

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

米国管理下の南西諸島状況雑件 沖縄関係 米国関係
（議員等発言(2)（講演、記者会見等）

メタデータ	言語: 出版者: 公開日: 2019-02-14 キーワード (Ja): キーワード (En): 作成者: - メールアドレス: 所属:
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/43840

パード上院議員投書(昭四六、八、四)

1. SCOPE

Programs in mental illness should cover a broad range of activities including prevention; active treatment; both inpatient and out-patient; rehabilitation and long-term care and here should be continuing evaluation of all programs. Collateral services to families of the mentally ill should be included.

We cannot accept another insurance program which, in the name of economy does not in fact insure individuals against intolerable losses. This is neither inhumane nor financially defensible.

2. LIMITATIONS

There should be no limitations as to age, sex or condition. Any limits on mental health services should be structured to encourage the development of community mental health centers and to discourage over-utilization on the part of the patient or the provider. Limitations should be determined by regulations based on clinical experience and subject to approval of Citizens' Boards.

3. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Payment should be provided for individual visits to psychiatrists and other qualified therapists. There should be no patient fee or co-insurance for at least the first seven visits per spell of illness.

4. CLINICAL OUT-PATIENT SERVICES

There should be full compensation for services rendered in qualified clinics, or comprehensive mental health centers. Home visits by qualified staff members of such facilities should also be covered. Reimbursed services in a clinical out-patient setting should include services provided by all personnel necessary to the treatment program.

5. PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION

Costs of partial hospitalization should be fully paid without regard to the setting, subject only to qualification.

6. IN-PATIENT SERVICES

Provisions for coverage of in-patient services should be structured to encourage:

(a) Evolution and development of comprehensive community mental health centers, and

(b) Improvement of public mental hospitals.

There should be a requirement that these two systems be adequately linked so as to provide a continuum of services to all.

7. PRESCRIBED DRUGS

Prescribed drugs should be available without separate charge to the consumer.

8. EDUCATION AND CONSULTATION

Research and evaluation

The important functions of education, consultation, research and evaluation should continue to be funded through grant mechanisms. They should be encouraged in all mental health settings.

9. MANPOWER AND TRAINING

To be truly effective, any final plan must automatically influence and facilitate the recruitment, training and geographical distribution of all categories of manpower necessary to a comprehensive mental health program.

10. CITIZENS' BOARDS

There should be boards of citizens with ultimate responsibility for governing the program. They should set standards and establish continuing vigorous evaluation of all vendors. This must include both individuals and organizations who seek payment under National Health Insurance.

There should be substantial representation on all the Citizens' Boards from professional and lay persons with knowledge in mental health and mental illness. Laymen so serving should not be engaged in providing services to the mentally ill and should constitute a majority of the Boards.

11. METHOD OF PAYMENT

The program must permit participation by qualified providers with options as to prepayment or compensation for services rendered.

As programs emerge which are demonstrably more efficient than others they should be rewarded by preferential funding.

12. DISCRIMINATION

No vendor should be qualified who refuses services to any one because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ability to pay.

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM

HON. RALPH METCALFE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1971

Mr. METCALFE. Mr. Speaker, I have heard a lot about the model cities program on this floor—pro and con. I have read a lot about it in the papers, pro and con. I have seen a lot in my district—

Last Saturday, while visiting the First Congressional District of the city which I have the pleasure to represent, I participated in a major event of the Chicago model cities program and feel obligated to briefly share my views with you who passed the model cities enabling legislation.

As part of the event there was a parade sponsored by the Chicago model cities near South Citizen's Council, residents of the area who participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of the Chicago program. I wish that every one of you could have been there to see what was one of the most remarkable exhibits of citizen government cooperation that I have ever seen. The citizens had the participation of almost every major public agency. In attendance were department heads, commissioners, and employees of many city departments as well as neighborhood and citywide community leaders.

The enthusiasm of everyone involved is the main reason that the Chicago program has been heralded by Federal model cities officials as the best model cities program in the country.

The Chicago program encompasses four neighborhoods. In my area, Near South, a consumer service and education center was established and has made 551 inspections of consumer goods, handled 58 complaints, been responsible for 52 arrests and made 25 referrals to other agencies.

Ten target area residents are being trained as building managers in the Community Building Maintenance Corps. Twenty-three others are being trained related maintenance trades.

As a result of Project Threshold, homeownership program, 19 target area residents have purchased homes, nine are waiting to close deals on their homes and 58 are now being processed for possible purchase.

The model cities program has purchased two ambulances and located them in my district to transport residents to the county hospital. The Haniel Hale Williams Comprehensive Health Center

was recently opened at Provident Hospital, a hospital that has become an institution in the black community and has recently been fighting for its survival. The new health center at Provident has been servicing an average of 30 residents per day during its first 3 weeks of operation.

