

TITLE II—STATE MANDATORY HOSPITAL COST CONTAINMENT PROGRAMS AND ENFORCEMENT

PART A—APPROVAL OF STATE MANDATORY PROGRAMS AND EXEMPTIONS FROM RESTRICTIONS

Page 154, line 5, strike out "211" and insert in lieu thereof "201".

Page 155, line 12, strike out "322(3)" and insert in lieu thereof "322(2)".

Page 156, amend lines 11 through 16 to read as follows:

(c) (1) There shall be exempted from any restriction under section 115(d)(1) any agreement, under section 1866 of the Social Security Act of a hospital in a State, which begins in a year in which a State mandatory hospital cost containment program for the State has been approved under this section.

Page 157, line 15, strike out "212" and insert in lieu thereof "202".

Page 158, amend lines 14 through 17 to read as follows:

SEC. 203. The Secretary may exempt hospitals from the application of the restriction of section 115(d)(1) if he determines that—

Page 159, strike out line 3 and all that follows through page 166, line 11 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

PART B—ENFORCEMENT

Page 166, line 14, strike out "222" and insert in lieu thereof "211".

Page 166, strike out the dash at the end of line 19 and all that follows through page 167, line 5 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "which is exempted from a restriction under section 115(d)(1) because the hospital is located in a State with a mandatory hospital cost containment program approved under part A, to the extent that the reimbursement exceeds the limit prescribed under such program".

Page 167, strike out the dash on line 12 and all that follows through line 23 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "which is exempted from a restriction under section 115(d)(1) because the hospital is located in a State with a mandatory hospital cost containment program approved under part A, to the extent that the reimbursement exceeds the limit prescribed under such program".

Page 171, line 21, strike out "part A of title II" and insert in lieu thereof "section 115(d)(1)".

Page 172, line 8, strike out ", modify,".

Page 173, strike out line 3 and all that follows through page 174, line 20.

Page 174, line 22, strike out "314" and insert in lieu thereof "313".

Page 178, line 15, strike out "315" and insert in lieu thereof "314".

Page 181, line 15, strike out "and shall not" and all that follows through "title II" on line 18.

Page 182, amend lines 20 through 23 to read as follows:

(3) restrictions under section 155(d)(1) on entering into agreements under section 1866 of the Social Security Act shall not apply to agreements entered into for periods beginning after 1984; and

Page 182, line 25, strike out "315(b)" and insert in lieu thereof "314(b)".

Page 183, lines 4 and 8, strike out "314" and "314(c)(1)", respectively, and insert in lieu thereof "313" and "313(c)(1)", respectively.

Page 185, strike out line 7 and all that follows through page 186, line 2, and redesignate succeeding paragraphs accordingly.

Page 103, line 5, strike out "211" and insert in lieu thereof "201".

Page 188, strike out line 23 and all that follows through page 189, line 22, and redesignate succeeding paragraphs accordingly.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CORA GRAHAM—50 YEARS WITH LEGAL AID FOUNDATION

HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, November 8, 1979, Cora Graham, a most important lady, is being honored with a surprise luncheon to commemorate the 50th anniversary of her employment with the Los Angeles Legal Aid Foundation.

Cora Graham is a symbol of the efforts that the lawyers of southern California and the Los Angeles community have made throughout the last half century to provide legal counsel for those people who could not afford it.

Cora came to Los Angeles from the great State of Montana and began working at the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles as a legal secretary on November 4, 1929, just a short time after the office first opened. She has been the mainstay of that office since that time, becoming office manager in 1957. In the 1950's, she was instrumental in the establishment of the Lawyers' Wives of Los Angeles, a charitable organization, whose principal purpose was to sponsor fund-raising activities for the support of the Legal Aid Foundation.

Over the years the foundation, and Cora, have encouraged countless lawyers to give of their time and knowledge, on a strictly and purely pro bono basis, to provide legal services to those who have needed them, without cost whatsoever. The thousands of lawyers who have been involved in providing legal services to the poor through the Legal Aid Foundation in Los Angeles have come to know and respect Cora Graham.

I am happy to note that in spite of Cora's 50 years with the Legal Aid Foundation, the surprise luncheon today marks only that anniversary. Cora is not retiring, she will continue her valuable contribution to our society. Mr. Speaker, I know that you and my colleagues join me in wishing this dedicated woman, Cora Graham, the best on this occasion and in the years to come.●

THE ELDERLY AND DISABLED HOME HEATING RELIEF ACT OF 1979

HON. THOMAS B. EVANS, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. EVANS of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which is of major importance to millions of American households. "The Elderly and Disabled Home Heating Relief Act of 1979" will provide assistance to low-income elderly and disabled households to meet the skyrocketing costs of energy used for home heating.

While few Americans are having an easy time adjusting to the tremendous increases in their heating bills, several groups in our society are bearing a disproportionate load of the burden. The soaring prices of home heating oil and other fuels will leave millions of low-income disabled and senior citizens without enough money to heat their homes through the cold winter months ahead. Since OPEC began raising its oil prices 5 years ago, these two groups have been paying increasingly higher prices to meet their basic household needs.

The elderly and disabled, who live from month to month on fixed incomes, are particularly hard hit because their limited budgets already go for only the

fundamental necessities of life. They simply do not have the option of cutting back on nonessential items. As the winter heating season begins, prices for certain home heating fuels have already risen as much as 100 percent. Electric costs will also rise in response to the increase in the cost of oil used for generating purposes. Many low-income households will now be paying upwards of 50 percent more of their meager family budgets to heat their homes during the winter season.

The dramatic increases in the price of household energy have thrust millions of elderly and disabled citizens into a frightening dilemma. Since heat is a necessity of life in many parts of the country, rising energy costs will present many of these people with the unacceptable choice of either eating or staying warm. In the 20th century, no one in the United States should have to face this intolerable choice. Because the disturbing economics of energy may easily cause death among the low-income elderly and disabled, the Congress has a clear responsibility to provide financial assistance to those groups in society who are in the greatest danger of freezing, starving or both.

While I am extremely pleased that the Congress has moved so swiftly to increase the amount of funds available for the energy crisis assistance programs, I believe that we should look to the future and begin studying alternative approaches to providing help to the most needy households. The bill I am introducing today would provide such assistance by granting a refundable tax credit to utilities and the suppliers of other forms of heating fuels that reduce their bills to low-income elderly and disabled persons.

Those eligible for assistance would be persons who are age 60 or above or dis-

● This "buller" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

abled and whose household income does not exceed 125 percent of the Federal poverty level. This would include single individuals whose income is up to \$4,250 per year and couples whose income is up to \$5,625 per year. It is estimated that some 5.5 million individuals and some 1.7 million households would be eligible for assistance under this innovative program. In the event an eligible individual is living as a dependent with their relatives, the income of the head of the household would be applied against this near-poverty threshold.

Eligible persons would have their fuel bills reduced by 25 percent below the regular price during the winter heating season. The utilities or other participating firms could claim a credit that would compensate for the revenues lost as a result of providing the price reductions to such persons. The credit would be refundable so that companies whose tax liability is less than the cost to them of participating in the program would receive a cash refund. This refund could be paid quarterly to lessen the cash flow problems which might hinder some of the smaller companies.

The advantages of this innovative approach to dealing with the annual heating problems of the elderly and disabled are its administrative simplicity, its relatively modest cost, and the fact that it can efficiently and directly provide benefits to all persons who meet the eligibility requirements. The eligibility provisions would be based for the most part on existing programs which verify income, age or disability, namely food stamps, SSI and social security. To the maximum extent possible, administrative procedures would be designed that relied on current records and information to identify eligible individuals and provide them with identification that establishes their eligibility for fuel cost reductions. Thus, a separate income verification procedure would not be necessary for most of those eligible for the programs. Those eligible individuals who are not already known to the various Government agencies would be identified and certified through aggressive outreach programs conducted by these same Federal, State, and local agencies.

The administrative impact on the utilities and other energy suppliers would be minimal since their responsibility would be limited to recording the identities and reducing the bills of the households determined to be eligible and supplied by the designated Government agencies.

Mr. Speaker, the elderly and disabled face a very serious crisis this winter and for the foreseeable future, so long as energy costs remain critically high. The legislation I am introducing today addresses itself in a comprehensive and efficient manner to this crisis. The distribution of benefits is strictly based on established income criteria, and the actual weather patterns and energy usage in a given State. I believe this legislation goes a long way toward reducing the administrative complexities and eliminating the disincentives against participation by eligible individuals which clearly

exist in the present energy assistance programs. Perhaps most importantly this proposal will get the greatest amount of the available assistance into the hands of those in our society who need it the most: the low-income elderly and disabled. ●

GREATER MIAMI COMMUNITY TO HONOR PETER KOUCHALAKOS

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, on November 24, greater Miami community leaders and friends will pay tribute to Mr. Peter Kouchalacos, with the benefits of the dinner to go to the AHEPA Home and Scholarship Fund in Miami.

Mr. Kouchalacos, known affectionately as "Mr. K," has recently retired after serving 32 years in the greater Miami public school system. Mr. K was that unique member of the teaching profession who established a special rapport with his students. Long after they graduated, those who were privileged to have come under his tutelage remember and respect what they learned from him about growing up, self-discipline and service in behalf of others.

Not only was Mr. K a full-time and dedicated teacher and school administrator, but he was also—and remains—one of the most active and energetic members of the Greek-American civic organization, AHEPA. At the local, State and national levels, Mr. K has been one of the leaders of this fine organization and he has given unstintingly of his time and money to further the many charitable causes which it supports.

Mr. K has also been an active participant in other community matters. Through his leadership and enthusiasm he has rallied the effort and support of his friends to help many activities.

Mr. K and his family have been close friends and associates of the Fascells for many, many years. He has served as chairman and is a member of my citizens rating board, which chooses my nominees to the U.S. service academies. He is also in charge of coordinating with high schools, counselors and parents my selection of pages who will work with the Congress.

He is a fine father, a devoted husband and a great friend. An outstanding teacher and administrator, he has a special place in his life for young people and they for him.

He is proud of his Greek heritage and Greeks are proud of Peter Kouchalacos. That is why it is particularly appropriate that the dinner on the 24th is a tribute to him and the funds will go to the AHEPA Home and Scholarship Fund in Miami. Because of his work in AHEPA, Mr. K has friends all over the United States. I join with these many friends from around the country and the thousands in Miami to say thanks to Peter Kouchalacos for all he has done and to

say that the human qualities he possesses are an inspiration to all of us. ●

DR. STANLEY J. BRODY SPEAKS ON MENTAL HEALTH AND THE ELDERLY

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, on April 23 and 24 of this year, the Select Committee on Aging held the first National Conference on Mental Health and the Elderly. I would like to recognize the efforts of Dr. Stanley J. Brody, leader of the conference task force on Service Integration and Coordination, who, I believe, did not receive recognition in the task force reports in the recently released transcript of the conference proceedings.

Dr. Brody is a noted and highly respected personality in his field in the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at the University of Pennsylvania. The depth of his knowledge and his strong commitment to improving the lives of older people is reflected in the quality of the recommendations which emerged from his task force. Dr. Brody unselfishly contributed 2 days of his valuable time to guiding the task force in shaping the recommendations which follow, and I want to express my sincere gratitude to him.

The task force addressed issues of financing first, in order to make available a sufficient number of alternatives and a spectrum of services to meet the continuum of mental health needs of the elderly. We arrived at a list of seven recommendations, because of a tie in the vote.

The first recommendation calls for adequate funding being provided for acute and chronic mental illness, equal to that provided for acute and chronic physical illness, with increased support for community assessment and outpatient treatment. This is to decrease unnecessary and inappropriate institutionalization.

With regard to this recommendation, it is implied that mental health care should be financed at least equal to physical health care, but does not intend to exclude financing for selected activities unique to mental health needs.

The legislation that would be affected includes titles XVI, XVIII, XIX and XX of the Social Security Act.

The second recommendation is for joint planning and management of mental health, social, and income maintenance services at the State and local levels, including such agencies as the AAA's, community mental health centers, VA's, and HSA's. Again, by "management," it is meant an adherence to a joint planning mechanism among agencies, leading to an arrangement of services, without necessarily requiring, at this point, integration.

The legislation involved would be the

Community Mental Health Centers Act and the Comprehensive Health Planning Act of 1964, Public Law 93-641.

The third recommendation is to create incentives for the encouragement of informal support systems and for the linkage with the formal support systems utilizing established networks.

The informal supports are defined as family, friends, and neighbors; while the formal supports are defined as structured organized services provided by institutions or agencies. Title III of the Older Americans Act and the Internal Revenue Service legislation would be affected to implement this.

The fourth recommendation is that there be fixed leadership responsibility for convening for policymaking at the Federal level.

The fifth recommendation is that individual comprehensive needs and resource assessments be provided with adequate funding. "Assessment" is here defined as evaluation of health, social, and psychological performance, as well as the functional capacity for performance. Title XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act are the primary pieces of legislation affected.

Recommendation six, uniform eligibility at the Federal level; the task force advises that there be a comprehensive review of all eligibility requirements for access to services supported by Federal funds. Without any specific reference to legislation, the task force wanted to advise Congress to maintain this kind of vigilance in working through future legislation.

The seventh recommendation is that there be shared case management and monitoring on behalf of elderly individuals. "Shared management" was defined as the participation of consumer and provider in the prescription and implementation of the care plans. "Monitoring" was defined as the maintenance of responsibility for addressing the identified problems until the care plan is appropriately implemented.

Title III of the Older Americans Act, the Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1965, as amended, titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act, and the 1978 amendments of the Rehabilitation Act are the legislation affected.●

TRIBUTE TO HON. JUANITA M. KREPS

HON. ROBERT DUNCAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 31, 1979

● Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in wishing Mrs. Juanita M. Kreps farewell—for I hope that she does "fare well" on her return to North Carolina. It has been an honor for me to work with such a distinguished Cabinet member as Mrs. Kreps, and we all recognize the loss to the U.S. Department of Commerce. I should like to thank her for doing such

an excellent job—and to wish her all the very best upon her return to Duke University. ●

DO YOU WANT LESS GOVERNMENT CONTROL? IF SO, THE SOLUTION IS INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

HON. DANIEL B. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. DANIEL B. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, on October 17, 1979, the Wall Street Journal published an excellent article about the need for unlimited personal responsibility as a replacement for ever-increasing Government social programs. As a strong believer in limited Government, I am often asked, "who will help the poor people if the Government doesn't continue to subsidize them?" The proper Judaic-Christian response is, of course, that there should be unlimited individual, family, church, and community responsibility.

If people do not step up and assume responsibility for the plight of distressed neighbors, then the people will come to rely exclusively on the Government for whatever moneys, goods and services it cares to give them. This is an extremely dangerous step for, as former President Gerald Ford so often pointed out, the Government that is capable of giving you everything is also the one that can take away everything.

In order to insure that we do not some day have an all pervasive Government in the United States, we must, as individual citizens, assume some social responsibilities. There is an old saying that if you give a man a fish, he can eat for a day, but if you teach a man to fish, he can eat for a lifetime.

We must teach others to fish, for if we do not, then the Government will soon take on the responsibility of supplying us with our daily needs. Thus, the Government will unburden us of our responsibilities, but it will also alleviate us of our freedom.

The choice today is between freedom and responsibility, or complete governmental responsibility and no individual freedom. Mr. Randy Rader, the legislative director for my colleague and brother, Congressman PHILIP M. CRANE, clearly explains the full implications of this choice in his article, "The Burdens of Cutting Back on Government." I commend Mr. Rader's comments to the attention of my colleagues at this point.

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 17, 1979]

THE BURDENS OF CUTTING BACK ON GOVERNMENT

(By Randall R. Rader)

On a recent night I suffered one of those introspective moments when I was compelled to reevaluate if a philosophy of limited government is worth the worry.

I had just returned from an exhausting choir practice. My conscience felt a pang when my eyes fell on the unanswered letter from my parents. Lisa, my adopted black daughter, was loudly vocalizing her displeasure with the circumstances of the moment. Larke, the world's cutest four-year-old

blonde, would not wait another minute for her nightly bedtime story. The open Sunday School manual on the kitchen table was a grim reminder that my lesson was not yet prepared. Tomorrow my softball team entered the all-day playoffs in the morning and the evening featured another choir rehearsal.

These various demands converged on me in an instant. Just the thought of straining to reach another high A, composing letters to my parents, changing diapers, putting a new twist into the "Three Bears," searching for elusive Bible passages, or chasing fly balls in centerfield sent me stumbling for my easy chair.

Each of these demands is an integral part of my effort to live according to principles of limited government. If an individual really shares Jefferson's view ("That government is best that governs least"), he must make provision in his own life to take responsibility for essential services that government should not be allowed to monopolize.

For example, no civilized society will deny that art is necessary to inspire and uplift the human mind and spirit. Therefore, if we citizens do not devote ourselves to creativity, the government will tax everyone (force us) to set up an agency to subsidize artists.

But forced government programs cannot satisfy the real need for ennobling art. Creativity cannot be forced; artists need absolute freedom to develop sensitivity (often through personal sacrifice) to the symbols and truths they elucidate. Hence, I sing tenor several nights a week on top of a cramped schedule.

No charitable society will allow the aged to suffer deprivations when they can no longer care for themselves. Therefore, if we do not care for our own parents or the elderly in our greater family units, the government will tax everyone (force us) to set up massive nursing home programs. But forced government programs cannot meet the real needs of the aged. Love cannot be forced; the elderly need the love and respect of their posterity as much as they need food and shelter. Hence, I must strengthen my ties to my own parents.

No enlightened society overlooks that counselling is necessary to train youth to accept responsibility. Therefore, if we do not see that our own children are schooled in the principles we have experienced as the basis for worthwhile living, the government will tax everyone (force us) to subsidize mandatory counselling sessions for teenage youth. But forced government programs cannot meet the real needs of youth. Will to learn and desire to develop a well-rounded attitude toward life cannot be forced; young people need the guidance of loving parents (long before they are teenagers). Hence, Larke gets a nightly dose of love from her father.

No self-respecting society will deny that all men are of equal worth and deserve equal respect. Therefore, if we do not openly welcome all qualified citizens regardless of race into our civic associations, schools, and clubs, the government will tax everyone (force us) to bus students and institute civil rights lawsuits. But government cannot eliminate racial discrimination because by taking sides in any racial conflict it is giving the force of law to, and thereby perpetuating, distinctions based on race.

No merciful society will leave abandoned children without some means of support. Therefore, if we do not open our homes to parentless children, the government will tax everyone (force us) to create a national system of foster homes. But forced government programs cannot meet the real needs of parentless children. Parenting cannot be forced; these children need more than a bed and three meals a day. Hence, Lisa gets an affectionate kiss with every diaper change.

No ethical society will refuse to accept

that some moral standards are essential to its survival. Therefore, if churches and families do not teach honesty, the government must tax everyone (force us) to set up expensive crime prevention programs. But government programs cannot meet real needs of youth and mature alike for moral guidelines. Lasting respect for the property and persons of others cannot be forced; youth and mature alike need motivating clergy and friends to care enough about them to present them with constructive alternatives to destructive behavior. Hence, my duty as a Sunday School teacher cannot be taken lightly.

No humane nation wants to leave others to endure poor health, the specter of a life with pain. Therefore, if we do not eat correctly, exercise regularly, avoid harmful agents (cigarettes, narcotics and the like) to remain healthy, the government will tax everyone (force us) to create an unwieldy national health program. Hence, softball season will be followed by basketball for me.

I am not suggesting that government has no role in meeting individual and social needs. Instead it should have a very limited role. It should be a last line of defense.

If we profess a philosophy of limited government, we profess in the same breath a faith in unlimited personal responsibility. When I arrived home last night, that thought made me tired. Yet everything worth having in life must be earned: health, respect, creativity, friendship, and so forth. Government cannot meet the need because, in most instances, the need is for personal effort or activity or growth. If we do not believe in pervasive government, we must believe in pervasive individual, family, church and community responsibility. ●

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MORTGAGE CRISIS

HON. JOSEPH L. FISHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for legislation that is being proposed by members of the House Committee on the District of Columbia to alleviate the crisis in the mortgage lending business in the District of Columbia.

There have been questions raised about the validity of emergency legislation passed by the District of Columbia Council to raise the maximum allowable yield on mortgage loans. Although the city council has now approved permanent legislation on this subject, it cannot go into effect until sometime next year because it must undergo a waiting period while Congress takes 30 legislative days to review it. In the meantime no mortgage loans can be made in the District of Columbia. This is a serious blow to the financial and real estate communities in the Washington area and to all allied businesses as well as to all those seeking such loans.

Similar bills aimed at waiving the 30-day waiting period have been drafted by our colleagues on the District of Columbia Committee. I understand that the committee will meet tomorrow—Thursday—morning to consider this legislation. The specific approach to this problem will have to be decided by the committee. But I want to commend the members for their speedy attention to

this serious problem and to offer them my support when a measure has been reported. I hope that the House will be able to take up and act favorably on this mortgage rate legislation for the District of Columbia as quickly as possible. ●

MAKE IT IN NEW YORK

HON. JOSEPH P. ADDABBO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, New York magazine's November 12 issue contains an article, "Make It In New York" which concerns itself with the recent boom of industries and corporations who have established headquarters in New York City. I suggest that all Members of Congress read this article due to its comprehensive study of New York as a world headquarters for finance and business activity.

