceless bureaucrats.

Second, we cannot allow an administration out to turn the electronic media to its own ends to control the programming and personnel policies of public broadcasting. This is what they want to do and Congress must respond with a resounding "No." Men like John Macy who are essential to public broadcasting's success cannot be sacrificed to political and bureaucratic opportunism. Aggressive, important public affairs programming like "Banks and the Poor" must not be done away with because campaign contributors do not like it.

As I have said time and time again, the way to do this is through a system of permanent financing which will insulate public broadcasting from control by the political operatives at the White House.

#### THE GEORGE G. HOBERG VISTA POINT

### HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 16, 1972

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, in late June I had the privilege of participating in a unique dedication ceremony in Lake County, Calif., which was only recently made a part the First Congressional District which I am privileged to represent.

Dedication of the George C. Hoberg Vista Point is unique because it represents the first roadside rest on a California freeway featuring a full-time tourist information office that has been financially supported by the Department of Public Works, California Division of Highways. This "first of its kind" project in the State of California is named in memory of George C. Hoberg, 1904-70, dynamic civic leader and pioneer Lake County resort owner.

The Vista Point, is, indeed, a living memorial to a great American who, like the point itself, was dedicated to serving the traveling public at the Hoberg Resort on Cobb Mountain in Lake County which he developed and successfully managed from 1928 until his untimely passing in 1970. George Hoberg's many contributions to his community and the area he loved so much are chronicled in the information which I am inserting in the RECORD at this point:

THE GEORGE G. HOBERG VISTA POINT  
(By Marlon Geoble)

The George G. Hoberg Vista Point is the first roadside rest offering full-time information service for the traveling public, on a State Highway. This project was completed through the joint efforts of the State of California, the County of Lake and the City of Lakeport, at a cost of \$100,000. Site preparation was done by the Department of

Public Works, the County of Lake provided the funds for the construction of the building and the underground utilities installation, and the City of Lakeport furnished the 2.8 acres of land. Much of the material and labor was donated by the citizens of Lake County, in this, the first project of its kind, in the State today.

A Senate Concurrent Resolution named the Vista Point in memory of George Hoberg, Sr., was introduced by Senator Randolph Collier of the First Senatorial District, a long time friend of the Hoberg family.

George G. Hoberg, Sr., known as "Mr. Lake County" for his unflagging promotion of Lake County, was born January 29, 1904 at his parents home, and died July 19, 1970, at his home, just a few hundred feet distance from the place of his birth at Hoberg's Resort on Cobb Mountain.

He attended and graduated from the county schools and attended Cogswell Technical College in San Francisco from 1919 to 1923 where he graduated with honors.

On November 16, 1927 he was married to his beautiful and gracious wife, the former Gertrude Suhr, and two children, a son George, Jr., and daughter Marilyn Angelley were born of this union.

In 1928 he and his 2 brothers, Paul and Frank took over Hoberg's Resort enterprise from their parents Max and Theresa Hoberg, and under their regime (the third generation of Hobergs), the resort business was perfected and developed into the largest privately owned resort in the state, as well as being one of the first convention centers, with facilities for more than 1,000 guests, including display rooms and a vast auditorium.

He was president of the Lake County Chamber of Commerce from 1938 to 1941; the Redwood Empire Association from 1944 to 1947 (the only person to serve in the office of president for 3 terms); district chairman of the California State Chamber of Commerce from 1939 to 1944; director of the California Safety Council; past president of the Resort-Hotel Committee of the American Hotel Association; past president of the Western America Convention and Travel Institute and a member of many fraternal and civic organizations including the Shriners, Masons, Native Sons, Footprinters Association, Lions, Elks and Moose Lodge.

He was completely dedicated to the advancement and betterment of the entire county, and gave wholly of his time, talents and money to achieve these goals. He was a crusader for better highways throughout California and proponent of the Federal System of Highways throughout the United States, and was known as the "Father" of the Highway System working closely with the State Highway Commission for more than a quarter of a century. He was a volunteer weather observer for the U.S. Weather Bureau from 1939 to 1969 (so he could spread the word about "beautiful Lake County") besides serving as director, chairman, aide, assistant or advisor to practically every county or state-wide program, project or activity.

A brass plaque at the Vista Point reads: George G. Hoberg—1904-1970.

Born, lived and died at Hoberg's the largest privately owned Resort in California (founded in 1885) which he developed and successfully managed from 1928 until his death.

A proud and respected citizen, dynamic Civic leader, consistent supporter of good State Highways, he never tired of extolling the merits of Lake County and California.

Served as President of the Redwood Empire Association and the Lake County Chamber of Commerce.

A giant among men, his prophetic foresight guided the development of the area he loved and served so well.

ABORTION PROBLEM IS WITH US

### HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 16, 1972

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, many individuals, from all walks of life, have spoken out against abortion. As one concerned about every person's right to life, I was deeply moved by the words of Washington's Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle at St. Matthew's Cathedral on August 6, 1972. Cardinal O'Boyle, a leader in the fight for life, said in part:

The abortion problem is with us and it presents the basic options of human existence: life or death. Let us choose life. Let us reaffirm its inviolability and its value. Let us oppose fear with hope. Let us replace escapism with responsible action.

Mr. Speaker, for the information of my colleagues, I place Cardinal O'Boyle's address into the RECORD.

HOMILY GIVEN BY PATRICK CARDINAL O'BOYLE AT SAINT MATTHEW'S CATHEDRAL, AUGUST 6, 1972

"The thief comes only to steal and kill and destroy", Christ says. "I have come so that they may have life and have it to the full." (St. John, 10: 9-10)

During the past few months, there has been considerable public discussion concerning the performance of abortion in the District of Columbia. This discussion has been generated by the efforts of the District of Columbia to formulate regulations that would control the abortion procedures in non-hospital related clinics. Unfortunately, these regulations, which were passed unanimously by the members of our city government, give an aspect of legitimacy to an immoral and inhumane procedure that is responsible for the death of 20,000 unborn children in the District of Columbia during 1971.

Prior to the City Council's action, upwards of 10,000 signatures requesting public hearings were placed before the City Council. These were the signatures of blacks and whites, of Protestants and Catholics. The City Council ignored them. Because we have been ignored, and because these regulations deal with procedures that deprive the unborn child of a basic human right—the right to life—I am prompted to speak again on the matter of abortion.

I speak to you today as the Bishop of the Catholic community of Washington, D.C. But I do not feel that I speak alone. I join my voice to that of the Rabbinical Alliance of America, the Black Baptist Conference of Washington, to the leadership of many other Christian churches in condemning abortion. I find basis for my position, as they do, in the biblical command, "Thou shalt not kill," and in the reasoned arguments of contemporary moralists, Catholic and non-Catholic. And I address my remarks not only to Catholics, but to the entire community because abortion is a moral problem transcending any particular religious belief. I speak for the millions who honor and respect human life and for the thousands who will die if this horrendous practice is allowed to continue. Abortion is totally and absolutely unacceptable because it is the killing of human beings and because it marks the precipitous end of civilized society.

The Nuremberg war crimes tribunals called abortion promoted among the Jews in Germany a "crime against humanity." Can it be that what was a crime in Germany thirty