One hundred and forty-nine residents have been employed as community service aides. As a result, 78 are currently enrolled in the GED program, nine have received GED certificates, 33 are enrolled in college, and three have passed the test for regular policemen.

The program has provided funds for the opening of two youth service homes for delinquents which have serviced 21 youngsters and provides employment for six target area residents.

Model cities has established day care centers in my district which provide service to 305 children and employ 46 model cities residents. It has also licensed 29 private homes in the target area for day care which have served 253 persons.

Twenty-six leisure time projects operated by groups, agencies, and institutions in my district have been funded by model cities with a total participation of 38,000—21,133 alleys have been serviced, 2,056,230 tons of refuse have been collected, 780 tons of bulky trash have been collected and 2,278 curb miles of street were swept as a result of the model cities program. The litter patrol has issued 624 penalties, cleaned 432 vacant lots, issued 2,507 warnings and swept 1,169 curb miles. This is all in addition to the regular city service.

The public library has loaned approximately 45,000 books to students in the target area as a result of the model cities augmentative library program.

The co-plus program has concentrated funds in three target area schools thereby increasing the per pupil expenditure to \$1,500 and lowering the pupil-teacher ratio to 6 to 1. This program has in addition employed over 150 target area residents as teacher aides and in other para-professional occupations.

In addition, the school has constructed Schomes—an amalgam of the words school and home—that provide day care and preschool education to 360 children and also employ target area residents as aides.

The free breakfast and lunch programs have served over 13,000 meals to the youngsters in 37 schools.

There are just a few examples of what has happened in my district. Similar strides have been made in each of the other three model cities areas of Chicago.

ABANDONMENT OF OKINAWA

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 4, 1971

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the Chicago Tribune of July 21 included in its letters to the editor column a most thoughtful letter by Mr. Eugene L. McHarry, a former mortar gunner in the 96th Infantry Division.

Mr. McHarry voices his concern lest the United States take precipitate action in abandoning the island of Okinawa.

As noted by Mr. McHarry, the United States and in particular the 96th Infantry Division, paid dearly to establish our position on that island.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of Mr. McHarry's letter, entitled "Keep Okinawa," be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

KEEP OKINAWA

HAVANA, ILL.—The signing on June 17 of a treaty renouncing our complete control of Okinawa within two years may be an even greater catastrophe for the United States [and also for Japan] than Pearl Harbor.

The status of this strategic island was determined by the 1951 treaty of peace with Japan. It gave the United States complete administrative authority. Today, after U.S. expenditure of \$2 billion, Okinawa is our most important single military base complex in the entire Far East. Only last year we poured \$260 million more into it.

We can be grateful that Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. of Virginia introduced the Senate resolution requiring that any change in the Japanese peace treaty be ratified by the Senate. As Sen. Byrd remarked, "How can we support our Pacific guarantees, as we claim we will, and also surrender our facilities?"

We of the 96th Infantry Division, which lost 7,222 in killed and wounded—the heaviest losses of any of the six divisions in the terrible battle for Okinawa—insist that our determination on the final disposition of this strategic island bastion of Okinawa be given a duly weighted consideration by the Senate.

To preserve the freedom won in our victory we must insist that the Senate withhold approval of an executive decision relinquishing full control of this vital base as long as Communist-imperialist Russia and China support invasions in Southeast Asia.

EUGENE L. MCHARRY,
Ex-mortar gunner, 96th Division.

GAS SUPPLY SQUEEZE

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 4, 1971

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the natural gas supply shortage is not merely threatening. It is here and now.

One after another, the major gas companies have announced that they will be unable to take on any new, large industrial consumers due to lack of additional supplies. A large gas distributor in Ohio has notified its industry customers that they must be prepared to cut their consumption of gas by 10 to 20 percent. In my State of New York, the Public Service Commission has reported a gas supply shortage this year of 25 billion cubic feet, which will probably be doubled in 1972. These are not isolated examples.

This is an extremely serious matter to the consuming public. More than 140 million people in the U.S. depend upon natural gas for domestic and industrial

fuel and for the generation of electric power. Natural gas provides a third of the Nation's energy needs.

Gas is also the great growth fuel. Its consumption has been increasing at a rate of 6.6 percent a year, as compared with 4.6 percent for oil and 1.1 percent for coal.

But even as demand has pushed steadily upward, discoveries of new gas supplies have rapidly declined. The United States proven reserves, excluding Alaska, went down last year for the 3d consecutive year.

This does not mean that our gas reserves are approaching the point of exhaustion. Sixty percent of the Nation's natural gas remains to be found, according to estimates by the National Petroleum Council.

Until these new supplies are discovered and developed, however, their value to consumers remains only potential, not actual. The trouble is that the effort to find new gas fields has slowed down alarmingly in recent years. That slowdown, coupled with the steadily increasing demand for gas, is at the root of the present supply crisis.