The article deals with ways of strengthening the city's overall economic base, making it more attractive to other fields of business; such as manufacturers. The article's ideas, suggesting a drive to place more manufacturers and light industry in the city are well substantiated and would be of interest and concern to the reader.

Because of the willingness of the Congress to help give New York a chance to help itself, this good news is a vindication of those policies. The people of my city who have worked hard and long to bring about this good news are and will continue to be grateful to the Congress for its support.

I include this article in the RECORD:

MAKE IT IN NEW YORK

(By Rinker Buck)

Three years ago, it would have sounded like pure fantasy. Just imagine: What if someone had suggested in the months following Gerald Ford's "Drop Dead" speech, while the city's fiscal collapse was front-page news across the country, that "What New York offers your business, the rest of America can't." Executives in corporate boardrooms from Park Avenue to Nob Hill would have laughed—loudly.

In the preceding six years, New York had lost over 600,000 jobs. Capital was fleeing the city for quieter, more secure havens in the suburbs and the Sunbelt. New York taxes were the highest; the job-and-business-expansion incentives offered businesses, the lowest. Only a fool, then, would have ventured to say, "Tests prove business gets better results with [the] new, improved New York." The proposition that New York City would someday soon enjoy a business revival was something that no self-respecting business leader or economist would seriously discuss.

Well, no one's laughing anymore. Those teasers quoted above—and others—have actually appeared in ads for New York in national news and business publications over the past year. They are all part of an increasingly aggressive, targeted economic-development effort which has placed the city in open competition with neighboring states, the Sunbelt, and even foreign countries which, for years, had written New York off. For the first time in more than a decade there is some cause for hope. Led by a boom in tourism and a strong surge in Manhattan cor-

porate business activity, New York, as another ad says, "is making up for letting business down."

Indeed, things have come along so well in Manhattan proper—hotels going up, foreign firms moving in, business costs running lower than in the rest of the country—that experts feel it might be best to leave well enough alone there. Officials see a continued strengthening of New York as the world's corporate center and feel the city can now move on to the resolution of other developmental difficulties. "Manhattan is booming right now," says Lawrence Lachman, the former chairman of Bloomingdale's who now heads up the recently formed Business Marketing Corporation (BMC), a quasi-public city corporation revitalized by the Koch administration to attract new businesses to the city. "It would be absolutely foolish of us right now to concentrate heavily on attracting new business in Manhattan when the need is so great elsewhere in the city. There has been a loss of over 400,000 manufacturing jobs in the boroughs over the last ten years: Despite that, New York is still the single largest manufacturing center in the country. But to keep those jobs, we've got an enormous amount of work to do; that's where the challenge is."

This view, shared by a growing number of economists, business leaders, and state and city officials, is beginning to emerge as the strategy for economic development for the 1980s. As Deputy Mayor for Economic Development Peter Solomon says, "Government ought to be devoting its time and money to exactly those areas where public funds and assistance will make the greatest difference. That isn't in Manhattan right now. The guts of our strategy right now is focused on the boroughs, with small businesses, and with the retention of existing light industry and the attraction of new ones." And as Mayor Koch explained in an interview, "Our policy is north of 96th Street in Manhattan and out in the boroughs. Right now, midtown and downtown are taking care of themselves."

This is an approach, Solomon and others believe, that will complement the three principal areas of growth that show real promise for New York during the next ten years. First, there's the increase in secondary-service jobs (everything from legal services to advertising) tied into New York's corporate-headquarters complex. The second burgeoning area involves foreign corporate concerns now moving to the United States in record numbers. Current studies show that both these areas are already taking off without much government help. But the third area of growth for the new decade—the attraction of both domestic and foreign light industries—will not happen without direct government prodding and assistance. And the success of this enterprise is critical if the ultimate economic health of the city is to stabilize and be maintained.

"Manufacturing is your basic wealth producer," says Peter C. Goldmark, Jr., who has been pushing the idea of attracting new industry to the city ever since he was appointed executive director of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey two and a half years ago. "The multiplier effects of locating a single factory job are in almost every instance higher than for any other kind of occupation. Also, when a manufacturer makes an investment somewhere, you know you've got him for a while. This corporate-service stuff flies around like kites. It can go anywhere. Look at Citibank and Chase. They have their credit-card service centers out in the suburbs—all it takes is a computer and a few people that can be moved anywhere. To reverse disinvestment in the city, we have to have manufacturing."

No one is arguing yet, of course, that all the obstacles in the way of New York's becoming truly competitive again have been

removed. New York's reputation as a city that offered new or expanding businesses virtually no assistance is not an image that can be erased overnight. Despite sweeping reorganization within the city's Office of Economic Development and the State Commerce Department, responsibility for economic development is still spread across a confusing array of almost a dozen state, city, and quasi-public agencies. The city has fallen behind in its capital-construction plans, causing delay for companies depending on essential repairs to roads, sewers, and bridges. Also, little is being done to address serious deterioration of the metropolitan area's most important rail-freight facilities.

There have been, however, some reverses in local policy which promise to go a long way toward improving the city's business climate. Personal and general business taxes have been reduced by \$1.5 billion. At the same time, the city has finally gotten around to creating economic-development agencies of the kind other regions have had for years: The Public Development Corporation, which operates the city's two industrial parks, at College Point in Queens and on Staten Island, is empowered to negotiate directly with new or expanding businesses seeking locations in the city; the Industrial Development Agency can offer new or expanding businesses funds raised from tax-exempt revenue bonds; and a recently formed Economic Capital Corporation will coordinate private and public financing for businesses and industries in need of multiple sources of funding to complete their expansion plans.

Perhaps most important, the Industrial and Commercial Incentive Board accepts applications for tax abatements and exemptions from companies that might not choose to locate or stay here without the competitive tax benefits offered elsewhere. The tax benefits here for commercial construction can now be as high as a 50 percent exemption from the assessed value of a new building. New industrial construction is entitled to a 95 percent exemption of the increased assessed value. Also, the city now offers tax credits applied against its General Corporation Tax to offset rising real estate taxes. This credit, which can last for up to ten years, is offered to companies with over 100 employees that move into the city from out of state. All told, it is a truly competitive package.

But, even taking into account all these favorable factors, does New York stand a fair chance of attracting its share of crucial industrial jobs? Especially those jobs expected to be created in the near future by expanding overseas firms?

"What we're trying to stress to foreign investors," says the Commerce Department's Dave Murray, deputy commissioner for advertising and marketing, "is that New York is ideally suited for high-technology light-manufacturing locations out in the boroughs. What do we mean by that? Companies manufacturing small components, precision tools, transistors, pharmaceuticals, tools, and the like—industries requiring skilled crafts that typically offer high rates of pay to their employees and represent real growth potential once they arrive. It's often forgotten that 98 percent of the firms in the city and state, employing over 50 percent of the work force, are small businesses—companies with fewer than 100 employees. That's the battle right now—keeping those we have and attracting new ones."

William Woodward, executive director of the BMC, is currently heading up an effort there to identify seven or eight target industries that have the highest growth potential in New York, to be followed by a campaign to attract just those kinds of companies. "The 'I Love New York' campaign went a long way toward improving New York's image as a headquarters town, but

it didn't even begin to deal with New York's image as a manufacturing center. We still have a negative image there.

"The classic deal we hope to put together," Woodward adds, "would be a company that sells a product in some abundance in the metropolitan area already. They may ship parts here from abroad and do their assembly or, alternatively, do light fabrication and construction right here in the city and then assemble to a finished product. Surgical instruments, auto parts, electrical components are all likely candidates. We're looking for energy-efficient, clean operations—ones that will grow without placing inordinate demands on city services."

Figures supplied by the perennially optimistic Herbert Bienstock, regional commissioner for labor statistics with the U.S. Department of Labor, provide other convincing arguments for the necessity of attracting industrial jobs to the boroughs. "Sure, Manhattan is important," says Bienstock. "Two thirds of the city's jobs are here. And certainly Manhattan's current boom will help pull up the other boroughs. But what people often forget is that a job created in Manhattan doesn't always go to a city resident—at least 25 percent go to outsiders. Almost every job created in the boroughs, on the other hand, will go to the people who live there. And who are they? They're people who, because of their current economic situation, will probably be forced to fall back on the welfare rolls if they're not employed. Or they're minority youngsters who would desperately like to work but won't—until this city offers them a real, genuine incentive in the form of a job that pays more than what they can make in any number of quasi-legal or illegal occupations in the 'underground economy'—drug dealing, numbers running, or gambling.

"The city desperately needs to change the mix of its industrial economy for another reason," Bienstock adds. "Historically, New York has had a high concentration of labor-intensive industries, where productivity gains are modest, or impossible. Look at the garment trade. Those guys pushing those garment racks down Seventh Avenue are doing the same thing they were 30 years ago—there's simply no way, in that business, to make rapid or innovative productivity gains. And what does this mean? It means that for manufacturers their labor component is their single highest cost; to stay here, they have to keep that cost as low as possible. If, instead, we concentrated on capital-intensive, highly skilled industries where productivity gains are practically guaranteed, wages will correspondingly rise. Those are the kinds of jobs that give people a future and return a net gain to the city in terms of its gross output."

Stratagems and rationales aside, the question must be asked: Has New York actually started moving to realize its manufacturing goals?

Over the past year, the Public Development Corporation (PDC) has either begun or completed planning for 40 projects, most of these in outer boroughs and almost all of them involving skilled or semi-skilled industry, wholesaling, or construction. The locations are about equally divided between those concentrated in the city's large industrial parks and so-called "vest-pocket" industrial sites developed from city-owned property. The PDC's track record to date suggests that attracting a new industrial base to these areas may not be as difficult as it sounds.

"Look at the list of deals we've completed or will complete soon," says PDC president Philip E. Aarons, "and what do you find? H-and-D transmissions in College Point, a rebuild shop; Motorola in College Point—they'll be repairing mobile-phone units; IBM is in Bedford-Stuyvesant; all kinds of electric-motor repair work is moving into Brooklyn. The skills required to do the job, the

level of pay, and the services those companies require make them manufacturing concerns, really. When you also look at some of the other companies locating or expanding—sheet-metal works, plastics, furniture—it's really not a very long step to attracting more sophisticated, technical industries."

In addition to these efforts, Goldmark and the Port Authority have ideas of their own. Goldmark is moving ahead on plans to take over large parcels of land in areas like Oak Point in the Bronx, Spring Creek in Brooklyn, or Charleston in Staten Island and develop them as industrial parks. "The idea is to give these facilities good security, energy, and ensure transportation links and then let us administer them and bring in the business."

And Goldmark isn't ruling anything out. "New York has got to get down to the nitty-gritty details of exploiting its economic leverage as a major market. Take buses, for example. Buses, you ask? Well, look at the situation. Financing arrangements recently reached by us, the MTA, and the state virtually guarantee that over the next five to seven years the metropolitan area will be buying over 1,000 new vehicles to upgrade our transportation fleet. We're in the process of approaching the two major domestic producers and several foreign bus companies. We're telling them that if they want the contract to sell those buses they're going to have to build them here. Maybe it will end up that we'll only be able to negotiate a contract to assemble them here, but that's still a huge net gain for New York. People can laugh all they want at this idea, but just wait and see. It's going to happen. It's called clout—using our clout to benefit the region."

What emerges from all this—and what amounts to both a philosophical and practical strategy for guiding New York's economic recovery—is what George Weissman, the chief executive officer of Philip Morris, likes to call the "regional country."

"Look at what New York represents to the rest of the world," he says. "Here in the metropolitan region you have, really, a country of 18 million people. They participate in a world capital for financing, communications, and corporations. Within that community you have a natural market for all kinds of light industry to serve its needs. But you can't just relax and hope that will happen—you have to make it happen."●

DELEGATING REVIEW RESPONSIBILITY

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced H.R. 5756, which provides for the delegation of duties by professional standards review organizations to qualified health care facilities.

The idea for this legislation originated with Sol Kalish, associate executive director of the Kings County health care review organization. This Kings County PSRO has earned a reputation as one of the most cost effective PSRO's in the Nation, which has effectively reduced average length of stays in local hospitals, as well as the number of patient days of care.

After considerable research, I came to support this organization's premise that by delegating some of their review responsibilities to certain highly qualified health care facilities, PSRO's would be

able to more effectively discharge their responsibilities.

In addition, it is the feeling of many authorities that nondelegated review costs are considerably higher. These higher costs inevitably show up in the patient's hospital bill and in the cost of Federal health programs—whether for Federal employees' health insurance or medicare-medicare recipients. Furthermore, I believe that this bill will make some contribution to the containment of health care costs.

I invite my colleagues in Congress to join me in supporting H.R. 5756.●

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
MICHAEL BERRY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, friends and members of the Islamic Center of Detroit will join together on November 16, 1979, at a testimonial dinner honoring a proud son and highly respected spokesman for the Arabic community, Michael Berry. In this Congress, many who know Mike, I am sure, will want to extend greetings on this special occasion.

Mike Berry is recognized throughout the Detroit metropolitan area as a friend, distinguished citizen, and outstanding community and business leader. His active involvement in community affairs and public service is reflective of a deep personal commitment to help others and enhance cultural pride and integrity in our community. No one has given as much of his personal time so willingly and so unselfishly to programs and activities directed toward improving the quality of life and fostering understanding and friendship among all mankind.

In his capacity as honorary president of the Southeast Dearborn Civic Association, Mike Berry has been a special friend and counselor to the great numbers of Arabic immigrants resettling in the United States. With great warmth and compassion he has helped thousands of families find hope for a new life in a new land. Enlisting the aid of leading citizens in the civic and business sectors, he has been instrumental in placing these families into the mainstream of our American economy.

I was recently honored to nominate Mike Berry as a delegate to the White House Conference on Small Business. Mike will represent our 16th Congressional District at this national conference seeking avenues to improve the growth and prosperity of small business in our Nation. Mike's associations and long experience with business will bring a vitally needed perspective and input into this conference called by the White House.

It is with pride and pleasure that I join in this salute and fitting tribute to a very special man, Mike Berry.●

DRAW THE LINE WITH MOSCOW ON
CAMBODIA

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, when the House of Representatives recently considered the Zablocki amendment providing for humanitarian assistance to the famished Cambodian people, I had the opportunity to speak out against the ruthless and barbaric actions of the current regime in Cambodia. Backed by Communist Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the so-called Cambodian Government has not only done nothing to help the suffering Cambodian people, but also has denounced the humanitarian efforts of the United States and other Western nations.

Several days ago, I was informed by my distinguished colleague, BILL YOUNG of Florida, that the World Bank will not provide any American assistance to Vietnam in the new fiscal year largely due to congressional efforts to focus attention on the uncivilized acts of the Vietnamese-backed government in Cambodia. At the same time, many distinguished Americans, including the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh and journalist James Reston, have been critical of the Soviet Union's refusal to stop the Cambodian carnage and prevent this second holocaust. In this regard, I call my colleagues' attention to an editorial by James Reston which appeared in the November 4th edition of the Washington Star.

The editorial follows:

[From the Washington Star, Nov 11, 1979]

DRAW THE LINE WITH MOSCOW ON CAMBODIA
(By James Reston)

Two points need to be made about the inexpressible tragedy of the Cambodian people. First, that the present threat to the very existence of that nation is being caused by a conflict between two Communist regimes. And second, that the Soviet Union has not only refused to use its influence to stop the carnage, but won't even cooperate with the civilized nations to save the Cambodian children.

The United States, during the Vietnam War, acquired its own burden of guilt in Cambodia, but at least it has had the decency to try to make amends and respect the sanctity of human life.

The Soviet Union, which has been proclaiming its compassion for the suffering people of the world for over 60 years, and which castigated the Nazis for trying to exterminate the Jews, is not only doing nothing to help, but is denouncing the efforts of the United States and other Western nations as a kind of geopolitical capitalist trick.

On the level of world politics, it might be possible to understand even a savage Moscow policy of establishing its power on the southern flank of its communist rival, China. But Moscow's ally in Hanoi has already won that war. It now has over 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and the rag-tag remnant of the former Communist government there is not likely to succeed against the organized Vietnamese forces that, with the help of Moscow, even prevailed over the modern weapons of the United States.

In short, Moscow and its allies in Vietnam

now dominate the strategic positions in the Southeast Asia peninsula. Washington is no longer challenging that. All Washington is asking the Moscow officials is that they save the children.

It's surprising that President Carter has been so slow in taking the lead in this matter. He has run into stern opposition on the SALT treaty, and has been trying to deal with this in such a way as to show that he can stand up to the Soviets as well as any other presidential candidate. But Cambodia was probably a better issue, if ever there was a test of Carter's Christian principles, and his willingness to stand for an accommodation with the Soviet Union for a decent political order in the world, the tragedy of Cambodia was it.

Last month, Carter gave the Soviet Union permission to buy a record 25 million metric tons of U.S. corn and wheat during the fiscal year 1979-80. It has, of course, always been a Washington principle never to use food as an instrument of political power when people anywhere in the world were in need. And yet, why should we relieve the Soviet Union of its grain shortages if Moscow will not even help get food to Cambodia?

Belatedly, Carter has come forward with proposals and now has the support of Congress for about \$100 million in aid for Cambodia, but Congress is still fiddling. And there is the problem of getting the food into Thailand and, more importantly, into Cambodia. The president and the Congress can provide money and food, but they need permission to get planes and trucks to the starving people. This is a problem that Moscow has the power to resolve. Many have been imploring Carter to take the issue directly to the Soviet government.

A bipartisan group of 68 members of the House appealed to Carter last week to try to set up a joint airlift with the Soviet Union.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame, made the point more dramatically in an interview with the New York Times. "Why not go to the Russians and say, 'The American people may take a dim view of you buying 25 million tons of grain from us if you refuse to collaborate with us in making 150,000 tons available right now to people who are starving.'"

"I'm perfectly willing," Hesburgh said, "to ride in the lead truck and get shot at in the process, rather than sit back and have it on my conscience that I did nothing to stop a second Holocaust."

The Carter administration is sensitive to this rebuke, but it is still not drawing the line in the matter of supplying Moscow with American grain while Moscow refuses to help in Cambodia. The State Department is saying that it has discussed the question with Moscow officials but adds, "We have no guarantee where the relief supplies would end up in that kind of operation."

So the tragedy is left there, in an argument between the president and the Congress—each sensitive to the problem, but neither doing enough to deal with the misery of the Cambodian people.●

MONESSEN RESIDENT HONORED

HON. DON BAILEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, on the 17th of this month, John G. Lunca, a Monessen resident dedicated to the continued commitment of a better education for the children of Monessen, will be hon-

ored by the community. This special recognition is well deserved by this outstanding citizen as he has actively participated in civic activities for many, many years, including 24 years as a member of the Monessen School Board.

Having been educated in the Monessen public schools, a 1931 graduate, John has continued to exert unwavering dedication toward the continued growth and success of the school system by serving on the school board and, at various times, acting as its president, vice president, and secretary.

But avid interest in Monessen's educational opportunities has not been John's only interest, for 30 years he has been actively involved in local government as a Democratic committeeman and has been a member of various boards connected with the Westmoreland County Juvenile Court, Monessen Recreation Board, Monessen Public Library, and the civic center. In addition, he has devoted 15 years of remarkable service to the Monessen Slovak Home as a trustee and is a charter member of the organization.

John and his wife Angie have two children and are members of the Holy Name Church where John is a member of the board of trustees. Prior to John's 21 years of service at United States Steel's Irvin Works in Clairton, he served in the 9th Armored Division of the U.S. Army during World War II and received a Presidential citation for his brave conduct during the Battle of Bastogne.

It gives me great pleasure to bring these admirable activities of this fine man to your attention and the attention of our colleagues. He has been a great leader in the city of Monessen and I am very pleased that his accomplishments are being recognized by his many friends.●

ALMONDS AND EEC ENLARGEMENT

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, the California Almond Growers Exchange is an agricultural cooperative with plant and offices in Sacramento, Calif., which is in my district. Exports are critical to the almond industry in California. Thus, the industry has worked hard to develop and maintain export markets.

The largest market for California almonds is the European Economic Community (EEC). The value of almond exports to the EEC for fiscal 1980 will amount to one-quarter billion dollars and will surpass exports of cotton, rice, and wheat/wheat flour to the EEC for fiscal year 1978. While we are comparing figures for 2 different years, the constantly expanding value of almond exports cannot be overstated.

Within the EEC, West Germany is the largest importer of U.S. almonds. Walter Rode, Deputy State Secretary of Agriculture for West Germany, attended the annual district meetings of the California Almond Growers Exchange. He em-

phasized a matter of great concern to me; namely, the potential loss of the EEC market for U.S. almonds upon the entry of Spain into the common market. The United States and Spain are the largest suppliers of almonds to the EEC.

