Authors League of America (1973): Report 01

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February 27, 1973

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks

E 1067

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 immediately felt, but it is something that is bought. To me, the price of freedom is self-control and discipline. Without discipline a person under stress, 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 were the immediate prices paid at Valley Forge and at Bunker Hill, we would like to have the gains from these victories.

Aronn, and himself practicing from toxic syndromes—how tragedy can be avoided.

Dr. Arena has become the leading cause of death in children in the United States. In 1965, he wrote a pamphlet that the power of parental concern and in the new health services. In 1965, he wrote "Dangers to Children and Youth," and has also written many other articles.

Dr. Arena is keenly aware of the major role of parents in the health education of their children, as 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 this highest honor to be known simply as a man who wants to help children and their parents.

The Council on Family Health, sponsored by professional and public service agencies, 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. ODGDEN 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 compensation and royalty system for 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, the person borrowing it 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 Denmark 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 their systems and consider lending royalties—whether, for instance, funds should be channeled through the Department of 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. DANIEL. Mr. Speaker, it is already obvious that most of the work during the current session of Congress will involve budgetary matters. The recommendations of the administration in an attempt to balance the budget are far reaching. The committees of Congress have a responsibility to study and analyze the 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 grapples the problem or sets the tone more cogently than that of an editorial which appeared in the February 6 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 support 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 determined to make the President for ignoring the "needs" of America.

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