Much of the incentive for gas producers to expand costly and uncertain explorations for additional supplies of gas has gradually withered away.

The key question now is: What can be done to restore the necessary incentive?

Part of the answer will be provided by making the gas producers' sales contracts with interstate pipeline companies valid and binding.

They are not now valid and binding. The regulatory policies followed by the Federal Power Commission permit that agency to change the terms of such contracts at any time, even though they were originally approved by the Commission.

Clouds of uncertainty hang over every contract between producer and interstate pipeline. Even after the contract is signed and approved, the producer does not know for sure what price he will be paid for his gas. He does not know how long he will be paid an agreed-upon price. He does not know how much gas he will be called on to deliver to the pipeline. And he does not know how long he will be required to make deliveries.

Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that producers are discouraged from pressing the search for new supplies. Also, it is not surprising that more and more gas is sold in the State where produced since interstate sales contracts are not subject to these uncertainties. And it is understandable that investment sources have turned away from the gas industry.

Mr. Speaker, these unfavorable developments are of direct concern to the people of my own district, where much gas is consumed and none is produced. Their adverse effects extend to all consumers throughout the Nation. Unfortunately, the situation will get worse, not better, unless something is done.

H.R. 2513, which I introduced in the House last January, represents an attempt at a beginning toward doing something. By making contracts between producers and interstate pipelines valid and binding on all parties concerned, it would

remove some of the uncertainties which now hamper the search for new gas supplies.

My bill does not propose to take away the control authority of the Federal Power Commission. Producer-pipeline contracts would continue to be submitted to the Commission for approval, conditional approval, or disapproval. Only approval, or approval after stipulated conditions were met, would place a contract into binding effect. Commission disapproval would void it.

The big difference from the existing situation is that once a contract was signed and approved, the producer would know what to expect. This is not too much to ask.

Enactment of H.R. 2513, a "validity of contract" measure, will be at least a start toward meeting the gas shortage crisis that looms over the Nation.

REV. EDDY IE SWIESON ADDRESSES
CAPITOL HILL STAFF PRAYER
GROUP

HON. MARK O. HATFIELD

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 4, 1971

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a speech recently made to the Capitol Hill Staff Prayer Group by Rev. Eddy Ie Swieson, who is associate pastor of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Bethesda, Md.

This is the church I frequently attend when I am in Washington. Mr. Swieson was invited to speak to the breakfast group by the group's president, Homer McMurray, to share with them his concern about our American society today. I invite the attention of Senators to this interesting and provocative commentary on today's society.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WHAT DESTROYS A SOCIETY?—ECCLESIASTES 3: 1-13

What concerns you most—when you think of our American society today?

1. Is it the young, because many of them defy and depart from our sacred and cherished traditions?

2. Is it morality, because there is so much emphasis on sex appeal and freedom of sexual experience?

3. Is it economy, because there is such a wide and unbridgeable gap between the haves and the have-nots?

4. Is it our diminishing religious inheritance, because, proportionately there are increasing religious drop-outs, as well as growing religious indifference in our nation?

Certainly, these are basic issues which presently plague our society at large, and our immediate community!

However, there is something else which is far more destructive and diabolical of which unfortunately many of us are unaware. Instead, we hail it with great admiration and acceptance!

Our course, it can serve as a great blessing—when rightly applied!

But—when applied indiscriminately and universally, it can be harmful! It destroys human sensitivity—

秘密表示 (朱印)
平

部数指示	発信用	執務用	備考
主信	/	/	
付			
属			

昭和46年8月19日
 発信日
 処理日
 発着日
 タイプ
 検査

文書課長 (印) 公 信 案 (分類)

公 信 番 号	米比1 第 204 号	公 信 日 付	昭和46年8月19日
大 臣	主 管	起 案 日	昭和46年8月16日
政 務 次 官	アメリカ局長	起 案 者	三田村
事 務 次 官	参 事 官	電 話 番 号	2498
外 務 審 議 官	北米才一課長		
外 務 審 議 官			
官 房 長			
協 議 先			
受 信 者	在 沖 縄 高 瀬 大 使	発 信 者	木村 大臣 臨時代理
写 送 付 先		(希 望 発 送 日)	
件 名	公 信 転 報 (ハト上院議員が議事録に掲載した 沖縄返還反対の投書)		

GA-2 19 外務省 回覧番号

米比1 第 204 号
 昭和46年8月19日

沖縄復帰準備委員会
 日本国政府代表 殿

外 務 大 臣

公 信 転 報 (ハト上院議員が議事録に掲載した 沖縄返還反対の投書)

本件に関する下記公信 (/) 通を転報する。

記

77年8月10日 米 発本大臣 あて 第7225号

付 属 添 付

GA-4

外務省