In order to prevent the loss of the one-quarter billion dollar market, the United States must negotiate with the EEC to eliminate its current 7-percent duty on almonds prior to Spanish entry. Otherwise, Spanish almond producers will be handed a growing European market with no restrictions and will use this advantage to become even more price competitive. This could have grave consequences for the U.S. almond industry and would adversely affect the U.S. balance of payments.

It is my understanding that EEC vice president Gundelach has suggested to our U.S. negotiators that the negotiations on the EEC's almond duty should begin. The almond industry has received assurances from our negotiators that they would begin the negotiations this fall. Discussions between the EEC and Spain are imminent. Thus, it is critical that a zero duty from the EEC for almonds be achieved now.●

KNIGHTS OF EQUITY SUPPORT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE AD HOC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE FOR IRISH AFFAIRS

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues here in Congress a petition which I received from the members of the Knights of Equity, Court No. 15 in Altoona, Pa. This petition was sent to President Carter, as well as to other Members of Congress.

I would like to point out that this petition contains almost 175 names, collected at an Irish festival. There was no public announcement made about this petition to gather these signatures. Rather, the press release from the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee for Irish Affairs, of which I am chairman, were posted on bulletin boards. The response to these releases was instantaneous and the resulting signatures were placed on the petition by people who truly wanted to get involved on their own.

As chairman of this committee, I am always pleased to learn of activities of concerned Americans around this country in support of our objectives. The ad hoc committee which now boasts 130 Members of Congress, has as its foremost priority the reestablishment of human rights to all people of Northern Ireland. More importantly, this goal can only be enhanced by the work of such concerned people such as the Knights of Equity Council No. 15. I salute their efforts in helping to raise the consciousness in this country with regard to the Irish question.

I would also like to note that the ad hoc committee is also involved in several

other activities. Most recently, it was learned that the State Department has decided to continue the ban on arms sales to Great Britain for use by Northern Ireland police authorities. This suspension was largely due to the work of the ad hoc committee in bringing the issue to the forefront.

Additionally, we are seeking additional cosponsors for House Concurrent Resolution 122, which I introduced calling upon the British Government to embark upon a new initiative for Northern Ireland which promotes human rights and self-determination. This measure currently has 78 cosponsors and we welcome the support of all other Members of Congress.

The ad hoc committee will also be investigating allegations of job discrimination by American firms in Northern Ireland against Irish Catholics. Human rights not only include political and civil rights, but economic rights as well.

The text of this petition follows:

KNIGHTS OF EQUITY

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We the undersigned, do hereby call upon you to support the efforts and objectives of the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee for Irish Affairs and to:

1. Speak-out against human rights violations in Northern Ireland; and to
2. Call for a British declaration of intent to withdraw from Northern Ireland.●

PRESIDENT CARTER'S TRIBUTE

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, last month, I informed my colleagues of the passing of Alexandra Tolstoy, at the age of 95. The last of the 13 children of the world-renowned author and philosopher, Ms. Tolstoy died in Valley Cottage, N.Y., at the site of the Tolstoy Foundation which she founded to assist refugees from all corners of the world.

I believe it is only fitting that I also bring to my colleagues' attention the message of condolence extended by President Carter to the foundation, paying tribute to this great humanitarian woman:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, D.C., October 5, 1979.

Mr. TEYMURAZ K. BAGRATION,
Executive Director,
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.,
New York, N.Y.

TO TEYMURAZ BAGRATION: Rosalynn, and I were saddened to learn of the death of Alexandra Tolstoy. With her passing we have lost one of the last human ties with a great age of Russian culture.

All of us can take solace from the legacy she has left behind. I am mindful not only of her efforts in preserving her father's literary heritage, but also of the enduring monument to her humanitarian work, embodied in the Tolstoy Foundation which she founded some forty years ago.

Alexandra Tolstoy will always be remembered by the thousands who benefited from her assistance when they entered a new life in this country as free men and women.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER.●

DON FRASER, MAYOR-ELECT OF
MINNEAPOLIS

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, there was great news on the front page of the Washington Post this morning: "Fraser Is Elected in Minneapolis." Our former colleague, Don Fraser was elected yesterday by a wide margin to serve as mayor of Minneapolis.

For those of us who know Don well and served with him in this House, his election confirms our view that he is the sort of person who ought to be serving as an elected public official. A recent editorial in the Minneapolis Star succinctly explains why:

There can be no doubt about Fraser's intellect, his willingness to work hard or his concern for his city and its people.

The editorial was headlined, "Fraser Can Be the Best Mayor Since Humphrey." I have no quarrel with that prediction, but I think I would go one step further and say, Don Fraser will be the best mayor Minneapolis has ever had and I know that his fine city will grow and prosper with his leadership. As the Star points out, Don has a wonderful thing going for him—Minneapolis has a love affair with Fraser.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the Record at this point the Minneapolis Star editorial I have referred to in my remarks. It appeared on Wednesday, October 24, 1979.

The editorial follows:

FRASER CAN BE THE BEST MAYOR SINCE
HUMPHREY

(By Charles Whiting)

Don Fraser may be just the mayor Minneapolis has been looking for ever since Hubert Humphrey left the office in 1948 to become a United States senator. Never in the 30 years since then has the city had a mayor or a mayoral candidate as well-positioned to exercise political leadership as Fraser. The chance to elect him on Nov. 6 is an opportunity Minneapolis voters dare not pass up.

Much of Fraser's leadership promise lies in the national status and reputation he would bring to the mayor's office. That makes him a valuable political property, too valuable for other city DFLers to ignore or defy. If he makes a strong showing at the Nov. 6 polls before a watching nation his often divided party would have little choice but to unite behind him.

But if Fraser carries that kind of clout as mayor, would he know how to use it and would he use it wisely? His excellent congressional record argues strongly in his favor. Gov. Al Quile's early experience has shown, though, that there's a difference between exercising leadership on certain issues in Congress and exercising overall executive leadership at the state or local level. Like Quile, Fraser will have to learn that difference and adjust to it.

He should be able to. There can be no doubt about Fraser's intellect, his willingness to work hard or his concern for his city and its people. If he chooses his advisers well, works with the City Council and keeps in balanced touch with varying community interests, Fraser will be a good and effective

mayor of Minneapolis, one who would continue the progress the city has been making and one who would take the lead in correcting the problems that remain.

Fraser would be better at that, certainly, than any of his opponents, including either Independent Charles Stenvig or Independent-Republican Mike Barros. Actually, Barros isn't a bad candidate and Republicans who can't bring themselves to vote for Fraser could cast their ballots for Barros in good conscience. He is bright, has a mayoral manner about him, has taken the trouble to develop a program to govern by and has a useful background in the field of housing. He is campaigning hard for the job. But he remains relatively unknown and therefore has no particular following, even in his own party. Also, his lack of broad, practical political experience shows through. Barros may someday be ready to be mayor, but isn't ready now.

As for Stenvig, Minneapolis already has given him three terms as mayor without noticeable benefit. During his last term he was practically invisible and certainly ineffectual. It would be a mistake to put him back into the mayor's office. To do so would only mean that the rest of city government would again have to figure out a way to work around him. Besides, if Minneapolis citizens really want to get the police out of politics, and vice versa, what worse way to go about it than to elect a policeman as mayor?

So The Star endorses Fraser for mayor, not only because he is the best candidate available this year but because he may be the best one to seek the mayor's office in many years. As an IR alderman recently said, perhaps in envy but also in admiration, "This city has a love affair going with Don Fraser." Nov. 6 is the time to show it. ●

A PILOT SPEAKS ON AGE DISCRIMINATION AND MANDATORY RETIREMENT

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, as you know, the Experienced Pilots Act of 1979, H.R. 3948, is scheduled to be considered on the floor of the House within the next week. As chairman of the Select Committee on Aging, I am well aware of the discrimination older pilots have been subject to due to the arbitrary age 60 rule. Ageism is an issue which our committee has been fighting against for years and have succeeded in combating in several areas. With the enactment of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1978, virtually all Americans were allowed to work past their 65th birthday. We would now like to extend this privilege to include airline pilots.

To further our case for the need for this important piece of legislation, I am submitting for the record a study done by Capt. Herbert C. Farnsworth, Delta Air Lines, entitled "Age Discrimination Towards Airline Pilots: The Mandatory Age 60 Retirement Rule." I thought the information contained in this eloquent presentation against the age 60 pilot rule

might be useful to my colleagues as they consider this important legislation.

The study follows:

AGE DISCRIMINATION TOWARDS AIRLINE PILOTS: THE MANDATORY AGE 60 RETIREMENT RULE (By Capt. Herbert G. Farnsworth)

There has never been an accident in the history of the scheduled airlines attributable to pilot incapacitation! This is true of the thirty-odd years prior to the March 1960 inception of mandatory pilot age 60 retirement, as well as the nearly twenty years since.

Why, then, the Federal Aviation Regulation curtailing careers at 60? The truth is, this rule (F.A.R. 121.383c) has never had real justification. Its true origin lies in the fact that in the middle 1950's there were negotiated on many airlines pilot retirement plans permitting retirement at age 60 with no actuarial benefit reduction, but their basic Employment Agreements did not mandate retirement at 60. In the face of these provisions, a major carrier forced four pilots to retire at 60. These four pilots were reinstated as a result of court action. The age 60 rule-making followed shortly after the court action. It would be the height of naivete to think that the fact that the president of the airline involved and the Administrator of the FAA (Federal Aviation Administration) were brothers-in-law had nothing to do with the promulgation of this rule, and that the mandatory age just happened to agree with the full-benefit age in the new retirement plans. At the ATA (Air Transport Association) meeting held to forward to the FAA the Airlines' position on the proposed Age 60 rule, it developed that airline "A" had wanted those four pilots to retire because two of them were weak on flight proficiency checks. I was at that meeting, and got that information from one of "A's" delegation, who further stated that they didn't want to follow prescribed procedures of falling the two weak pilots because "we didn't want to make the pilot group mad at us" (!) (Incidentally, the FAA Administrator in question later became a vice-president, then a member of the board of directors of airline "A").

In 1978, Congress passed the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA), which served to raise normal retirement ages to 65 and 70 for certain groups (from 60 to 65 and 70 or lower), and which precluded mandatory retirement in certain instances. Pilots were not covered by this legislation on the premise that they have a BFOQ (Bona fide occupational qualification).

The plight of pilots being discriminated against solely because of age came before the House Select Committee on Aging in March of this year, with very favorable results, such that the matter was forwarded to the Aviation Subcommittee of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee. Several bills were presented, providing for increasing the retirement age of pilots to 65 or 70 (or with no age restriction), and also in most cases providing for a study of the aging situation with regard to pilots. More frequent physical exams for over-60 pilots also were a feature of some bills.

These bills were the basis for the House Aviation Subcommittee holding hearings on the age 60 issue on July 18 and 19. Among those testifying were (in this order) the FAA (via the Deputy Administrator and the Federal Air Surgeon); a group of doctors and gerontologists testifying against the age 60 Rule (one, Dr. Mohler, formerly was with the FAA and opposed lifting the age 60 restriction until recent medical testing capabilities persuaded him to oppose the restriction); a group of pilots from the Pilots Rights Association (PRA) who really deserve

the credit for getting this legislation moving; the Air Transport Association; and the Air Line Pilots Association.

The case for age 60 mandatory retirement came out a poor second. The FAA's case was very weak. The medical/gerontological group was very impressive. PRA's case was well presented and included testimony by astronaut "Deke" Slayton. Among others appearing on behalf of eliminating the rule were several flight attendants, the Vice President-Operations of Republic Airlines, and the President of Trans International Air Lines. ATA's case started out impressively, but broke down almost completely in the question and answer session following their testimony. ALPA's case against the rule was very effectively presented by their president, J. J. O'Donnell, and held up under questioning. This was consistent with ALPA policy going back as far as 1936, beginning with a Board of Directors policy opposing age limits on a flying career. This was reiterated in 1956 and expanded, in anticipation of possible activity towards mandated retirement by some of the carriers.

The compromise bill now under consideration emerged during mark-up as a result of a bill which surfaced after the hearings (dated the day before the hearings), proposing the same age 60 restriction and also bringing under the rule three groups not now covered: flight engineers, air taxi pilots, and commuter pilots. This appeared to be a ploy to bring the wrath of the Flight Engineers International Association and the taxi and commuter pilots down on the whole effort, thereby killing it with apparent "fairness." The presence of this bill resulted in several compromises. After the two-day mark-up was completed, the bill (HR3948) which emerged for presentation to the "parent" committee provided for (1) an interim raising of the maximum age to 61½ years; (2) a 12-month study of aging by the National Institutes of Health, including an examination of pilot medical criteria, which study is to be returned to Congress for action regarding setting an age limit or eliminating same; (3) medical examinations every three months for pilots over 60; (4) the bill applies to all cockpit crew members, Air Taxi Pilots, and Commuter Pilots, with a 90-day delay for those adversely affected. This is essentially the same bill passed by the Public Works and Transportation Committee, with a \$600,000 appropriation attached to fund the NIH study.

One might ask why the long delay between the inception of this rule and the current efforts at legislative correction, particularly when all along the real "control" of a pilot's fitness to fly has been in the recurrent medical examinations and the proficiency flight checks. These factors were and are the reason, along with the previously mentioned safety record, that the existence of any mandatory retirement age is unnecessary and uncalled for. No airline pilot is really assured of his job for any longer than the period between medical examinations and between proficiency checks, both of which are taken at 6-month intervals. The answer to the long delay is that efforts were made to persuade the FAA to eliminate the rule, but that the agency engaged in various subterfuges and non-existent "studies" to divert these efforts. Former Administrator Najeeb Halaby admits to just such a maneuver in his recently published memoirs.

Recourse was had to the courts, which in effect ruled that the FAA was within its prerogatives in this type of rulemaking. The Supreme Court denied a hearing. Thus, the merits of the rule itself were not tested in court.

As HR 3948 approaches the House floor, one situation is worthy of comment.

The president of ALPA, J. J. O'Donnell has seen fit to fly in the face of all ALPA policy and take issue with HR 3948 because it allegedly does not meet the guidelines set forth to him by ALPA's Executive Board. His inflexibility in holding to these "guidelines" to the detriment of the interests of ALPA policy and its more senior members is not warranted by the actual Executive Board instructions as borne out in the minutes of its meeting on this topic. Further, he is attempting to arouse all the membership against HR 3948 on the basis that it would cause serious administrative problems. His statements are downright false, or grossly exaggerated and appeal to the selfish motives of the younger pilots seeking advancement by denying employment rights to the older pilots, a situation which he himself pointed out unfavorably in his testimony before the Aviation Subcommittee. (One misleading statement from his latest "fact" sheet: "No money has been appropriated to fund the NIH study. Thus there is a good possibility that the study will not be completed until after the bill's 18-month period of effectiveness has expired." Well, of course no money has been appropriated: the bill is not yet law. But it does carry with it an appropriation of \$600,000, and Captain O'Donnell knows that.)

Most surprising is to see Captain O'Donnell join with the instigators and proponents of this discrimination, the ATA and FAA, in reversing his subcommittee-hearing position. He seems not to understand that, although not perfect by any proponent's standards, HR 3948 provides the occasion for a study which all statistics and common sense indicate will eliminate the present discriminatory situation if the study is truly objective and unbiased. There is no real reason to fear a study of our medical criteria. Even the ATA's own medical witness testified that he sees nothing to be gained by changing the current pilot medical examinations. I don't think a study is necessary, but I don't fear it, and it obviously is politically expedient, which is something President O'Donnell certainly should understand. While O'Donnell is asking his members to express their fear of the "uncertainties" HR 3948 might create for them. It appears that he is the real source of these uncertainties. One can understand the ATA and FAA opposing this legislation, since they were responsible for the initial injustice. But Captain O'Donnell's reaction to the practicalities of the legislative process is indeed surprising, especially in view of the fact that, insofar as long-standing ALPA policy against any age limit is concerned, there is nothing to be lost from the current situation, and what in justice, should be gained will much more closely approximate that policy.

I should like to state that I have been an airline pilot for almost 34 years of which 15½ years were spent in check airman and administrative status. In that status I spent considerable time at meetings with various committees of the ATA and with the FAA, as well as working with certain industry-wide groups. I also have been a very active member of ALPA, having been involved in several contract negotiations (including our original retirement plan bargaining), and have served as a council chairman on various ALPA committees local and national. My experience with and knowledge of the origin of the age 60 rule is first hand, and is unique in relation to other aspects of work with the ATA and the FAA, which, perhaps, is why it is so memorable. I believe it is incumbent

on us to erase this discrimination which is not justifiable on the basis of safety (older pilots are statistically safer), or economics (savings will accrue in retirement plan funding, and training costs will diminish), or convenience (those pilots who so desire may still retire at 60 with no benefit reduction. But the fundamental right of a person to work at his or her profession, so long as he or she is qualified, should be restored to all, and not withheld by bureaucratic action. Any contrary situation seems to me to preclude the right of "pursuit of happiness" and is hardly within the concept of due process, envisioned in the 14th amendment regarding being deprived of property.

Since March 15, 1960, airlines pilots have been presumed "guilty" until proven "innocent." Guilty, that is, of suddenly becoming a risk at age 60. Then they have been denied the means of proving themselves "innocent." These means (medical examinations and proficiency flight checks) have been considered effective right up to age 60. Perhaps the strangest aspect of this "risk" situation is that the FAA considers (and properly so) that they can evaluate and certify for return to flying pilots who have had heart attacks, coronary by-pass surgery, diabetes, lost an eye, and who have been alcoholics. Yet they claim that all this ability to evaluate is suddenly non-existent in the case of the 60-year-old pilot who very well might be physiologically ten or fifteen years younger.

It seems evident, then, that mandatory age 60 retirement for airline pilots is unwarranted. I trust that those who read this will see fit to work towards alleviating this age discrimination through supporting HR 3948. ●

THE VALUE ADDED TAX WOULD NOT IMPROVE TAX SYSTEM

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of this House an article by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BRODHEAD) that was published by the Washington Star on October 25. Our colleague has effectively articulated many of our concerns about the value added tax (VAT). He points out that such a tax would be regressive and probably inflationary, and would raise revenue in such a way as to prevent taxpayers from knowing how much they pay.

I also direct my colleagues' attention to an editorial that appears in the November 3 issue of the New Republic opposing a VAT. The VAT was last denounced by the New Republic in January 1972, when it was being proposed as a source of public school funding to replace the property tax.

Now VAT, the tax proposal that apparently and unfortunately will not die, is being touted as a supplement to payroll taxes and income taxes. While I deplore the regressivity of the payroll tax and the complexity of the income tax, I suggest that the VAT would be an improvement in neither of these respects. Instead of a value added tax, I sug-

gest that a more simple and progressive income tax—one without unnecessary deductions, credits, exclusions, and exemptions—would be an appropriate way to help finance the social security system.

The article and editorial follow:

[From the Washington Star, Oct. 25, 1979]

THE UNFAIRNESS OF A VALUE ADDED TAX
(By Rep. WILLIAM M. BRODHEAD)

There is much discussion lately of the value added tax (VAT). The rationale for VAT is to encourage people to spend less and save more. This position is not without logic. If every purchase is hit by a 10 percent sales tax, some people may just decide to kick the buying habit, unless it involves the family dinner.

Hardest hit by VAT are those who are having difficulty paying steadily increasing prices for food, clothing, housing and medical care. More affluent citizens would have the option of sheltering a portion of their income from VAT, because money saved or invested would not be taxed.

Supporters justify VAT by pointing out that it applies equally to all types of businesses. Such supporters are easy to please; but with a sales tax, it isn't business but the consumer who pays. Since consumers bear the burden, it is among consumers that we find significant differences in effects.

The regressivity of VAT is its most disturbing feature. The federal income tax, based on ability to pay, is our most progressive tax. VAT, however, is set as a percentage of the value of a purchase. The consumer with a small income pays the same percentage tax as one with a large income, but he pays a higher percentage of his total income.

This new proposal would substitute revenues raised through VAT for a portion of federal income tax and Social Security payroll tax revenues. The effect of this substitution would be to tax consumers to provide a substantial tax break to profitable corporations and individuals in high tax brackets who spend a smaller portion of their income on necessities.

Some VAT supporters are troubled by its inequity. They would change it so there is a lower tax on necessities and a higher tax on luxuries. However, such variations complicate VAT and inflate its cost enormously. Government could decide what are necessities and what are luxuries; and the tax base available for VAT would be seriously narrowed.

I am deeply troubled with a system of taxation which hides the tax from those who foot the bill. VAT wouldn't show up as a charge on the sales slip; at each stage of production, the manufacturer would pay a tax based on the value he adds. Each producer is reimbursed by the government for the tax built into the price he pays his suppliers. In the end, the consumer pays the entire VAT.

VAT would be highly inflationary, because it would force prices up to 10 per cent the moment it takes effect. There would also certainly be demands by workers for substantial wage increases to meet the surge in prices. This is no way to fight inflation.

VAT is supposed to be the solution to the many problems of our income tax system and of financing our Social Security system. Actually, what is needed is the wisdom and courage to undo some of the damage Congress has done to both systems.

