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## Authors League of America (1973): Report 01

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would like to have his essay inserted in the RECORD:

**FREEDOM HAS A PRICE**  
(By Keener Meredith)

"Freedom has a price. It is not something that is inherited, but is something that is bought. To me, the price of freedom is self-control and discipline. Without discipline a boxer could seldom win, a football team would often lose, and an army could never fight. If something as basic as a diet requires discipline for it to succeed, it should follow that something as complicated as procuring and securing one's freedom should require far greater forms of self-control.

When a society loses its self-control, it becomes necessary for some power to control the society, and it is then that the power of the people to govern themselves is lost.

Through self-control Americans first gained their freedom. Though sickness, hunger, and fatigue in the perpetual cold of Valley Forge and the dirt on Bunker Hill were the immediate prices paid for freedom, individual self-control made us victorious. Without the discipline to endure the hardships, we most certainly would have lost the battle.

The self-control of a society dictates the degree of independence of its people. Americans today must be willing to discipline themselves if they are to perpetuate their freedoms, for self-control is the price of freedom."

**DR. JAY M. ARENA ADVANCES CAUSE OF CHILD SAFETY IN UNITED STATES**

**HON. IKE F. ANDREWS**  
OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, February 27, 1973

Mr. ANDREWS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on February 2, the Council on Family Health released a new booklet entitled "The Care and Safety of Children," which is of special concern to me. The author of the book is Dr. Jay M. Arena, former president of the American Academy of Pediatrics, and professor at Duke University Medical Center. As a practicing pediatrician for over 35 years and himself the father of seven children, Dr. Arena has made it his life's work to enlarge public knowledge about the accidents and illnesses which strike our children and bring unwanted pain and tragedy to all involved.

In this new booklet, Dr. Arena provides parents with answers to such problems as what they can do to help avert the tragedy of crib death—sudden infant death syndrome—how to protect toddlers from toxic chemicals and misuse of medicines in the home, and how to teach children to understand the meaning of danger.

When one realizes that accidents are the leading cause of death in children under 15, claiming more victims each year than all six leading fatal diseases combined, it is clear that Americans need to know more about safeguarding the lives of our children. This year 4,000 children under 4 years of age will die from home accidents, and one child in three will be injured seriously enough to require medical attention.

Because Dr. Arena has become one of

the Nation's leading authorities on this problem, his findings have gone far beyond his own medical practice and the medical campus at Duke, where he is professor of pediatrics and community health services. In 1965, he wrote a major book, "Dangers to Children and Youth," and has also written many other articles.

Dr. Arena is keenly aware of the major role of parental concern and in the new pamphlet cites the ways parents must be vigilant. For instance, he notes that hunger or fatigue generally make children more susceptible to accidents. A sudden change in family environment, or even tension between parents, can also contribute to accidents. Dr. Arena also points out how parents can recognize the telltale signs of a trouble-prone adolescent.

Dr. Arena has served in many posts of high distinction. He is a past president of the American Association of Poison Control Centers and is currently a member of the Council on Family Health's Medical Advisory Board. But I am sure that he would consider it his highest honor to be known simply as a man who wants to help children and their parents.

The Council on Family Health, sponsored as a public service by the manufacturers of medicines, is currently distributing this booklet to health and safety organizations throughout the country. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to bring this effort to the attention of my colleagues and to salute Dr. Arena in his goal of making life safer for our children.

**COMPENSATING AUTHORS FOR THE USE OF THEIR BOOKS BY LIBRARIES**

**HON. OGDEN R. REID**  
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, February 27, 1973

Mr. REID. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to establish a commission to study the feasibility and the possible methods of compensating authors for the use of their books by libraries. Such "lending royalties," if found appropriate by the commission, would be provided by the Federal Government.

At present, there would seem to be an inequity which authors face; although a copy of his book may be read by hundreds of people who borrow it from their library, he receives only one royalty when the copy is purchased by the library.

Several European countries have recognized this inequity and have instituted a system of paying authors lending royalties. Great Britain is now studying the establishment of such a system.

The commission shall include the Librarian of Congress and ten other members, who will report back to Congress and the President within 18 months from the date of enactment of this bill.

In making the study, the commission is authorized to evaluate the systems presently in effect in Sweden and Den-

mark and to consider all questions on feasibility and methods which could be set up to compensate authors for the readership of their books. If found feasible, the commission would be expected to study avenues of financing the lending royalties—whether, for instance, funds should be channeled through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Library of Congress, the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, or another unit.

I commend this bill to the attention of my colleagues.

**WE NEED BRAINPOWER**

**HON. DAN DANIEL**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, February 27, 1973

Mr. DAN DANIEL. Mr. Speaker, it is already obvious that most of the work during the current session of Congress will involve budgetary matters. The recommendations made by the administration in an attempt to balance the budget are far-reaching. The committees of Congress have a responsibility to evaluate and analyze these recommendations to bring forth a legislative budget which will preserve our economy and at the same time, provide the means for carrying out the necessary Government programs.

Many fine articles and columns have been written on this problem but none that I have seen grasps the problem or sets the tone more cogently than that of an editorial which appeared in the February 8 edition of the Lynchburg News of Lynchburg, Va. This editorial entitled "We Need Brainpower" strikes at the heart of the problem which, in my opinion, will become in future years even greater than it is today, unless something is done to change the present system.

We simply cannot continue to spend and spend without there being a day of reckoning. The capacity of our people to sustain greater taxation is obviously limited and it is high time that the best minds in this Nation be brought together to deal with this gigantic problem.

What the Hoover Commission accomplished two decades ago in simplifying certain functions of the Government now needs to be applied to the process of budget making.

I include the editorial herein with my remarks and commend it to the reading of the Members of the House:

**WE NEED BRAINPOWER**

Last year President Nixon asked the Congress to impose a \$250 billion ceiling on Federal expenditures. The Congress angrily refused.

This year the President has submitted a budget calling for \$268.7 billion in Federal expenditures. This represents \$12.7 billion more than anticipated revenues. It is nearly \$19 billion more than the ceiling the Congress rejected last year. Nevertheless, this Congress has been denouncing the President for ignoring the "needs" of America.

Since 1932 the Congresses of the United States have attempted to solve the problems