The income tax is basically sensible and productive, but it has been loaded with special exemptions, deductions, credits and exclusions. We need to eliminate most of these preferences and substantially lower the tax rates.

Social Security financing can also be accomplished without resorting to the oppressive VAT. We must finance disability insurance and Medicare with general revenues. In this way, we can lower the payroll tax rate and return Social Security to what it was intended to be: a basic retirement system.

[From the New Republic, Nov. 3, 1979]

NOT VAT AGAIN

The announcement last week by House Ways and Means Committee chairman Al Ullman that he would propose a national value-added tax brings to mind Daniel Webster's lament: "Now is the time when men work quietly in the fields and women weep silently in the kitchen. The legislature is in session, and no man's property is safe." The VAT would be essentially a national sales tax, but instead of being imposed simply at the retail level, it would apply at each stage of the production and sales process. It already is widely used in Europe, and Ullman thinks it's high time the U.S. followed suit. He proposes that the VAT be used to reduce personal and corporate income taxes and Social Security payroll taxes. This last may make Ullman's plan especially attractive to Congress, because Social Security taxes are scheduled to increase next year—a measure which is needed to prevent the system from going bankrupt but which is also certain to provoke the wrath of the taxpaying public.

The VAT idea has been kicking around for several years—it was first suggested by President Nixon to replace the property tax as a source of money for public schools, but never went anywhere. Both Ullman and his counterpart in the Senate, Russell Long of Louisiana, endorsed a value-added tax last December, but at the time no one paid much attention. VAT's attractiveness remains a mystery. Doubtless one source of its appeal is simply that it would tap a heretofore unexploited source of money. This alone may make it irresistible to Congress, which can no more ignore a new pool of funds than a rake can rebuff a willing wench. It also would raise lots of money: Ullman's VAT, applied at a rate of 10 percent on everything but necessities like food, clothing, and medical care, which are generously taxed at only five percent, would raise \$130 billion. Perhaps most important to Ullman and Long is that the VAT would be considerably less visible than the taxes it would partly replace. In some countries it is simply included in the purchase price of a product, which means the consumer doesn't know how much tax he or she is paying. In others the amount of the tax is spelled out, but it still would be considerably less painful than taxes that take a big bite once every two weeks or once every year. Not many taxpayers are going to sit down and add up their VAT payments at the end of each week. Long himself has candidly praised the VAT precisely because it is "the least painful way of collecting money." It may be in the interest of politicians to keep citizens from knowing how much they are paying in taxes, but it is not in the interest of citizens.

The value-added tax has some crucial drawbacks. One is that it is very complicated. It has an undeserved reputation for simplicity only because in Europe it took the place of a system of business turnover taxes that was even more complicated. It is hard to see the advantage of applying the tax at each of a dozen or more stages of production instead of simply adding it on as a retail sales tax at the last stage. The final effect, and the total revenue raised, would be exactly the same.

A bigger flaw is the VAT's regressive impact. Like any sales tax, it takes a greater share of a poor person's income than of a rich person's, since the poor spend more of

their money on consumer goods. Ullman's proposal would mitigate this problem somewhat, but not entirely. It would still raise the cost of necessities. One argument offered by Senator Long is that the VAT would be no more regressive than the Social Security tax, which is true. The Social Security tax is extremely regressive, however, and the VAT would not be much better. But it would be considerably worse than raising the same amount of money through the progressive income tax.

One argument to be made for the VAT, though, does deserve to be taken seriously. Since it functions as a tax on consumption, the VAT would encourage more private savings, which is a worthy goal. The rate of saving in the US is the lowest of all the Western industrial nations. This is due in part to our heavy reliance on the income tax, which gives the taxpayer no incentive to save instead of consume. A good case can be made for a progressive consumption tax, which need not be as complex as the VAT. It could simply be imposed once a year, like the income tax, on total income minus total savings. A tax of this kind would stimulate savings and discourage consumption, thus providing badly-needed funds for capital formation.

But of all the different ways of taxing consumption, the VAT is probably the worst. And it makes no sense to try to encourage saving with the left hand while the right hand is limiting the amount of interest that can be paid on savings deposits. Anyway, the biggest reason Americans don't save is that inflation constantly erodes the value of their money. As long as we have an inflation rate in double digits, no tinkering with the tax laws will make much difference in the savings rate. But the sort of tinkering suggested by Ullman would make some other problems worse.●

GEN. WILLIAM M. HOGE

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, this past Friday, funeral services were held at Arlington National Cemetery for a former neighbor and good friend, Gen. William Morris Hoge. General Hoge was an outstanding American and had one of the most distinguished military careers in our Nation's history.

He was an alumnus of Wentworth Military Academy, and was a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. In addition to receiving the Silver Star award for bravery during World War I, he also was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "personally and voluntarily reconnoitering the site of a pontoon bridge over the Meuse in broad daylight, and for commanding the movement of a train of heavy wagons under enemy observation."

Bridges became a resounding theme in General Hoge's military career, for in May of 1945, he earned the Distinguished Service Medal for his ingenious and daring leadership during the siege of Remagen Bridge. In fact, it was his tactical maneuvers at this bridgehead that enabled the American First Army to make the initial allied crossing of the Rhine in force.

General Hoge also contributed materially to the war effort through his supervision of the Canadian-Alaskan military highway construction project and the northern sector construction task force. He was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal for his efforts in this area.

In 1945, he earned the Legion of Merit for his service with the 9th Armored Division for moving his combat unit to the vicinity of St. Vith and preparing its disposition while containing the enemy for 36 hours during a critical period. His citation read:

The superior judgment and tactical leadership displayed by him throughout these operations, and the discipline and combat efficiency of his command, reflect the highest credit upon himself and the armed forces.

He was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Silver Star for his gallantry in action in connection with military operations against the enemy in the vicinity of Bodeheim, Germany, on March 4, 1945. He observed that an attack by a task force was not progressing satisfactorily because of heavy mortar, artillery, and small arms fire, so he joined the front line units. Showing no regard for his own safety, he exhibited fearless leadership while he reorganized the attack and personally led the task force to its objective.

He also received the Bronze Star Medal, the Army Commendation Ribbon, the Purple Heart, the British Distinguished Service Order, the French Legion of Honor, the French Croix de Guerre, and the Russian Order of the Fatherland First Class for Service in World War II. He was with the IX Corps in Korea in 1951. In March 1953, General Hoge was appointed commanding general of the 7th Army in Germany, and he subsequently was named commander-in-chief of the U.S. Army, Europe, in September 1953 before retiring in 1955.

After his retirement, General and Mrs. Hoge returned to their hometown of Lexington, Mo. Having lived next door to him, I was fortunate enough to know him not only as a member of the military, but as a warm and congenial neighbor, always willing to share a pleasant word with his friends.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I inform my colleagues of this tragic loss, however, I feel confident that General Hoge's many contributions to the defense of this Nation will long be remembered.●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DOUGLAS K. BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday I was involved in a meeting being held in my office. Unfortunately, I did not hear the notice of a rollcall vote on a motion to order the previous question on the rule to consider the welfare

reform amendments. Because I missed that vote, I wish to state for the record how I would have voted had I been present. My vote would have been "nay."●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN KWOKA AND MARTHA KOZLOSKI

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to share with you, and my colleagues, the south Jersey area's pride in two of its most foremost citizens, John A. Kwoka and Martha (Wanda Bernadette Mroczkowski) Kozloski.

This Saturday, November 10, these two outstanding individuals will share in the Man and Woman of the Year testimonial, offered by the Polish American Congress. The congress' recognition of the two south Jersey residents will highlight their lifelong association with efforts to improve their community and their Nation.

Mr. Speaker, frequently those in government fail to recognize the enormous wealth of services private citizens contribute on their own toward the betterment of their communities. The following articles summarize the dedication and hard work John Kwoka and Martha Kozloski have devoted to a number of worthwhile organizations. I join the Polish American Congress in saluting the achievements of John Kwoka and Martha Kozloski, and express my admiration for their assuredly deserved recognition.

The articles follow:

JOHN KWOKA

A volunteer community worker for nearly 30 years, John Kwoka will share in the Man and Woman of the Year testimonial offered by the Polish American Congress at a dinner and dance Saturday, November 10, at the Polish American Citizen's Club, South Camden.

John A. Kwoka was born and raised in Camden. He attended St. Joseph's Grammar School before graduating from LaSalle High School in Philadelphia. He later earned certificates from Rutgers, the State University, for Collective Bargaining and Modern Supervision.

In 1950, during the Korean conflict, Kwoka enlisted in the United States Air Force. After basic training and special technical training, he was assigned to the Communications Squadron, 85th Air Depot Wing, Erding, Germany, where he served for 30 months.

He was reassigned to NATO Headquarters, Allied Forces Northern Europe, Oslo, Norway, where he assumed duties of a Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the communications center. He was honorably discharged in 1954 with the rank of Sergeant, and was awarded the national Defense Service Medal, Good Conduct Medal and Occupation Medal in Germany, with device for Humane Action.

A Contracting and Procurement Assistant with the Delaware Valley District, Eastern Region, Kwoka is a 20-year employee of the United States Postal Service. He started his

government career as a mailhandler with the Postal Transport Service and progressed through the ranks to the position he now holds.

Through the years he was the recipient of many awards from the Postal Service, notably most recent is the United States Postal Service Bicentennial Award presented at the Postmaster General's Office in the headquarters in Washington, D.C.

As a vice president of the Polish American Congress, South Jersey Division, Kwoka is a National Director of the Polish American Congress, Chicago, Illinois. He was Pulaski Day Chairman for four years and Co-Chairman for several more years, besides a Grand Marshall for the most recent parade.

John Kwoka has a 26 year membership tie with the Kaskowski-Wojtkowiak Post 74 American Legion. He was recently presented with a life membership for many years of devoted service to the organization. He has served in all elective and appointed offices and is presently the Post Commander. He is a past historian of the Camden County Committee of the American Legion and by appointment of the County Commander he is a member of the Budget and Finance Committee.

Kwoka also is a member of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 980 La Societe Des 40 Hommes Et 8 Chevaux, Volture 40; and Associate Member of Polish Army Veterans Post 121, Polish American Citizens Club, National Association of Postal Supervisors, American Postal Workers Union AFL-CIO, the Associated Polish Home of Philadelphia, National Rifle Association. He is past president of the United Federation of Postal Clerks of Local 526 AFL-CIO and a past delegate to the South Jersey Labor Council AFL-CIO.

The 1979 Honoree is the youngest of seven children born to Joseph and Sophia Kwoka. Other members of his family are sisters Mary and Irene and brothers Walter, Frank, Stanley and Edmund.

MARTHA (WANDA BERNADETTE MROCKOWSKI) KOZLOSKI

Family: Born and raised in Camden.

Daughter of Mrs. Helen (Karlowlcz) Mroczkowski.

Wife of Edward Thomas Kozloski, Formerly of Taylor, Pennsylvania.

Mother Of: Margaret Ann (Peggy) Kozloski Haldeman—Resides in Atco, N.J. with husband Walter. Peg is a graduate of St. Joseph's High School and Peirce Junior College. Presently employed as a secretary at the Archway School in Atco.

Peg has two sons, Montrell, Bradley and Edward (Eddie), Jr., who resides in Mobile, Alabama.

Eddie is a graduate of St. Joseph's High School and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and University, Blacksburg, Virginia. Eddie is presently employed as a regional sales manager by the Houston Engineering Research Company.

Eddie has two sons—Jesse and Christian.

EDUCATION

Attended St. Joseph's Grammar School and Camden High School.

A Registered Nurse—Graduate of the Pennsylvania Hospital School of Nursing.

Graduate of Camden Commercial College.

EMPLOYMENT

As a Registered Nurse, worked in the operating room at the Pennsylvania Hospital for several years after graduation from that institution.

Served in the Navy Nurse Corps during World War II as an Ensign.

More than half of her lifetime has been spent at West Jersey Hospital: First alternating between General Duty and Private Duty Nursing and, since 1951, within the Department of Medical Records as a Medical Secretary. In 1957, took the qualifying national examination and received the title of Registered Medical Record Administrator (RRA).

In 1974, became Associate Director of the Department for the West Jersey Hospital System.

ORGANIZATIONS

Life member of the Pennsylvania Hospital Nurses Alumni Association.

Member of the American Medical Records Association.

Member of the New Jersey Medical Record Association, Inc. Served as Corresponding Secretary, Member of the By-Laws Committee and nominating committee in the past. Chairman of the Nominating Committee for the current year.

Member of the New Jersey Hospital Association.

Served as a member of the faculty of the Morristown Adult School.

Presently coadjutant faculty member of the Rutgers University Extension Division.

Past President of the St. Joseph's Grammar School PTA.

Past Historian of Camden Regent (PTA).

Served two terms as Corresponding Secretary—St. Joseph's Parish Council, then a Member-At-Large for one term, and presently again serving as Corresponding Secretary.

Member of the Altar and Rosary Society.

Active in both the Girl Scout and Boy Scout movement in the Parish, Recipient of the St. Anne Medal awarded in Girl Scouting.

Presently a Parish Council Representative in the Polish American Congress.

Member of the Polish Auxiliary to the West Jersey Hospital, has served as either General Chairman or Publicity Chairman of many affairs. 1978 Honary Polka Ball Chairman.

Member of the Union of Polish Women of America, Group 5.

Member of the Polish National Alliance.

Member of the Camden County Eagle Scout Mothers since 1965. Presently serving second term as President. ●

PEST MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN CROP PRODUCTION

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend to my colleagues the latest study undertaken by the Office of Technology Assessment. The implications of agricultural pests slowly becoming immune to pesticides are very serious. New approaches to pest control are necessary.

A sharp step-up in the current slow shift to integrated pest management (IPM) for major U.S. agricultural crops can cut pesticide use by as much as 75 percent in some cases, reduce preharvest pest-caused losses by 50 percent, and save a significant amount of the one-third of the world's potential food harvest that is lost to all pests. (The pests include noxious and damaging organisms such as insects, mites, nematodes, plant pathogens, weeds, and vertebrates. Pesticides include insecticides, miticides, nematocides, herbicides, and fungicides.)

IPM involves the coordinated use of a variety of control tactics to prevent economic losses from pest damage while minimizing hazards to humans, animals, plants, and the environment. IPM is the most promising approach to U.S. crop protection over the next 15 years. The international implementation of IPM requires systems that are adopted to local agricultural conditions, social customs, political structures, and economic systems.

U.S. crops have become increasingly vulnerable to pest damage. The present limited number of pest control tactics within the categories of chemical, cultural, plant resistance, and biological are neither completely effective nor universally applicable. The intensive use of only one or two of these tactics can create hazards to human and environmental health and increase pest resistance to controls. Therefore, American agriculture is gradually shifting to IPM strategies, which apply the most broadly effective combination of available methods to particular pest problems. However, technological and administrative obstacles block rapid development and use.

Among the obstacles to rapid adoption of IPM strategies are:

Inadequate knowledge in basic biology, interactions of crop pests, and the economics of pest management.

The lack of an adequate system for disseminating the information needed to make sound pest management decisions.

A shortage of trained personnel to conduct research, develop IPM programs, and deliver the needed information.

The lack of coordination and cooperation among Federal and State agencies.

The lack of a clear and common commitment to and agenda for future IPM activities by agencies involved in the funding of research and extension activities, the regulation of pesticide use, and the marketing of farm products.

The basic option before Congress is whether or not to commit the additional resources needed to speed up the current evolutionary movement toward adopting IPM crop protection systems. Congress can: 1) support the status quo for U.S. pest control which, although including IPM, continues to rely heavily on chemicals, or 2) develop a strategy for accelerating the shift to IPM. With a modest increase in resources, IPM could replace most unilateral pest control programs over the next 20 to 30 years. With a major effort to remove the obstacles to IPM, the shift could be made within 15 years.

Any Member who would like a copy of this report need only contact the OTA, and one will be delivered that day. ●

CAMBODIA: THE SUFFERING IS NO QUIRK BUT PART OF A GLOBAL PATTERN

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, at a time when our only consideration in regard to Cambodia should be the speed with which supplies reach the Cambodian people, criticism of U.S. relief efforts may be a harmful distraction and an act of irresponsible demagoguery. Yet, although I hesitate at this crucial time to offer criticism, there lies within our Gov-

ernment a severe fault in its ability to analyze and respond to crises of starvation around the globe. With public awareness of the plight of the Cambodian people at its peak, it is my hope that constructive criticism may fall on fertile ears.

It is inconceivable that a condition which has wrought mass death and suffering and which threatens the existence of a once peaceful nation has not been met with the creation, in this country, of a special agency entrusted with planning and directing U.S. relief efforts.

Our response has been a series of disjointed, decentralized, and disorganized actions unattributable to any one individual or any one agency. These efforts have not been wasted. But, as Colman McCarthy writes in an article which appeared in the Los Angeles Times and Washington Post, "The job doesn't get done if everyone is asked to do it."

Yet even if a new agency had been formed, we must ask why the need came about. And, how did it come to be that the Cambodian people fell victim, like so many others in recent years, to mass hunger? We must ask if U.S. policies are in a way an indirect cause of hunger in Cambodia and elsewhere. These questions must be asked not only by the United States but by other nations as well. As McCarthy writes:

For the west to agonize over the picture of starving Cambodians, but not to act to reverse the economic and political causes of world hunger, is to assume that next year, or the year after, another country will host mass death.

Certainly the United States cannot be blamed for the actions of the Vietnamese in Cambodia and the effect that the war has had to forestall the planting of crops. It is not, however, a secret that the United States and other Western countries have pursued policies which have created a global imbalance—an imbalance which has contributed to hunger in many areas.

Policies such as these must be reassessed if we wish not to be revisited "next year, or the year after," by mass death.

I ask at this time that Mr. McCarthy's article, "Cambodia: The Suffering Is No Quirk, But Part of a Global Pattern," be inserted in the RECORD. I saw it first in the Los Angeles Times of November 2.

The article follows:

CAMBODIA: THE SUFFERING IS NO QUIRK, BUT PART OF A GLOBAL PATTERN; OUTMODED POLITICAL AND MILITARY SCHEMES VICTIMIZE MILLIONS

(By Colman McCarthy)

How many will have starved to death in Cambodia? Even to raise the question is to create the illusion that the issues of starvation and malnutrition are fresh in themselves. It is to cast Cambodia as "a crisis," as though the country was just wheeled into the world's emergency room and the fever chart began ascending in a straight line.

We know better. In the 1970s alone, the West looked on while starvation created death camps in Biafra, Bangladesh and the Sahel. The vastness of the misery meant that even the accounting systems to record the deaths broke down. In America, where overeating is so rampant that millions of

citizens spend more money in weight-loss programs in a month than most people in the Third World earn in a year, it is enough merely to remember dimly the standard (and conservative) figure: 500 million of the earth's poor are starving or severely malnourished.

In looking at Cambodia, then, it is crucial to get it straight at the beginning: The current suffering there is part of a long-recognized global pattern, not a quirky disaster.

If anything, Cambodia might have been the one country that was secure from famine. In 1974, six countries—Guinea, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Cambodia—received one-third of the \$748 million budget of an American food-commodity program. Cambodia received a major share—\$194 million—of that third.

The country, though, as the National Council of Churches has pointed out, was "one of our major military and political clients" in Southeast Asia. The humanitarian impulse to aid the hungry was less on the minds of American policy-makers than was feeding the emaciated political and military schemes that saw Cambodia as crucial to America's "national interest."

In a few months, perhaps sooner, world attention to starvation in Cambodia will have vanished. In time, another famine—perhaps in Haiti, Indonesia or Madhya Pradesh—will again push the death rate so high that the consciences of the wealthy must pay heed.

To say this is not to heap guilt on the rich nations, which is the one-shot tactic that every speechmaker from the Pope to Fidel Castro has been offering of late. Countless Americans who send checks to Oxfam or support worthy groups like Bread for the World or the Overseas Development Council don't feel guilty, as they shouldn't.

Instead, they feel frustrated and angry. In Washington, no one public figure in the Carter Administration has been given, or has sought, high-level responsibility for dealing with world starvation. Instead of a person, we have a process: It is kept in motion by representatives from Food for Peace, the State Department, Treasury Department, Agriculture Department, Office of Management and Budget, and congressional groups. These are intelligent and often compassionate officials, but unwittingly they are forced to play one of the government's oldest games: The job doesn't get done if everyone is asked to do it.

With no single public official held accountable, and with no comprehensive nutrition policy for itself or the world, the Carter Administration could reach out to the starving Cambodians with nothing better than a last-minute pledge of \$70 million. This was belated conscience money.

In 1975, not long after the world food conference in Rome was supposed to put an end to the Biafras, Sahels and what afflicts Cambodian families today, Kenneth Schlossberg of the McGovern hunger committee in the Senate stated the obvious: "Food and nutrition policy are the waifs of national policy matters. Decisions that affect the very existence of millions and compromise the most pressing problem confronting America in the next several decades are left to a policy making process more reflective of the last century than this one."

Even if our government came alive, the victimization of millions would continue. Other rich nations—including the oil countries—are doing little. Developing countries themselves are often run by men who put military development first and agricultural development last. Half the world lives on rice, yet rice requires three times as much water—in water-scarce countries—as does wheat. And hovering above it all is the specter of overpopulation.

For the West to agonize over the picture of starving Cambodians, but not to act to reverse the economic and political causes of world hunger, is to assure that next year, or the year after, another country will host mass death. ●

THE QUIET REVOLUTION CONTINUES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 7, 1979, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE QUIET REVOLUTION CONTINUES

There are far-reaching changes taking place in the lives of women today. A "quiet revolution" is well underway in American society.

These facts were made very clear to me at the Women's Forum I sponsored two weeks ago in Southern Indiana. The crowd was large, the guest speakers were greeted with enthusiasm, and the prepared remarks brought forth many more questions than the allotted time permitted for response. Does social security cover a woman who becomes a widow after 15 years of marriage? Is a woman likely to find assistance in starting a small business? Whom should a working mother talk to if she needs help with child care? What is being done to protect women from the serious crimes of rape and domestic violence? These questions and others like them have often been put to me in town meetings and post office visits, but at the Women's Forum they all seemed to come up at once. The participants, however, were asked to concentrate on two areas of concern: women at work (in the home or on the job) and the problems of older women.

One of the most spectacular changes in American society in the past quarter century has been the dramatic rise in the number of women who work for pay outside the home. Women have more than doubled their presence in the nation's labor force in 25 years, and it will not be long before half of all wage earners are women. Even now, more than 50% of all women over age 16 are working outside the home. The figure may be 67% for all married women by 1990, a level much higher than anticipated. The problems faced by these women are formidable. Women earn roughly 60% of what men earn on the average, an "earnings gap" that has persisted unchanged for 20 years, and they labor under the handicap of historic exclusion from apprenticeships and professional studies that lead to better-paying jobs. Women suffer higher unemployment than men do, and they still hit career roadblocks in many "all-male" occupations and professions.

Equitable treatment for wage-earning women is important, but women who work in the home deserve equal attention for the vital role they play. Theirs is the responsibility for the family unit, the basic building block of our society. Homemakers, too, face formidable problems, such as laws that limit property rights, little or no income security in the event of divorce or widowhood, and inadequate provisions in the programs of federal, state, and local governments. The quiet revolution will be incomplete if these problems go unsolved.

A simple demographic fact made the problems of older women an appropriate topic of discussion at the Women's Forum: on the average, female Americans can expect to live

76 years, eight years longer than their male counterparts, so the elderly population of America is and will continue to be predominantly female. The problems of older women, however, are "silent" ones that tend to be pushed aside or ignored altogether. A few of the most serious are loneliness (married women usually live the last 11 years of life as widows), poverty (older women have the lowest incomes of any sex and age grouping in the population), crime (older women are six times as likely as the rest of the population to become victims of crime), and needless institutionalization (three-quarters of the institutionalized elderly are women, yet up to 40 percent of all elderly are kept in institutions for reasons as simple as their inability to feed themselves). I was extremely pleased by the interest shown in the problems of older women. Such interest is the first step on the road to workable solutions.

Congress has considered legislation to deal with some of these and other issues of concern to women. Constitutional actions include an amendment granting women the right to vote, ratified in 1920, and the proposed Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), first introduced in Congress in 1923 and finally approved by Congress in 1972. Only 35 of the 38 states needed for ratification approved the ERA within the original seven-year time limit, but the 95th Congress passed a bill extending the limit to June of 1982. Recent laws of benefit to women have ranged over many issues. Discrimination based on sex was prohibited in the payment of wages and in employment in 1964, and in federally assisted education programs in 1972. Other laws forbid discrimination against pregnant women in employment, and provide for flexi-time and part-time employment in the federal civil service. New laws also fund programs for displaced homemakers, family planning services, and rape prevention and control.

Much legislative action of importance to women has yet to be taken. Pending in Congress are bills to include displaced homemakers among those for whom employers may claim the jobs tax credit, provide shelters and other assistance for battered wives, reduce the "tax on marriage" paid by families with two wage earners, eliminate sex-based discrimination in the insurance industry, and allow homemakers to establish individual retirement accounts such as those available to the self-employed.

Congress will not be able to address all the issues that concern women. Changes in attitudes, most particularly, cannot be legislated. I think women are saying that they want to be recognized as the full and equal partners of men, whether in the home, on the job, or in the world at large. To my way of thinking, that is not too much to ask. After all, equality under the law is a fundamental American idea if ever there was one. ●

TRIBUTE TO BEVERLY BYRON

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I pay special tribute to my friend and colleague, BEVERLY BYRON, who continues the tradition of able representation for the sixth congressional district.

During her first year in the House, she has compiled an impressive list of legislative accomplishments, including encouragement of alternative energy sources, improved Federal services for

senior citizens, and legislation to make the Federal Government more effective, and to balance the budget.

BEVERLY BYRON works hard for her constituents. Her determination won for Emmittsburg the National Fire Academy. Although the entire congressional delegation was proud to support her in this fight, it was BEVERLY BYRON who really won it for her district.

These impressive accomplishments entitle her to be described as truly a peoples Congresswoman.●

CIVIC LEADER RECOGNIZED

HON. DON BAILEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, in my district, the 21st of Pennsylvania, we have 69 communities, each with a great many civic-minded persons that are constantly giving of their time and efforts to better the communities and help them grow and prosper. Orison Faulk, of Greensburg, is one of those very special persons.

At the age of 15 years he took his first step into civic affairs when he took an active role in the campaign of a candidate for township supervisor. But as I said, that was just a start. His interest in local government was followed by a public office of his own, tax collector of Salem Township, which he performed admirably for 32 years. But during this time, his scope was not limited to his tax collecting duties. Being such a giving person, he always found time to organize and participate in a host of political and civic activities. His ability to visualize a project and see to its success is truly remarkable. As a chairman for the March of Dimes, he worked avidly to recruit volunteers and secure donations for this most worthy charity. As a Democratic committeeman, he strived to insure the quality and responsiveness of local government. He also has devoted a great deal of his time to aiding the Sportsmen's Club in many of its endeavors, to the committee for the United Mine Workers as a committee member, and to the Delmont United Presbyterian Church as a member of the board of session, a trustee, and a 25-year choir member.

His music background is quite extensive. For 25 years he has been a member of various musical groups and for some of that time he organized and directed his own orchestra. Today, it is not unusual to find Orison playing his harmonica, banjo, guitar, or singing for senior citizens groups in the surrounding communities. Knowing Orison as I do, it is not surprising that he immediately turns over any money donated for his entertaining to the United Cerebral Palsy in Apollo.

All of his efforts, his ambitions, and his giving to others is a fine example of his compassion and respect for his fellow man and his dedication to our democratic system.

I commend and thank him for his many years of service to the public, his

friends, and acquaintances. I sincerely hope that his spirit of giving and good will will continue to touch the lives of so many persons.●

TRIBUTE TO HON. JUANITA M. KREPS

HON. GLADYS NOON SPELLMAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, October 31, 1979

● Mrs. SPELLMAN. Mr. Speaker, it has been said that knowledge gives weight and accomplishments give luster. It is indeed a pleasure for me to join so many of my colleagues in recent days in recognizing one who is abundantly blessed in both these categories.

Juanita M. Kreps, the first woman and first economist to serve as Secretary of Commerce, has won praise from many quarters for her intelligent, sensitive achievement in directing one of our key Federal departments. Before joining the Carter administration, this longtime resident of Durham, N.C., served with equal distinction in academia for three decades.

I can speak from personal experience when I say that Secretary Kreps brought to the Commerce Department a deep commitment and profound concern, not just for the furtherance of foreign trade and free enterprise, but for people as well. Her unique perspective as the first woman Secretary provided numerous unexpected benefits. I am particularly pleased to note, for example, that Secretary Kreps was one of only two Cabinet Secretaries to date who have issued official policy statements on the sensitive subject of sexual harassment in the Federal bureaucracy. Such a concerned, caring attitude exemplified Secretary Kreps' tenure at Commerce and has made her stewardship of that Department a high point of the Carter administration.

Of course, Secretary Kreps' most widely recognized achievement in Government was the major trade agreement framed during her May visit to the People's Republic of China. The agreement has been praised almost universally as one that will give an advantage to American businesses, whether they be buyers of Chinese goods or sellers of American ones. It is expected to result in a tripling of American exports to the People's Republic of China during the next 5 years.

Secretary Kreps also negotiated six other major foreign trade agreements during her years at Commerce and met world leaders in such capitals as Moscow, Peking, and New Delhi. She administered, in a tight manner, a far-flung department, whose responsibilities range from assisting the Nation's businesses to mapping the world's oceans. Her professionalism and competence in management were truly unmatched.

Mr. Speaker, I personally do not know all that the future holds for Secretary Kreps now that she has left Government

service. But I do know she is not one to sit by idly, resting on laurels and relying on past achievements. I was not surprised to learn that Duke University, which she left to join the Commerce Department in January 1977, was anxious to have her back as academic vice president. I suspect many institutions of higher learning would be more than pleased to obtain the services of so capable, talented and caring an individual.

Whatever her future undertakings, I want to join all my colleagues here today in wishing Juanita Kreps well in the months and years ahead. I also want to join them in officially recognizing her many fine achievements at the Department of Commerce. And most of all, Mr. Speaker, I want to offer my deepest thanks and heartfelt appreciation to Juanita M. Kreps for more than 2½ years of exemplary service to the Carter administration, the Federal Government, and the country as a whole. She truly has been blessed with both knowledge and many outstanding accomplishments. Her luster shines through to all who have had the pleasure of knowing her.●

VETERANS' DAY

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of the Members of the House of Representatives the remarks of an old friend, Gus Tyler, who is currently the chairman of the American Veterans Committee. I found his 1979 Veterans' Day message particularly impressive, reminding us all of the AVC slogan that we are "citizens first."

VETERANS' DAY MESSAGE—1979

Veterans' Day—November 11— is dedicated to the men and women who served in our armed forces and then returned to civilian life. Whether we served in time of war or peace, we shared a common experience, a moment when service to the nation was our overriding commitment.

It is fitting that in our present troubled moment, we—the veterans of our land—recall our dedication to our great common concern, our nation, our oneness as citizens of the United States of America.

We are presently plagued by a divisiveness as dangerous to our nation as any foreign foe. We are torn by economic inequities as riches pile up for a few while the many must do with less. We are ripped by crime as frustrated teen-agers confront a fruitless future. We are fragmented by racial and ethnic hostilities as groups claw for advantage or survival in a stagflated society. We have even cast out our Vietnam vets, shaming the warriors for an unpopular war.

As our sense of community disintegrates, even the traditional pillars of strength—state, church, school, and family weaken and crumble. Man, the social animal, turns antisocial, driven by fear and fury into escapism and narcissism, alienation and apathy.

At such a perilous pass, when we appear to be everything else before we are citizens of this land, it is appropriate to recall the slogan of the American Veterans' Committee that we are "citizens first." It is timely to

recall the unifying spirit of wartime to conduct peacetime wars against the inner foes of poverty, prejudice, ignorance, illness and injustice.

Veterans' Day, originally Armistice Day, came out of World War I, a crusade to "make the world safe for democracy." A generation after that 1918 armistice, we were engaged in a Second World War against forces threatening to extinguish the light of liberty forever. We were victorious in that war and yet dictatorship prevails in most lands and the forces of tyranny once more make the world unsafe for democracy. Our victories in war have been repeatedly turned to dross by our failures in peace.

Out of the tribulations of our times, we veterans must learn that our dedication to our nation and its ideals must be as unremitting in peace as in war. To us falls the special call to keep America "one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." Yes, for "all." ●

MOVING ON AN EAST-WEST PIPELINE

HON. WILLIAM R. RATCHFORD

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. RATCHFORD. Mr. Speaker, following passage of H.R. 4985, the Priority Energy Project Act, last week it seems imperative that we pause again to consider the pressing need for a pipeline to carry Alaskan crude oil from the west coast to the energy-deficient Eastern, mid-Atlantic, and Northern States.

At present, Alaskan crude oil can only reach the east coast by being transported down the west coast and through the Panama Canal. This approach is both costly and time consuming, and has led to an overabundance of crude oil on the west coast which far exceeds the region's refinery capacity.

An east-west pipeline from California to Texas, or along the northern border of the United States, would efficiently and cost-effectively transport a large supply of crude oil to our refineries and to the American public. Such pipelines have been proposed for many years, but have been stymied by potential lawsuits and an incredible maze of Federal, State, and local laws.

For this reason, I welcome the support shown in the House last week for an amendment to the Priority Energy Project Act which would permit the Energy Mobilization Board to consider pipeline projects for fast track status. As amended, H.R. 4985 would enable the President to designate a pipeline project as a priority energy project, and thereby expedite final construction under the powers and protections embodied in the Energy Mobilization Board legislation.

Today, the Congress often feels that its hands are tied on such energy issues as oil shortages, rising prices, or nuclear energy. However, Congress does have the power to expedite some essential energy projects, and I applaud the House for its recognition of the importance of an east-west pipeline in this regard. With the passage of the Priority Energy Project Act, I deeply hope that a pipeline to

transport crude oil across the country more cheaply and expeditiously will soon become a reality. ●

WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL AIDS CAMBODIANS

HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, the situation in Cambodia is growing ever more serious. Since 1975, when the Communists conquered Cambodia, the population has been cut in half, from approximately 8 million to about 4 million. Many have starved and several million innocent people were killed by the new Government for reasons such as former Government or military employment, having a college education, or even knowing a foreign language. The economy was destroyed as people were driven from the cities, stripped of all property, and as knowledge was erased. Like the Nazis, the Communists inflicted a modern holocaust on their people.

Today, another 2 million people face imminent death by starvation. The United States and other Western nations, having been driven from Cambodia, have ironically and magnanimously been willing to provide humanitarian relief. But, until recently, the warring Communist factions refused such aid, preferring to let their people starve.

The United States has now pledged \$69 million in aid for the people of Cambodia. Other Western nations have pledged an additional \$34 million in aid. To my knowledge, however, not one Communist ally of the Marxist regimes in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam has pledged one penny to alleviate the suffering occurring under those regimes.

The free, democratic governments of the West deserve great credit for their humanitarian efforts. But, we should remember that not all aid is being supplied by governments. An outstanding effort is being made by many private groups.

Oxfam-America, for example, has taken the lead in tackling the starvation problem. The Catholic Relief Services have made enormous efforts to help resettle refugees, and a host of other groups are also tirelessly involved. One such organization, World Vision International, is headquartered in my congressional district. I want to commend World Vision and bring its efforts to the attention of my colleagues.

World Vision International is a Christian humanitarian organization which operates in 75 countries, providing relief to the world's disadvantaged, particularly children. A recent "update" from the Indochinese Refugee Action Center reports that World Vision delivered 10 tons of food and medicine on October 20 and 23 to Cambodia. On October 29, a two-man team left for Phnom Penh to prepare for a major effort in which

World Vision plans to spend at least \$1 million in immediate aid. The October 29 flight to Cambodia included 5 tons of supplies especially earmarked for orphans, including mosquito nets, clothing, food, and educational materials.

It has come to my attention that World Vision has now established a field office in Phnom Penh and, as part of its immediate relief package, 1,000 tons of rice will be shipped up the Mekong River.

In addition to its food program, World Vision International has also been active in providing medical relief to refugees in the Thailand border camps. It has recently unveiled an ambitious plan to provide \$5 million in aid to Indochina over the next 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, it is my belief that private efforts to help end the crisis in Indochina deserve our support. Like the other private groups, World Vision International depends on voluntary contributions to make its programs a success. For those who would like to join in helping this worthy group, the address is World Vision International, 919 Huntington Drive, Monrovia, Calif. 91016. ●

THE NEED FOR INCREASED DOMESTIC COKE PRODUCTION

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Industrial Economics Research Institute at Fordham University released their report, an "Analysis of the U.S. Metallurgical Coke Industry."

The report states, "Under current conditions, it seems certain that the Nation's metallurgical coke industry cannot provide a viable source of adequate supply, raising the prospect of increased dependence on imported coke and eventual curtailments of iron and steel production." It further goes on to say that the importation of 5.7 million tons of coke in 1978 resulted in more than 3,400 job losses at the coke ovens and approximately 6,000 jobs in the Nation's coal mines. The need to import substantial quantities of coke on a regular basis is an anomalous situation, since the United States has the largest and best coking coal reserves known in the industrial world.

It has been estimated that the recoverable reserves in the United States total over 40.5 billion tons. In my home State of West Virginia and in the Fourth Congressional District which I represent there have been found to exist by far the largest quantities of premium-grade coking coal, yet, presently there are over 6,000 miners laid off due to lack of demand and excess capacity.

Mr. Speaker our growing dependence on foreign imports of coke is alarming. Dependence on foreign suppliers for coke, particularly in a period when the world steel industry is operating at a high rate of capacity, can have a limiting effect on U.S. steel production. If demand continues to increase at its present rate the steel industry will have fin-

ishing facilities that are idle while the country is in need of steel.

Mr. Speaker, an increase in coke-oven capacity is essential if we are to make the country self-sufficient by reducing imports which, in turn, will improve the balance of payments and increase job opportunities. Without this increase West Germany, the Netherlands, and Japan will become the OPEC of the coke industry, OCEC (Organization of Coke Exporting Countries.) I call upon the proper Government agencies to explore techniques to increase our domestic coke producing capacity and restore American jobs and security to its people. ●

RESOLUTION BY CITY OF NORFOLK

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit for inclusion in the RECORD today a resolution by the city of Norfolk commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Traffic Division of the Norfolk General District Court.

This court is presided over by a remarkable jurist, Hon. Vernon D. Hitchings, Jr. Judge Hitchings sets a new record every day, since he has already heard over 1 million traffic cases. His courtroom, which is unfailingly lively, is unique primarily because of Judge Hitchings' personality and character. No ordinary jurist could dispose so competently of so many cases, and in a day when our judicial system is often characterized by interminable delays, swift justice is the rule in Norfolk's Traffic Court.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join the mayor and members of the City Council of Norfolk in paying tribute to Judge Hitchings and the members of the Traffic Division of the Norfolk General District Court on a quarter century of service.

CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA—RESOLUTION

Whereas, 1979 marks the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Traffic Division of the Norfolk General District Court; and

Whereas, in this Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Year, the Judge of the Traffic Division, the Honorable Vernon D. Hitchings, Jr., has been selected by the Guinness Book of Records to be included in their latest edition, with the statement that from January, 1954 until January 19, 1977, Judge Hitchings had disposed of his millionth traffic case, of which some 965,000 of his verdicts were unappealed or upheld on appeal; and

Whereas, the Traffic Division of the Norfolk General District Court works in cooperation with the City of Norfolk's Traffic Engineer and Police Department to promote traffic safety and is the leading traffic court in the Commonwealth of Virginia, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City of Norfolk urges the people of this City to recognize the contributions made to our community by the Traffic Division of the Norfolk General District Court and pay tribute to the members of this Division for their efforts in promoting traffic safety and upon the celebration of their Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

Adopted by the City of Norfolk and bearing the signature of the Mayor this 31st day of July, 1979.

VINCENT J. THOMAS, Mayor. ●

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT CODY BROWN

HON. L. A. (SKIP) BAFALIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. BAFALIS. Mr. Speaker, normally, I choose not to use the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for tributes to constituents and friends in Florida's 10th Congressional District. With more than 750,000 residents, it is too difficult to pick and choose among the hundreds of events and awards that happen daily.

However, the passing of Robert Cody Brown—long-time resident of Fort Myers—is an exception to this rule. Bob Brown was an exception all his life: His outstanding journalistic career under Randolph Hearst; his outstanding business career as representative of a myriad of international firms in this country; his outstanding career of political involvement, constantly striving to make this country live up to its goals as set forth in the Constitution.

Richard Dennis, former business editor of the Fort Myers News Press, was one of those who shared a special friendship with Robert Cody Brown. Mr. Dennis has written a heart-warming tribute to Mr. Brown—one which I commend to my colleagues.

In particular, please note the comments concerning the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I sincerely wish each of us had as fine a working knowledge of this publication as did Robert Cody Brown. RECORD IN THE "ROOMS" STIRS MEMORIES FOR FRIEND

(By Richard P. Dennis)

I spent a lot of time in that wonderful house on Masanabo Lane. The house on the cul-de-sac where the rear wheels of my car always ran a bit over the cement blocks in the narrow driveway.

That house quivered with the vitality of its slight-of-form occupant. His mind, sensitivity, intense opinions and superb intelligence permeated every nook and cranny.

Robert Cody Brown, of Masanabo Lane in Iona-McGregor, is dead. He grew older than time had patience for, and time has its way of dealing with that.

I wonder where his replacement might be . . . or if there can ever really be one.

Behind his swirling brows, hanging amiss over the penetrating eyes, must have been a brain whose "rooms" resembled the sprawling central room and areas of his home.

The main room is big, with a stone fireplace and with tables, shelves, chairs and footstools heaped with books and literature and the research that Robert Cody Brown just had to do. Those items spill over into the sun-room, dining room and to the kitchen countertops.

That research, for example, includes hundreds of copies of the Congressional Record—that gray, stapled account of what the United States Congress does every week.

A lot of people subscribe to the "record". Robert Cody Brown did a hell of a lot more than subscribe.

His copies of Capitol Hill tome are paper clipped at important passages, underlined for highlights, indexed in the margins and the real important sheets are torn out, catalogued and filed.

I'm certain all of that material is still resting on those shelves and bookcases and chairs, waiting for someone to cull from them

the vital information they contain and plug that all together with the "rooms" in the mind to give it meaning.

Robert Cody Brown of Masanabo Lane. The names of both the man and the address have their own powerful mystique. We talked a lot about the power of the press and one of the stories I liked best was about the annual income tax audit of a certain New York City daily for which Robert Cody Brown worked.

"Every year," he told me, "the internal revenue boys would call me down to their office and go through this audit thing about my newspaper."

"One year I was met by a lady agent who got up from her desk and shut the door to her office. She quietly said, 'Mr. Brown, my dear mother is suffering from a rare and unusual illness and I need to get her into Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. But, I'm told the doctor I need is booked for more than a year and she'll be dead by that time . . .'

I picked up the phone and called the publisher of the Baltimore Sun, a sister Hearst newspaper, and the lady was admitted that very week," he said.

He told me his newspaper was never audited again. Then there were stories about Chicago and World War I and presidential politics and the Mafia and local things like the political party's and Lee Memorial Hospital and a certain Florida Governor. I listened and learned and respected and loved.

I stopped on Masanabo a lot of times. Sometimes at his request and at others just when I had the time to pull back into that narrow and shady land across from the north entrance to Tanglewood.

If I am saddened about anything more than the fact that time had to deal with Robert Cody Brown it is simply that there weren't more times when I had the "time" to pay a call.

Journalism buffs shy away from using a person's full name in a story after the first use. But there's no other way to identify Robert Cody Brown.

They also get nervous about repetition and rhetoric and they'll notice a play on a certain word in this column. Maybe you will too.

At least take the time to try and seek it out. ●

CONGRESSMAN FROST DENOUNCES PROPOSED KU KLUX KLAN MARCH IN THE CITY OF DALLAS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, the scheduled march of the Ku Klux Klan in downtown Dallas on Saturday is offensive to me personally and to the vast majority of my constituents.

The Klan's history of hatred and violence are not only un-American but also contrary to the climate of racial understanding that has been developing in Dallas in recent years.

Under our constitutional system of government, all groups, even those on the outer fringe of society like the Ku Klux Klan, are granted freedom of speech. However, that does not mean that the Klan has the right to intimidate others or to deny anyone the rights it enjoys.

I am confident that the people of Dallas will conduct themselves with restraint Saturday, and that when the day is over, the Klan will have succeeded only in embarrassing itself and not our great city. ●

SHIPMENT, DISCHARGE, AND
PROTECTION OF SEAMEN**HON. MARIO BIAGGI**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today to revise and improve the laws relating to the shipment, discharge, and protection of seamen. This is a continuing effort on my part, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation, to attempt to reform and improve the antiquated laws relating to maritime safety and the welfare of seamen.

As a result of extensive oversight hearings during the last Congress that evaluated the implementation and effectiveness of the navigation and maritime safety laws, the problem of antiquated laws and the need for their revision was highlighted.

During this Congress, the House has already passed and sent to the Senate three bills consistent with the needs I perceive for statutory reform which in turn will also provide a measure of regulatory reform. One bill clarifies the authority to establish lines of demarcation for the purpose of determining applicability of navigational rules and certain safety statutes (H.R. 1198). Another bill revises and improves the laws relating to the documentation of vessels (H.R. 1196). The third bill revises the laws and simplifies procedures concerned with the tonnage measurement of vessels (H.R. 1197).

The bill I am introducing today continues the drive to modernize antiquated statutes, to simplify bureaucratic procedures, and to provide for regulatory reform. A system for the shipment, discharge, and protection of seamen originated during the early days of sailing vessels when living and working conditions in the merchant service were intolerable. This was particularly true on those vessels that made extended foreign voyages. With the advent of steam-powered vessels, the conditions improved somewhat but still the American seaman carried the burden of involuntary servitude until late in the 19th century.

Various laws were enacted which attempted to protect the seaman from various injustices. However, it was not until the late 1890's when the Honorable Andrew Furuseth promoted legislation that provided the seaman with a number of protective measures and relief from unscrupulous shipmasters that kept seamen locked within a system of bondage that made it almost next to impossible to escape from.

Once again, in 1915, Congress saw a need to pass legislation that tied safety at sea and the emancipation of seamen together in the Seamen's Act of 1915, sponsored by the Abe Lincoln of the American seaman, Senator Robert LaFollette.

Since then, the seaman has enjoyed increasing prosperity and better living conditions. However, it was not until after 1933 that the maritime labor unions

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

were able to successfully organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing and free from interference, coercion, or intimidation. World War II ended years of waterfront labor unrest and chaos and, after the war, there was an era of improved working standards and better living conditions. In fact, the beneficence of collective bargaining under established unionism has dampened the need for further legislation on behalf of the seaman. Today's maritime unions provide health, welfare, training, and pension programs unimagined by the seaman of the 1800's or early 1900's.

This legislation recognizes the improvements that have been made on behalf of the seaman and the need to remove some antiquated requirements. However, memories of "bucko" mates, hard living conditions, and shoreside exploitation die hard; and there will be no attempt to diminish or reduce the hard-earned rights and privileges that seamen enjoy. The bill will remove the requirement for a Coast Guard shipping commissioner to be present when a crew signs on or signs off shipping articles for a voyage to a foreign port or place. However, the obligations of the master and the relationships between him and the crew will remain the same as they are for vessels engaged in coastwise voyages.

The signing of shipping articles of agreement, the use of allotments, the exemptions from attachments and liens, the requirements for accounting as to wages, the maintenance of service records, the issuance of certificates of discharge, and the provisions for the effects of deceased seamen will all be retained. In addition, the criminal penalty provisions have been increased, and a new provision for the use of civil penalties has been established.

I believe this bill will receive the support of all affected parties and will continue the efforts of our predecessors, Andy Furuseth and Bob LaFollette. I, therefore, am introducing this amendatory legislation for consideration by the Congress. ●

MEMBERS SUPPORT REINSTATING
OIL LEASES IN THE SANTA BARBARA CHANNEL**HON. JERRY M. PATTERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced a bill to reinstate certain oil and gas leases in the Santa Barbara Channel. This legislation will allow the Pauley group, a consortium of nine independent oil companies, to resume their drilling activities on these oil-rich Outer Continental Shelf lands. In doing so, domestic production of oil and gas will be increased and we will be one step further down the road toward reaching our national goal of energy self-sufficiency.

Mr. Speaker, at the time I introduced

November 7, 1979

H.R. 5769 many of my colleagues expressed an interest in cosponsoring this legislation. However, because this is a private bill, cosponsors were not permitted. I would, however, like to acknowledge and thank the Members who have expressed their support for this legislation. Those Members are: Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. COELHO, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, and Mr. WYATT. Their interest in, and support of, H.R. 5769 is very much appreciated. ●

HOSPITAL COST CONTAINMENT IS
NECESSARY**HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, over the past 2 years we have engaged in lengthy deliberations over the most appropriate method of controlling the astronomical rise in hospital costs. We are all agreed that hospital cost inflation is a most serious problem. That view is shared by an overwhelming majority of the American public.

It now appears that we will soon have an opportunity to take decisive action on this issue. In the next few days, we will be asked to take up H.R. 2626, the Hospital Cost Containment Act of 1979. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation.

I would like to share with my colleagues an editorial that appeared in the San Francisco Examiner on September 15, 1979.

BATTLE OVER HOSPITAL COSTS

Congress has an opportunity in this session to put some teeth in its inflation-fighting rhetoric—by enacting a hospital cost control bill that also maintains the integrity of voluntary industry action and states' rights.

Legislation to accomplish the goal is moving through committees in Congress, despite enormous opposition from the health care industry. The Carter administration and the Democratic leadership in the House have committed themselves to pushing some form of the legislation to enactment.

Hospital costs have been rising at a rate considerably higher than inflation for other goods and services in the United States. Prior to the threat of legislation in Congress, hospital costs were inflating at a rate of 17 percent and more. A voluntary effort by the hospital industry, to counter legislation, has brought hospital inflation down to about 13 percent, close to the rate of inflation for other things.

There are many reasons for hospital costs going up, not all of which would be addressed by the legislation requiring hospitals to hold down costs.

But the fact is, nearly one-third of all hospitals in the country already have been able to slow down inflation, and, under the threat of legislation, the rest of them have shown that costs can be reduced. Without legislation, it is unlikely that the voluntary cost-cutting effort would continue.

California has about 600 hospitals. Three-hundred ninety of them, accounting for nearly 80 percent of the state's total hospital expenditures, reported to the California Hospital Association that they have reduced inflation, on the aggregate, from 16.2 percent in 1977 to 13.2 percent in 1978. The state hos-

pital budget review commission estimates the inflation rate to be about 15 percent, however, which is higher than the national average.

The legislation under consideration by Congress would not impose price controls. It would allow hospitals to account for increased costs, and to compare costs between similar facilities, in determining what is an equitable rate of inflation for comparable services.

The bill would not jeopardize the quality of care, but would stimulate the industry to better management and efficiency. In addition, states would be allowed to impose their own budget control systems and more than half the nation's hospitals would be exempt from having to meet cost control requirements because they already have low inflation rates or special needs.

The legislation will undergo more changes, no doubt, en route through the system. But Congress would be remiss, once again, if it failed to act responsibly on this issue, which has been fought out and debated in great detail for the past several years without any solid legislative results.●

LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT

HON. BUTLER DERRICK

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill that will result in regional storage of low-level radioactive waste. As you know, in recent weeks, two of the three operating disposal sites have closed and the third, located in South Carolina, has reduced the volume it will accept by half. This Nation faces a serious problem as a result of these actions. It is important to note that 25 percent of all low-level radioactive waste is institutional waste—waste from research programs and nuclear medicine. Twenty-four percent of the waste is industrial waste and 8 percent is Government and military program waste. Forty-three percent is created by commercial power reactors.

Without adequate storage for this waste, nuclear medicine programs will have to grind to a halt and research programs currently being carried on in universities and research centers across this country will have to cease.

The issue is not an ideological question of pronuclear versus antinuclear. Even if we turned out all the lights generated by nuclear energy, if we closed down every nuclear reactor, we would still have to confront this problem.

The Federal Government has not accepted the responsibility of dealing with the issue of nuclear waste—whether it be high or low level. If we were to have the Federal Government study the matter, select sites, go through the possible condemnation of property process, site acquisition, and so forth, we will see the nuclear medicine industry brought to its feet. The Department of Energy has estimated that it would take approximately 8 years for the Federal Government to establish regional sites for low-level radioactive waste. Eight years is too long.

The alternative to having the Fed-

eral Government create and administer a regional network is to have the States be responsible for their own waste. Each of the 50 States generate low-level radioactive waste; each State should be responsible for their own waste. They should be allowed and authorized to enter into agreements with other States on a regional basis for the disposal of the waste.

The basic provisions of the proposed legislation I am introducing today include:

Provide the authorization to the States to form interstate compacts whereby they can reach agreements for establishing a disposal site under a strict arrangement with other States within a given region.

Provide that the legal title to the waste would be in the generating company—which would be licensed by the NRC—until such time as it is picked up by a transportation company—who would also be licensed by the NRC. At that time, the title would pass to the State where the waste was generated. Legal title and responsibility would remain in that State until the waste was ultimately accepted. At the time of disposal, legal title would pass to the disposal site State.

The generating State would be responsible if the shipment, upon inspection by the disposal State, was determined to be improperly packaged or labeled.

Provides a definition for low-level radioactive waste.

This measure would result in the creation of approximately six or seven regional sites. It would insure that no single State would become the dumping ground for the rest of the Nation and would result in the transportation of this waste within the shortest possible distance. I would urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this measure and would further urge quick enactment of this bill.●

SUTERSVILLE RESIDENT CONDUCTS REGISTRATION DRIVE

HON. DON BAILEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, voter registration is one of the most elementary but essential steps in our democratic process. Although every person eligible to vote should be registered, we find that many are not. For one reason or another, some potential voters simply do not capitalize on this precious right to choose the candidate of their choice.

However, it is reassuring to know that there are men in our country like Mr. Tony Bernadowski, a lifelong citizen of the Borough of Sutersville, who are willing to devote their time and bipartisan efforts in the interest of registering voters. Mr. Bernadowski increased the borough's total voter registration by 10 percent this fall in a singlehanded registration drive. Indeed, his outstanding efforts are worthy of our deep esteem and admiration.

I am sure, and I hope that our colleagues in this body will agree, that if this country had more citizens with Mr. Bernadowski's dedication to bettering our democratic system, democracy here and abroad would be safe forever.

It is with sincere and heartfelt pride that I draw your attention to this man and his accomplishment. Sutersville and the 21st District are very fortunate to have such a dedicated and giving person as a resident. I hope that his outstanding civic-minded spirit also will be recognized by his many friends in the community.●

THE PEOPLE SEND A MESSAGE

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I am cheered by the news that California voters have once again sent a message to Washington. By passing proposition 1 and proposition 4 California has built upon the tax revolt of 1978 to show that voter rejection of liberalism and big government is not a temporary phenomenon.

Proposition 1 was a ban on forced busing. The voters showed that they would rather have neighborhood schools and control over their children's education than let some liberal Federal judge or some faceless bureaucrat dictate policy. The ongoing usurpation of freedom by the Federal Government is proving to be increasingly out of step with the popular will of this Nation. The voters think more about the preservation of the American family than allowing the half-baked ideas of some sociologist to nationalize the homelife of this country. This is a victory of the ideals that built this Nation and those who make policy in Washington should heed this mandate.

Proposition 4 was another step in the tax revolt. By placing a lid on taxation the voters drew the line on the confiscation of their hard-earned incomes. Big government has become big brother. The theft of people's wages to finance crackpot ideas and wasteful programs pushed by special interests and ideologies has got to stop. California drew the line yesterday. I hope this Nation continues this trend in the 1980 elections. I will warn my colleagues now that the American public is waking up to the obscene rip-offs the Federal Government is trying to get away with. People are realizing that every day this Congress is in session and every day the Federal Register is published their freedoms are curtailed further. The day is coming when the beleaguered people of this Nation will cry "no more" and will rise up at the polls to put an end to the destruction of this Nation's wealth and freedom by the insatiable desire of the Federal Government to own or control everything in this country. All the constituent work and all of the franked mailing will not insulate incumbents from the voters'

wrath once they understand that it is the Congress that promotes, authorizes, funds, and mandates the ongoing power grab by the bureaucrats in Washington. That day is not far off. As long as the leadership of this Government persists in closing out debate, in promoting bigger spending efforts, in apologizing for the headlong efforts of Mr. Carter and company to regulate America to death, the people will have adequate ammunition to throw the rascals out. The sham of Congress being truly concerned about America and its citizenry as it goes on its merry way raising taxes, expanding Government, and sitting back as the petty bureaucrats and regulators build toward 1984 is beginning to be seen for what it really is. California is an omen of things to come. The propositions are only a warning. Freedom will once again ring in this Nation once the voters speak in 1980.●

CONFISCATION OF AMERICAN POSSESSIONS IN NICARAGUA

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues surely know, I was highly critical of the way President Carter's State Department dealt with the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua. For 43 years, Nicaragua was the most dependable, pro-U.S. Government in this hemisphere. Suddenly, the State Department decided it was time to make Nicaragua an example of our human rights policy, and we not only withdrew our support from President Anastasio Somoza, we established a dialog with dissidents and encouraged guerrillas to take to the streets.

Somoza is gone, of course, and we can only hope the new Government will not fulfill our worst expectations and turn Nicaragua toward communism. I respectfully submit for my colleagues' attention the following letter from Mr. W. E. Lanford II, an American businessman who owned and operated a fishing camp in Karawala, Nicaragua. Mr. Lanford estimates that Sandinista soldiers confiscated about \$300,000 worth of property and equipment from him after the revolution.

LETTER FROM W. E. LANFORD II RE NICARAGUA

It is my observation that even though the government of Nicaragua appears to be moving in a moderate direction, it is permeated with radicals, and the army is firmly controlled by the most radical elements. It is my opinion that those radical elements will prevail, and that communism will be the eventual outcome of the revolution.

My own experience in Nicaragua is amplified by those of other American businessmen there. Mr. David Stein, operator and part owner of the Hotel Las Mercedes, was jailed for eighteen days without cause, simply because he had been a business associate of Somoza's. When he was released, he was taken from his cell at night, taken by jeep to the U.S. Embassy, and dumped out at the gate.

Many of the Americans I knew in Managua have lost property and equipment. Some of them are trying to recover their losses, and some have simply abandoned what was left and returned to the States. Most of the losses were incurred after the revolution had ended. The Sandinista army has had a free hand in confiscating everything they think might be useful to them.

The Sandinista soldiers who confronted me in Karawala admitted that they had not come to Karawala until after the revolution, which eliminates the possibility that my losses were the result of an act of war. They also admitted that they were the ones who took my possessions, and that they were using the boats and equipment.

When I reported my losses at the U.S. Embassy in Managua, I was not even afforded the courtesy of an interview in an office. Mr. Carl Matthews met me in the lobby, took a few notes, said he was sorry, and dismissed me. I was not even offered a chair in the lobby.

I sincerely hope that our government is not being as casual in its dealings with the Nicaraguan government as our embassy was with me.

Nicaragua owes me just compensation for my losses. Even if it was not an official act of the Nicaraguan government, it was certainly an act of an official arm of that government, making that government liable.

As yet, I have found no recourse for compensation. Mr. Christopher Norrad, of the State Department in Washington has said that he will communicate with our embassy in Managua to inquire as to how I might go about claiming compensation. He said the Nicaraguan government would probably disclaim responsibility in the first place, but even if they did admit their liability, they have no foreign exchange with which to make compensation.

The loss was total and absolute. Even if an attempt was made to recover my equipment, there is no possibility that enough of it could be found for me to return to business there. Nor would it be possible to convince you, or anyone else, that it is safe to go to Nicaragua. I do not believe so myself, and therefore could not promote fishing there in an honest way. With armed soldiers watching every move, the atmosphere is less than relaxing.

Without help from our government, the Sandinistas will pay no attention to my claim. I have already informed the Director of Tourism, Mr. Alejandro Cardenal Caldera, in writing, that Karawala Tarpon Camp was confiscated, and that his government is liable. I am now preparing the details of the loss, and will send them to various offices of the Nicaraguan government in a scattergun attempt to reach someone with the authority to deal with my claim. I have no other way of approaching the problem.

You asked that I make suggestions as to how our government could help me. First, I think I should make an attempt on my own. That attempt will undoubtedly fail, but if I am going to ask for help, I should at least make the first effort. Having made that effort, I can only ask our government to intervene on my behalf. They would know best how to go about that. I have no idea how much importance will be placed on my cause, nor how much leverage might be used to assist me. I do know that Nicaragua will be receiving foreign exchange in the form of loans and aid from the United States. (At least I assume so.) Whether the amount of my claim could be withheld from a loan and paid directly to me is a question I don't presume to be able to answer. I wouldn't think it would be feasible. I only hope that some solution can be found.

Our government should certainly be made aware of the recent trend of confiscation, especially of the possessions of Americans, in

Nicaragua, and through your efforts, I am sure they will be. Political and economic disaster brews in Nicaragua.●

AN OFFICE OF FAMILIES: UNWISE AND UNNECESSARY

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I recently noted with regret that President Carter has proposed to establish an Office of Families within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I have written to President Carter and Secretary Harris asking that the creating of the Office be reconsidered.

I wish to call these letters, and the questions they raise, to my colleagues' attention.

The letters follow:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,

November 5, 1979.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am writing to express my concern over your proposal to establish an Office of Families within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

To my way of thinking the family, along with other institutions such as our Churches, have a unique role to play in our American system of government. The Constitution—and the Amendments to it—remove the federal government from those aspects of our lives which are, at once, most important and most private.

In the connection, our Founders knew—and their writings reflect this—that this nation's society could function only if morality and values were nurtured and preserved from generation to generation. Our Founders' assumption was that the families, churches, and the school would fill the role of maintaining, teaching and enforcing moral judgments for society.

The Founders explicitly kept government out of any active role in sustaining families and, thus, kept government neutral on the moral, personal and religious issues that matter most to people.

This system has worked well for two hundred years. I would not like to see it changed in any way.

I agree that the family is under assault from every side today. Economic and social conditions pose problems that every parent, myself included, cannot ignore.

However, these problems are not answerable to government solutions. In fact, government intervention—however well-intended—would constitute an unwise action.

I have supported, and will continue to support efforts to improve and strengthen the American family such as—nutrition and education programs; removal of the so-called marriage penalty from our tax system; changes in welfare rules that encourage families to break up; counselling programs; programs to support battered and neglected spouses and children; programs to protect the unborn.

Ironically, many of these governmental efforts to help families are necessitated by problems created in the first instance, by this self-same government.

Establishing an "Office of Families" would, in my judgment simply create further problems for the American family creating an

agency with capacity for intruding and meddling in the private and personal lives of every American.

For these reasons, I urge you to reconsider your decision to create this Office.

Sincerely,

ROMANO L. MAZZOLI,
Member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D.C., November 5, 1979.

HON. PATRICIA HARRIS,
Secretary, Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MADAM SECRETARY: Enclosed is a copy of a letter sent to President Carter encouraging him to reconsider his decision creating an Office of Families in your Department.

I ask you to read and consider the arguments set forth in this letter.

Also, I would appreciate your answering some basic questions about this proposed Office:

1. Under what statutory authority is the Office to be created? Under what statutory authority would it operate?

2. How large is the Office proposed to be? What would be the size of its budget?

3. Specifically, what programs would the Office manage? What responsibilities would it have?

4. Would these functions duplicate those of other agencies' offices or divisions in federal government? Will existing government be transferred to the Office?

5. Would the Office operated with funds transferred or reprogrammed from other appropriations accounts or line items? If so, which accounts or line items would be affected and by what amounts?

I look forward to your prompt response.

Sincerely,

ROMANO L. MAZZOLI,
Member of Congress.●

STAND UP TO IRAN

HON. RONALD M. MOTT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, the recent events in Iran where American citizens are being held hostage with the blessing of a regime which borders on lunacy, demands prompt and forceful action from the administration.

I have written to President Carter urging him to use force, if necessary, to effect the safe release of the hostages.

If the hostages are not released unharmed, I have urged him to take steps to deport the thousands of Iranians who are enjoying our Nation's hospitality.

We should also cut off all exports of food and technology to Iran and break off all relations.

I think the American people would gladly learn to live without Iranian oil if they can be shown that our Government will not be pushed around anymore.

Here is a copy of the letter I sent to the President on Monday. I urge my colleagues in the House to also ask the President to display strong and forceful action in this outrage.

WASHINGTON, D.C., November 5, 1979.

President JIMMY CARTER,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The recent events in Iran, where American citizens are being held hostage, demand a prompt and forceful response on the part of the Administration.

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I respectfully suggest that you give the Iranian government 48 hours to release these hostages or take military action to effect their release.

I also urge that if these hostages are not released unharmed, that the United States government break off all relations with the present Iranian regime. The thousands of Iranian students now enjoying the educational advantages of this nation should then be deported. And Iran, now receiving 90 percent of its wheat imports from the United States, should be denied any food, technology or other assistance from this nation.

While such a course of action would deprive us of Iranian oil, I believe the nation would rather tighten its belt—even if it means gasoline rationing—than endure silently yet another international slap in the face. It is possible that Saudi Arabia would at least partially make up for these lost oil imports.

Some may argue that military action would jeopardize the safety of the hostages. But I fear that taking no action will jeopardize their safety even more and will do irreparable harm to the international stature and credibility of the United States.

I believe that Congress, and the American people, will strongly back your decisive response to this latest episode of officially-sanctioned mob rule in Iran.

Sincerely,

RONALD M. MOTT,
Member of Congress.●

HERE'S A CHANCE TO VOTE FOR REAL SPENDING CUTS—RIGHT NOW

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on the budget resolution offers House Members a chance to vote for \$1.8 billion in real spending cuts—right now.

Or the House of Representatives can decide to turn the final budget resolution into a piece of paper which is meaningless the moment it is printed.

"Reconciliation" is the heart of the budget process. The Senate has voted to uphold the integrity of that process. The House should also. Without reconciliation, the budget could be done on adding machine tape at the end of the year.

Certainly Republicans disagree with the figures contained in the conference report—there is no room for a tax cut to fight the recession or significant spending cuts to fight inflation. But we do have a chance to still make real spending cuts by taking the Senate approach.

And we have the opportunity on the reconciliation issue to challenge conservative and moderate Democrats to match their votes with their rhetoric.

If those Democrats who oppose higher spending can join with us to preserve reconciliation and the budget process, then Republicans can help them beat the pro-inflation forces within their own Democratic party on the final vote.

We must extend this challenge to every Democrat—and make it clear that if you support the Budget Committee chairman's motion to drop "reconciliation" you are voting for more inflation and less take-home pay for American families.

The House must vote to keep reconciliation if we hope to keep the budget real.●

SPEAKING OF OPERATIONS

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, I have never before taken the occasion to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a personal story of triumph over physical impairment. But because I know the author of the article I am submitting, and further, I am aware of his contributions to our community, I am taking the liberty of sharing his story.

Frank Batten is chairman of Landmark Communications, Inc., which publishes the *Virginian-Pilot* and the *Ledger-Star* in the Norfolk, Va., metropolitan area. He has not only been an eminently successful businessman but has given unselfishly of his substance and himself to his community and State. Not long ago, he was honored as Norfolk's "First Citizen," perhaps the most coveted honor in the city.

Mr. Batten has battled cancer of the larynx for 2 years, and some weeks ago he had no choice but to submit to a laryngectomy in order to save his life. I am happy to say that he has completely recovered from his surgery and is now adjusting as one must do following such an operation.

To anyone unfortunate enough to have suffered the same experience, Frank Batten's article, which appeared in the November 2, 1979, *Virginian-Pilot*, will be an inspiration. Anyone who might have to face such an operation can draw hope and strength from it, and the vast majority of us, who take our voices for granted, will be moved by his courage, self-confidence, and unflinching sense of humor.

SPEAKING OF OPERATIONS

(By Frank Batten)

A month ago, I went through an operation I had been dreading for two years. I had my larynx—my voice box—removed, because there was a cancerous tumor in it. The surgery is called a laryngectomy.

Besides taking out the voice box, vocal cords and all, the surgeon also must reroute your breathing mechanism. He makes a hole in your neck and connects it to your windpipe. From then on you no longer breathe through your nose and mouth, but only through your neck. With no vocal cords, you are left with no voice, not even knowing how to make a sound.

The idea alone scared me stiff. And it was compounded by two years of suspense, as I underwent radiation treatments and less radical surgery in hopes of avoiding a laryngectomy. When my friends heard about the decision to operate, some looked at me sadly as if I would never talk to them again.

A month after surgery, I can say that it's not bad. In fact, there are some advantages to neck breathing and silence, too, if it's temporary.

When I woke up from the operation, I felt instantly a sensation of panic as I tried to breathe through my mouth and nose, and no breath came. For some reason, I remembered the breathing exercises taught 36 years

aged by my high school track coach. He drummed it into us that proper breathing is done by the lungs and diaphragm, not by the mouth and nose. All I can remember of the first 24 hours was concentrating on filling my lungs, like balloons, with as much air as I could get in and then deflating them completely. Then, I relaxed. The thought that air came in through my neck became irrelevant. Neck breathing had become almost second nature.

When, at last, I was liberated from a spaghetti-like mass of tubes, the doctor and nurses started teaching me how to take care of the hole in my neck (called a stoma). For several months, I will wear a metal tube in the stoma to keep the hole from closing. Taking the tube out for cleaning was a little scary at first (what if the breathing hole should close?), but my hesitation was needless. You soon learn that the stoma is there to stay and not much different from other parts of the body you take special care, like your mouth.

There were other mood brighteners. Somewhere I had heard that I would lose all of my senses of smell and taste after the surgery—no small consideration for a lover of ice cream and banana pudding. Happily, the information turned out to be only half right and I got the better half. My ability to taste has come back quickly. I did lose my sense of smell, a small loss in a polluted world.

The enforced silence has been the most difficult adjustment. For almost a month, my only communication with people was by writing on a magic slate, the kind children draw pictures on and then lift the top sheet to erase the markings. Actually, this was a useful excuse in the hospital when I did not feel like conversation anyway. When I got home and my strength returned, the frustrations of not being able to talk and the change this has made in my life fell upon me hard.

Try staying at home all day for three weeks with two teen-age daughters and your wife, who would prefer to have you at the office, and have to rely on a magic slate to talk to them. Consider that much of your work and contacts with other people are based on voice communication.

What has sustained me in an abiding conviction that I will learn to talk again. This has allowed me hope for the future and permitted a sense of humor in the meantime.

Conversing with people by writing notes to them brings out strange reactions. Some instinctively start writing notes back to you. Others raise their voices and shout at you. Eventually I made up a little sign that I would flash at them—"I AM NOT DEAF."

A number of friends who are doctors dropped in to visit me in the hospital. I would lie in bed thinking of outrageous things to write in response to their questions, which tended to be similar.

Like . . . "How are you doing?"

"Having a ball."

"Are you having trouble getting used to not talking?"

"There's nothing wrong with my voice. You need a hearing aid." Most responded in kind.

On the second day home from the hospital I took a walk along the golf course in my neighborhood and passed a dozen or more golfers. I waved and silently mouthed words to them, and all responded naturally. Some made extended comments about the weather or their golf games. Nobody noticed that I had not uttered a sound. It reminded me that most people talk better than they listen, and it dawned on me that I was acquiring some good habits with this enforced silence. I had not even said anything dumb to my wife . . . if I can somehow remember.

A day or two later the doctor called my

wife, and I was listening in on the other phone as he gave her some instructions for me. I burped out, "Okay with me." Both nearly dropped their phones. My wife cried, "He can talk." She didn't realize that I had just finished a big meal, and a liquid diet swallowed without a larynx puts a lot of air into your stomach. I had done what any self-respecting kid learned to do when I grew up—say a few words with a big belch.

Unfortunately, that belch was involuntary; I can't belch from my stomach every time I want to talk. I must learn to initiate speech at will, and that's what I started training to do last week.

With no vocal cords left, I must learn to speak by making vibrations in my esophagus (the tube that connects the mouth and stomach). Since I can no longer inhale and exhale through my mouth, I must learn to trap air in my esophagus by swallowing it or pumping air in with my tongue. Then I must quickly burp it back up as words. This is called esophageal speech.

It is difficult to learn, because people were not built to talk that way. My teacher is Norry Pond, who had his larynx removed 14 years ago; and spent six months struggling to learn to speak before he could produce a word. Today, he inspires other laryngectomees to speak and has taught more than 400 of them.

My first lesson was frustrating for me but apparently a typical first attempt. I could hardly make a sound. Over the weekend, with incessant practice of Mr. Pond's drills, I have learned to speak some words. They are coarse and slow to come, but they are a start. In a few months, I expect to be talking again.

A majority of laryngectomees learn to talk, at least enough to communicate. Some speak quite well, and like Norry Pond, can speak in front of large audiences. All have deep, guttural voices and speak at a slower pace than people with vocal cords.

Last week, I got a speaking aid called an electro larynx. I hold it against my neck to produce an artificial voice; it projects sound into my mouth while I form words with my lips. What comes out is somewhat understandable speech. But because the sound is a monotone, the "voice" sounds like a computer talking or like that little robot, Ar-too De-too, in Star Wars. It is easy to understand on the telephone, but harder in conversation. I'm using the electro larynx as a temporary tool until I can learn esophageal speech. It provides a relief to be able to speak at all, but it is no substitute for a human voice.

When I went back to work last week, I popped in on several people and said "hello" with my electro larynx. In a few minutes, there was a flurry of conversation in the hall. I looked out of my office in time to hear someone say, "Don't worry . . . the computers haven't run amok. It's just Batten."

Later, I was telling an associate about the reactions of shock and silence I get when I answer the phone with my mechanical voice. He said, "Yeah, they're probably saying, 'Now that rich S.O.B. has bought a robot to answer the phone for him.'"

Mr. Batten is chairman of Landmark Communications, Inc.●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Ms. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for the following

votes on Friday, October 8. If I had been present I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall No. 550, "yes."

Rollcall No. 564, "no."

Rollcall No. 567, "yes."●

COSTS OF RELOCATING ISRAELI AIRBASES IN THE NEGEV DESERT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues some correspondence I had recently with the Department of State regarding the cost of relocating Israeli airbases in the Negev Desert.

Concern had been expressed by members that the State Department had underestimated the actual costs of this redeployment and that it might cost \$1.5 billion. It was never the intention of the U.S. Government that the \$800 million in grants provided to Israel as part of the Special International Security Assistance Act of 1979 would cover all costs involved in the redeployment, but it is reassuring that current estimates indicate the redeployment will cost \$1.04 billion and the \$800 million in grants will cover most of the construction costs.

The correspondence with the State Department follows:

OCTOBER 11, 1979.

HON. CYRUS R. VANCE,
Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I noted in the Congressional Record of September 17, 1979 a statement by my colleague, Congressman Kemp of New York, stating that the costs of relocating two airbases in Israel, as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty, were seriously underestimated by the Department of State and that the actual cost will be close to \$1.5 billion.

I would like the Department to clarify this matter and comment on the assertions made. It was my recollection from testimony before the committee that it was never intended that the \$800 million in grants provided would cover all costs of airbase redeployments but that it would cover most costs.

I would appreciate your consideration of this matter and your current estimates, if revised, of the costs of this redeployment.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe
and the Middle East.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., October 30, 1979.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the
Middle East, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your letter of October 11, 1979, asking for the Department's current estimates of the costs of constructing two airbases in the Negev to replace those Israel will be giving up in the Sinai.

Your recollection that the \$800 million grant, which represents the U.S. portion of

the costs of the airbase construction project, was not intended to cover the entire cost of the airbases is correct. Remaining costs are to be met by the Government of Israel. Our current estimate of the costs of relocating the airbases is \$1.04 billion, and it remains our view that the \$800 million will cover most of the construction costs.

Sincerely,

J. BRIAN ATWOOD,
Assistant Secretary
for Congressional Relations. ●

WHAT MAKES A PHYSICIAN RUN?

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, a friend of mine, Dr. Eric G. Anderson of Derry, N.H., recently wrote one of his excellent articles for *Physician/East* magazine. The subject of the article is our colleague Dr. RON PAUL of Texas. Dr. PAUL is exactly the kind of citizen/politician this House needs, and Dr. Anderson clearly brings this out. I would like to insert the article in the *RECORD* and call it to all my colleagues' attention.

Dr. Anderson particularly compliments Dr. PAUL for his cosponsorship of the bill to designate "Tax Liberation Day." Tax Liberation Day, the day when Americans finally earn enough to pay all their taxes and begin working for themselves, would have fallen on June 6 this year. As the sponsor of that bill, I share Dr. PAUL's concern that the American people know just how much they are paying in taxes. Dr. PAUL deserves every bit of credit he gets for spreading this and other important messages to the public.

The article follows:

WHAT MAKES A PHYSICIAN RUN?

(By Eric G. Anderson, M.D.)

Ron Paul would rather be running down the sterile corridors of the Lake Jackson Community Hospital to deliver Texas babies than charging down the marble halls of the Longworth office building to tackle the nation's problems. But he has made a commitment to himself and the people he represents. Despite the hardships of distance, travel, and time; Congressman Paul is compelled to serve his master—freedom.

Dr. Paul ran to represent the 22nd District of Texas in the United States House of Representatives in a special election in 1976. He ran again successfully in 1978. Now, along with Rep. Tim Lee Carter (R. Ky.) and Rep. Larry McDonald (D. Ga.) he carries the double honor (or burden) of being both physician and Congressman. Even during the Physician East interview, Congressman Paul disappeared twice to run up the Capitol steps and vote on crucial matters.

"Being here is a pain in the neck," Paul says with characteristic candor, but if citizens stay out of politics, what Washington does to them is a pain in the neck too.

This is no member of a Washington medical corps speaking, nor is he seeking favors for the American medical establishment. Paul is an active, aggressive citizen challenging the Capitol with almost grim determination to return government to the people.

"I enjoy a hard battle," he says, swiveling round in his chair and driving his point home with piercing eyes.

Doctors sell service and confidence, but

physician/politicians have to adjust to a different style. "As a doctor," Paul says, "you sit in fairly high esteem, and people seek you out for your services. As a politician, you're rather looked down on by people in general, and they tend not to seek you actively to solve problems. Rather, you have to approach them aggressively and not be uncomfortable saying, I want your vote and I need your money!"

It's probably easier to be a good doctor than a good statesman, but Ron Paul is determined to be both.

Good doctors are sympathetic to the needs of the patient they are dealing with and Dr. Paul's awareness of what people want from their government was sharpened by his campaign for Congress. He personally knocked on 10,000 doors during that campaign, and found a negative or hostile reaction in only 1% of those he encountered.

But another discovery was a surprise and a disappointment to Dr. Paul: the mere 5% of physicians who expressed interest in political involvement.

TIME FOR A CHANGE

Dr. Paul ran because he believed that the time was ripe for new blood in Congress which should be provided by unseasoned politicians, "amateurs" with the intellect and vigor of the average doctor. He thought there were too many lawyers and professional politicians in Washington and that the people's needs were being shuffled around like bureaucratic papers. He believed that physicians and others with nonpolitical images could succeed in an election campaign, especially with colleague support. However, he found that doctors were no more willing to get involved in the issues than the average citizen.

And there are plenty of issues. But this dynamic physician was also compelled to run for office because of the "lack of sensitivity and appreciation from his own representatives." Congress, Paul says, has many narcissistic professional politicians so pampered by the benefits of their office that they become more involved in themselves than their electorate, more interested in what's in it for them than what they should do for others.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING

"You can stay too long in Washington," Paul points out. The worst disease to befall a Congressman is to become complacent, to enjoy the lifestyle and its benefits, to revel in the trips and junkets and forget the average person, the one who sent you there in the first place. The physician/Congressman compares complacency to an addiction that feeds on inflation, increasing paperwork, self-perpetuating systems and, worst of all, is dependent on ever increasing doses of taxpayers' money for the white elephant policies of Congress.

"I came up here to rock the boat a bit," Paul stresses, pushing his boyish mop of hair back from his brow. "People are sick of Federal programs which they feel are corrupt. That's why they hold Congress as a group, in such poor esteem."

The Congressman believes that one solution to the problem is to limit a politician's term to about eight years, enough time for a representative to become effective, but not so long that he loses touch with the electorate.

Asked how a man surrounded by marble halls and obsequious deference from others can relate to the common man and his problems, Paul replied, "He can't. That's why limiting his term is sensible, because the problems the nation faces are immense and if the 'amateurs' are not prepared to run for office to solve these problems, then the citizens' alternative would be to go and hide someplace."

Paul surely isn't hiding. His outspoken "new broom" policies have appeared in print many times. He has called for "the miracle

of the market, instead of the dead hand of government, to direct our economy." He has described Washington's economic policies as similar to Idi Amin's and caused by a similar problem: currency backed only by politicians' promises. He recently refused to go on a junket to Jamaica, with true Texas irony, "much as I appreciate the high public purpose served by Congressmen getting tans at taxpayers expense." And, with chilling pre-cognition, he cried out in April of this year that "if we leave energy decisions in the hands of government, we will end up shivering in cold dark homes . . . with empty gas tanks in our cars and silent businesses and industries."

Paul has spoken out strongly against those members of Congress who take care of themselves and not their duties. He has criticized their fringe benefits: subsidized meals, lush pensions, free parking, free emergency medical care, exemption from Social Security taxes and so on. He has sponsored bills to end junketing abuses and even attacked the big Congressional salaries by introducing legislation to freeze them and "provide for regular reductions in politicians' pay checks as the cost of living goes up." He feels this bill would punish those responsible for inflation and soon force Congress to stop expanding the money supply.

TAX LIBERATION DAY

But his most sardonic thrust surely must have been on June 6th, 1979, when he cosponsored a bill to establish a new legal holiday: Tax Liberation Day. He calculated that the average wage-earner paid 44% of his earnings in taxes in 1979, meaning that the taxpayer worked for the government from January 1st to June 5th. Paul suggested that each year the General Accounting Office compute the new holiday—Tax Liberation Day when people would have the day off—the day their taxes were worked off. He has all the figures, and it's difficult not to be startled. "Fifty years ago Tax Liberation Day would have been February 9th; in 1950 it would have been April 15th. If Congress keeps up their spending and taxing, Tax Liberation Day will soon be July 4th. Eventually, it might be Thanksgiving Day."

Paul looks up from his desk and shakes his head. "The Founding Fathers declared that taxation without representation is tyranny. Government is showing us that taxation with representation can be tyranny as well."

Does he feel like a lone voice in the wilderness? No, he considers that others support him because he has credibility. Nothing he fights for is done out of self interest, nor is he trying to get special handling or increased subsidies for his district. If that were so, he would cease to be effective. Neither is he a mouthpiece for organized medicine. In Washington he is careful to avoid involvement in any of the nation's medical matters. He does not want a charge against him that he works for his own or other special interest groups.

And that is one of the problems with doctor, he says.

They sit around as a complacent group, apparently disinterested in the nation's problems until something touches them, then they act out of self interest. And while this is an understandable reaction, it is not the way to save America. Physicians have been criticized by the media for intellectual indifference and economic ignorance. And doctors should not be comfortable living with those charges.

His advice for colleagues? He rubs his chin for a moment then answers:

First—Get involved in preserving the freedom of this great country.

Second—Find your vehicle. Use any comfortable method to fight government policies which you feel are stupid, corrupt, incompetent or unconscionable. Talk to people.

"I'd never bring up the subject of politics

in my own office, but if the patient did, I'd jump on the chance." Paul adds. If you are at ease talking to patients do so. If you are not at ease dealing directly, choose other methods. There is a physician in Iowa who fights bad government vigorously with newsletters legal actions, and publicity.

Third—Actively support individuals you feel are right for your nation. Be circumspect about donations from your medical groups or organizations: the reason for the donation might defy common sense.

What makes Ron Paul run? Why would he sacrifice income, endure tedious travel to and from Texas and give up so much of his free time perhaps for a forlorn hope that Congress might improve?

The theme of "Born Free" symbolizes his spirit. He has had a burning compulsion all of his life to be free. He considers that some people are so careless in violating their neighbor's freedom that they may set the stage for the loss of their own.

How would he like to be remembered? What would he like history to say about him? He stands up, looking out at the granite and marble walls beyond his office on Independence Avenue and answers thoughtfully: "I'd like them to say that I understood what freedom was all about and that I was willing to work to preserve it." ●

RAIL TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, rail transportation of hazardous materials is a matter of significant public interest and, at times, of serious concern. A recent study shows that 35 percent of all freight trains contain hazardous materials. While the number of accidents involving trains carrying hazardous materials is very small, it is critically important that derailments or other incidents which may result in the release of hazardous materials be safely, promptly, and effectively handled.

To better prepare for eventualities involving the transportation of hazardous materials by rail, senior executives representing the chemical and rail industries, including the Chemical Manufacturers Association, the Association of American Railroads, the Compressed Gas Association, the National Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, the Fertilizer Institute, the Chlorine Institute, and rail car manufacturers, formed the inter-industry task force on rail transportation of hazardous materials. This action was taken nearly 1½ years ago. Its sole effort is to accelerate present rail safety programs and initiate new steps designed to reduce the number and severity of rail transportation accidents involving hazardous materials.

The conclusions of the task force and a full report of its programs were formally released on June 14, and are being circulated widely in the public and private sector.

The National Governors' Association, at its meeting in Louisville in mid-July, considered and unanimously approved a

resolution commending the efforts of industry and various other Federal and State agencies as well as public interest groups in dealing with hazardous materials accidents. The NGA urged the President to designate the Director of the new Federal Emergency Management Agency to coordinate Federal activities in this area.

Mr. Speaker, the interindustry task force is not seeking any Federal moneys in the program which they have developed and are now moving to implement. The Federal Government should support the task force in an effort to address varied aspects of critical training, commodity identification, and communications problems related to the management of hazardous materials accidents.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the interindustry task force and its cochairmen, W. H. Dempsey and W. G. Simeral, for their efforts to help prevent hazardous rail accidents and to do everything possible to minimize their consequence to lives and property. I insert the text of the resolution approved by the National Governors' Association to be printed at this point in my remarks.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE MANAGEMENT

Hazardous materials accidents are dramatically increasing in frequency throughout the United States. Two, three, or more sizable emergencies such as trucking and railroad accidents or storage explosions occur daily. Although serious emergencies affecting extensive life and property are rare to date, their potential is great.

Proper response measures quickly applied may help contain a serious incident and minimize risks to life, property, and the environment. Conversely, improper measures can turn a controllable incident into a catastrophic tragedy.

Current immediate action taken by the local response unit (often a fire department or the highway patrol) is vital. The first arriving unit must be able to identify the hazardous cargo and act knowledgeably and quickly, because there is usually no time to wait for technical experts to arrive. Training, then, of local response units and coordination to provide them adequate technical information and resources is paramount.

The National Governors' Association commends the many current efforts of various federal agencies, associations, industry, inter-agency and interindustry task forces, universities, and public interest groups, all of which address varied aspects of critical training, commodity identification and communications problems related to hazardous materials accident management. The very multiplicity of hazardous materials and types of emergencies and organizations involved, however, presents a serious management problem, and the National Governors' Association notes that efforts are often uncoordinated and fragmented.

The National Governors' Association urges the president to designate the Director of the new Federal Emergency Management Agency to coordinate the efforts of all Federal agencies with programs addressing hazardous materials emergency response training, commodity identification and communications to eliminate program caps and overlaps, and to effect cost savings among participants to the extent possible. Such coordination could also facilitate a productive national reporting system to disseminate the results of actual field experience in handling incidents and to evaluate community, state, and national emergency management,

and to capitalize on varied available expertise. This vital coordination role is in keeping with FEMA's mandate.

The NCA further urges public interest groups and industry, and Congress in enacting new legislation, to coordinate their efforts through the Federal Emergency Management Agency. ●

SHAMEFUL DAY FOR IRAN AND UNITED STATES

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, we are struck with a sense of deepest concern when we see pictures of American citizens, military and civilian, being led blindfolded from our own Embassy in Tehran. The events in Iran during the last 3 days underline the true character of the Ayatollah's regime and the animalistic mob actions which he incites. The Iranian students and revolutionary guards who are holding some 60 Americans hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are demanding the release of the deposed Shah, who is critically and perhaps even terminally ill in a New York hospital. Even the Prime Minister has resigned because of these lawless acts.

This is a shameful day for Iran. Of more concern to me, however, is that this is an even more shameful day for the United States of America. In recent weeks I have voiced on a number of occasions increasing alarm over our deteriorating image before the eyes of the world. Everyone kicks us around, confident that we will do nothing in return. We have, in large measure, invited the contempt that other nations feel unrestrained in demonstrating toward us. Even the leader of another nation now feels free to encourage openly hostile, barbaric acts toward our people and our property. It is interesting that no action was taken against the Mexican people while the Shah was residing in Mexico—when he supposedly enjoyed good health, no less.

I recognize the delicate nature of the present circumstances and in no sense suggest precipitate action. Nevertheless we must keep all options open to assure the release of our people. We must be prepared to back up our position with military action if necessary.

A number of other actions suggest themselves—such as closing the Iranian Embassy in Washington, closing our Embassy in Iran, putting sanctions on Iran like we do on other nations, and sending Iranian students home who lack the proper credentials. All of these have much to recommend them and should be considered. However, for us the most urgent step is to convince the world that we are determined from this moment forward to respond appropriately to the provocations of any nation or mob. Failing in this, there will be more Tehrans.

It is time to show the world that the United States cannot be blackmailed. ●

CHRYSLER AID QUEST: THEATER OF ABSURD

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

• Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Banking Economic Stabilization Subcommittee, which has just concluded its hearings on the Chrysler Corp.'s request for a Federal loan guarantee, I have been troubled by the haste with which this matter is being considered. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the minds of many of our colleagues are already made up: It is no longer a question of whether Federal assistance should be provided at all, but rather of how much and with what conditions.

I do not share this view. My mind is not made up. In fact, I have some very real concerns about Chrysler's request.

There can be no doubt that Chrysler is in serious trouble, and that corporate failure is a real possibility. If Chrysler is to survive, it must undertake a painful reassessment of its place in the American auto industry. It must also achieve commitments of assistance and support from those most seriously affected by its problems—in particular, its employees. In this regard, I am certainly not convinced that the wage agreement recently concluded between Chrysler and the UAW is consistent with the spirit of sacrifice and hard work which all involved must share if Chrysler is to survive.

Mr. Speaker, I am afraid that we in Congress are in danger of letting political considerations outweigh common economic sense. This approach may be the path of least resistance in the short run but, in the long run, may well result in policies which are later regretted.

I would like to commend to my colleagues an article by Robert Samuelson which bears lucidly on this subject.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 6, 1979]

CHRYSLER AID QUEST: THEATER OF ABSURD?

(By Robert J. Samuelson)

When your company is on the brink of bankruptcy, do you give your workers a one-third wage increase over three years? You do if you're the Chrysler Corp. and your workers belong to the United Auto Workers.

Scarcely before it has begun, Chrysler's quest for federal financial assistance has become theater of the absurd. What Congress is being asked to approve is a program that raises car prices, perpetuates inflation and makes it more expensive for Americans to buy fuel-efficient cars.

No one really disagrees that a Chrysler bankruptcy would be a social and economic calamity. Somewhere between 150,000 and 500,000 workers would probably lose their jobs immediately, and only the most reckless forecaster can say how easily they could be re-employed. Nor does anyone really disagree that a federal bailout of Chrysler would constitute a bad precedent, encouraging all sorts of other industries—each in its own way—to seek government relief.

But the Carter Administration, by evading the basic issues raised by Chrysler's request, has not forced the company and its union to do all in their power to minimize the need

for federal assistance. At the same time, this ineptness or cowardice has made it more likely that any Chrysler package will be excessively costly and face uncertain prospects of success.

The basic issues are plain enough. To preserve our mobility and limit our dependence on foreign oil, we clearly need to convert our 117-million-auto fleet to more-fuel-efficient vehicles. In the fall of 1980, Chrysler plans to introduce a new line of compact cars with significant mileage gains (seven miles per gallon) over current models. Chrysler could then produce about 800,000 cars annually with 4-cylinder engines. We need those cars; a bankruptcy would jeopardize their production.

A second basic issue involves the relationship among wages, jobs and inflation. The reason why recessions no longer reduce inflation much is that they don't reduce wage pressures much. People expect the slowdown to be shortlived. Even if the permanent level of unemployment rises slightly, most workers aren't affected. We need to re-establish the connection in people's minds between wage demands and jobs.

Chrysler joins the two issues. The severity of its cash squeeze partially reflects the slump in car sales, but if Chrysler needs to sell more cars, America needs to buy them. Even today's models almost invariably get significantly better fuel mileage than the vehicles they replace, and replacement represents two-thirds or more of car demand.

But you do not sell cars by raising their prices, which is precisely what Chrysler, Ford and General Motors are doing. Nor can you keep prices down by increasing labor costs 10 percent or more annually.

Chrysler is simply the prototype of a more general problem for the automobile industry. As the companies attempt to recoup massive retooling investments needed for fuel-efficient cars, their prices threaten to rise even further. At the same time, the conditions underlying the 1976-78 car-buying boom probably won't recur: easy credit (automakers liberalized their credit terms after the 1974-75 recession) and sharply rising "real" personal income.

Together, these factors impel people to hold on to their cars. Stagnant sales then inhibit the companies from generating more investment funds for further retooling. Small wonder that General Motors Chairman Thomas A. Murphy or that Ford is making noises about quotas against Japanese imports. Both want more market share to neutralize these pressures.

Holding down labor expenses (about one-third of total production costs) is the only way to slow this vicious circle. In Chrysler's case, someone—either the president or the secretary of the Treasury, because we pay them to say the unpleasant things that need to be said—had to state: no wage restraint no federal help. In clear, loud language. They didn't. With President Carter desperate to keep union support, does anyone wonder why?

When Douglas A. Fraser, president of the UAW, tells Congress that his union has made "significant concessions" to help Chrysler, he is talking in absurdities, GM Chairman Murphy utters similar absurdities when he insists—as he recently did on "Meet the Press"—that the recent labor settlement isn't inflationary.

At the end of the last contract, the average auto worker earned about \$9 an hour, or about \$18,700 annually for a 40-hour week (no overtime). Under the new contract—assuming an average 8 percent inflation rate needed to calculate the cost-of-living adjustments—the wage rate will climb to \$11.81 in 1982, or \$24,600 annually. Non-taxable fringe benefits will also rise by about one-third, and so total labor costs per worker could rise from about \$30,000 to \$40,000.

The UAW's "significant concessions" to

Chrysler are mostly trivial. At the end of the third year, Chrysler's labor costs will not differ from those of Ford or General Motors. Cost-of-living adjustments will be paid right on schedule; the additional annual 3 percent wage increases will be paid somewhat later than at the other firms, but the lag is no more than a half year.

It is not clear that Chrysler needs federal help or, if so, how much. Even the UAW's slight concessions, according to the union and company, will save Chrysler about \$200 million over three years. A contract more befitting a firm teetering on bankruptcy—say, a wage freeze—probably would have saved \$750 million to \$1 billion. But the higher wage bill also means that Chrysler must borrow more (paying more interest) and charge higher prices (selling fewer cars), which further compound the cash squeeze.

None of this should be anyone's idea of an economically efficient or socially just policy. Even if Congress rescues Chrysler, it may do so under conditions that keep automobile sales listless, and that listlessness will spread to related industries, such as steel. The UAW may have bought some of its members wage increases, but it will have bought a lot of other workers unemployment.

Helping Chrysler and its union ought to be justified by broader public purposes than simply rescuing the big and powerful. And assistance ought to be extended on terms sufficiently harsh that others will not be tempted to seek similar relief. That does not seem to be in prospect. This is an episode of many small-minded men—union officials, corporate executives, the president and his Treasury secretary—each trying to protect himself. Who can conquer himself with the most mediocrity? So far, it's a close race. ●

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY

HON. GARY A. LEE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

• Mr. LEE. Mr. Speaker, anniversaries are wonderful events in the lives of institutions as well as in the lives of people, and when two important milestones are observed at once, it is a noteworthy and significant occasion I am proud to call to your attention.

This week marks the 150th anniversary of community newspapering in the village of Skaneateles, N.Y., and the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Marcellus, N.Y., weekly newspaper.

Two great institutions in two neighboring communities are now one, and the staff of the combined Skaneateles Press and Marcellus Observer will celebrate the two anniversaries with a special edition November 14.

Throughout the history of our Nation, weekly newspapers have been the anchor of our free press, providing information, sharing opinion, stimulating thought, and fulfilling the public trust inherent in a democracy where freedom of speech is a treasured jewel.

In the village of Skaneateles, the 150-year unbroken chain of weekly publishing began with the first issue of the Telegraph, July 28, 1829. Two years later, it merged into the newly-started Columbian, which in 1847 merged into the Democrat, a competitor since 1839. In 1874, the Skaneateles Free Press appeared, providing lively competition un-

til 1926 when the Democrat and Free Press were merged into today's Skaneateles Press.

The chronology in nearby Marcellus involves but a single newspaper, the Observer, which circulated for the first time on April 6, 1879, and which was combined with the Skaneateles Press in 1972.

As the Skaneateles Press and Marcellus Observer celebrate the twin anniversaries of public service, I am pleased to extend my best wishes to publishers George C. Wortley III and T. Elmer Bogardus; executive editor Barbara S. Rivette; editor Kathy J. Corhalls; contributing editor Wesley C. Clark, and the people who work with them to perpetuate the heritage of a century and a half with dedication, skill, and excellence. ●

FEDERALIZED WELFARE

HON. ED BETHUNE

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. BETHUNE. Mr. Speaker, the welfare proposal under consideration was succinctly analyzed in a recent editorial in the Arkansas Democrat. I would like to share that excellent review with my colleagues:

FEDERALIZED WELFARE

Since the House leadership foiled earlier Republican efforts to derail it, Jimmy Carter's version of "welfare reform" may well become one of his reelection-campaign boasts: Folks, meet the man who finally brought a "guaranteed income" to the poor. The conservative answer will be, meet the man who Federalized welfare.

The money involved in Mr. Carter's "reform" isn't anything like what Richard Nixon had in mind when he offered, in his first term, what he called his Family Assistance Plan (FAP). Mr. Carter would spend only \$3 billion more for welfare across three years; whereas, the hapless FAP (also called "workfare") would have spent several times more than that amount yearly, also taking in the working poor. More important, though, the principle of Mr. Carter's "reform" differs entirely from that of FAP, which would have made the states a partner and required the able-bodied to work for their welfare. Mr. Carter's plan simply offers the poor a raise.

"Reform" means a cleaning up, a rational reordering. Mr. Carter merely proposes to nationalize basic public charity by equalizing welfare payments (\$4,700 a year for a family of four) in all the states. That's about two-thirds of the federal "poverty level" income, and since the sum is indexed to inflation, the dollar amount would rise steadily.

The change would not only standardize the wide variance in welfare payments among the 50 states and halt the welfare shopping that has become a national pastime of the peripatetic poor—it would also wipe out state restraints against waste and fraud. Those who think the states would put an unnameable price on parting with their right to set and police welfare payments and to care for their own poor—a principle reaching back to the Elizabethan Poor Laws—need only look at the pitiful \$730 million the bill offers them in exchange for letting Washington do the job.

But social spending has been so long nationalized in principle that if it weren't for the House Republicans the addition of wel-

fare (already federally subsidized) to a long list of centralized social programs might well pass without comment. As it is, quite a number of House Republicans are decrying the takeover (and the new federal rules that go with it) and prophesying that the tests of need that states now apply will become meaningless—and fraud more rampant—under flat federal grants to the individual poor. They argue that any increases in welfare spending should go direct to the states as grants to be administered with the usual safeguards. They see the Carter bill creating a national welfare constituency limited by only such rules as the federal bureaucracy care to apply.

Even in a sea of made-in-Washington social programs, it makes sense to hold out against nationalization. Every abandonment of local control to the central government weakens the states as federal entities and enfeebles the principle of local rule. House Republicans and conservative Democrats are pushing that argument in floor debate, but pre-election-year welfare politics will probably prevail. ●

CONCERN FOR PEOPLE LIVING UNDER COMMUNIST REGIMES

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I have been contacted by a group of my constituents, the Congress of Russian-Americans, Inc., who are very concerned, as we are, about the destiny of all people living under Communist regimes. The chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the Congress of Russian-Americans, Inc., has developed a statement which explains their concerns which I am pleased to include in the Record at this point:

On November 7th the leaders of the Soviet Union will celebrate the 62d anniversary of the "Great October Socialist Revolution". On this tragic anniversary of the Bolshevik takeover in Russia, the Congress of Russian-Americans reiterates its continued concern for the destiny of all people living under Communist rule. Sixty two years ago a tragedy occurred which scarred not only the Russian nation, but also the entire free world. Lenin and his minority party overthrew the democratic Provisional Government of Russia and two months later dissolved the freely elected Constituent Assembly, in which the Bolsheviks had polled only 25% of the vote.

Despite the bitter struggle during the Civil War, which lasted more than three years and was followed by numerous peasant and worker uprisings against Communist domination, Lenin and his successors nevertheless were able to keep their iron hold over the peoples that make up the Soviet Union. Since World War II, the Communist leaders have added to their empire most of Eastern Europe. This tyranny has caused millions of deaths, untold suffering in prisons and concentration camps of the Gulag Archipelago, and life at a subsistence level for most of the population.

The Soviet build-up of armaments and foreign policy, aimed at spreading the Communist system wherever possible, has caused the threat of world war to hang over the United States and the free world for several decades. Their meddling in the affairs of the developing nations in support of whatever

side they favor in so-called "liberation struggles" continues to cause most of the serious problems of foreign policy faced by the United States and its allies.

For sixty two years, Russian immigrants have repeatedly warned the world of the dangers of Communism. Too often they have been not only misunderstood, but even mistaken for Communists. Ironically, the word Russian has become synonymous with the words Soviet and Communist. Being the first victim of Communism, the Russian nation is not even included on the list of captive nations.

The plight of Soviet dissidents bears witness to the fact that the inhuman nature of Communism has not changed since November of 1917.

To reaffirm our nation's commitment to the basic ideals of human rights the Congress of the United States should impose export-tariffs on strategic goods being sold to the U.S.S.R. Such export-tariff legislation would force the Soviet Union to comply with the Helsinki Accords, mollify the suppression of human rights of Soviet citizens, and ultimately decrease the offensive-military capability of the U.S.S.R. ●

APPOINTMENT TO CONGRESSIONAL TOURISM CAUCUS

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased recently to be named to the steering committee of the newly-formed Congressional Tourism Caucus. Tourism is not only one of the top three industries in Wisconsin but is also the third largest industry in the Nation. At a time when our country is suffering widespread and severe economic problems, it is important that Congress take any action it can to assist American industry. Moreover, tourism is particularly susceptible to economic decline during these times because it is not an essential item for most Americans when compared with housing, heat, and food. The tourism industry is also likely to suffer unduly because of rising energy prices.

It is worth noting that tourism is responsible for about 7 percent of the Nation's gross national product and as recently as 1976 generated about \$8 billion in Federal taxes. Tourism is defined by the caucus as all trips to places 100 miles or more from the traveler's origin. In 1977, households in America took more than 313 million trips of this length.

In these times of high unemployment, tourism during 1976 was directly responsible for almost 4½ million jobs for Americans and indirectly responsible for an additional 2 million jobs. This amounts to 5 percent of the country's total employment and a payroll of almost \$27 billion.

It is also worth noting that in 1976, Americans spent \$108 billion on tourism and foreign visitors to the United States spent another \$6.3 billion. More than \$100 billion of this money went into the pockets of American business. Overall, Americans spend more on travel than they do on clothing, accessories and jewelry, or on medicines, drugs, and the

professional services of doctors, dentists, and hospitals.

Despite all these expenditures, tourism accounted for only about 10 percent of domestic petroleum consumption and about 5 percent of our total energy consumption.

The Congressional Tourism Caucus was formed with these figures in mind. The caucus will be able to promote the industry and expand its economic viability by providing a forum for Members of Congress to exchange ideas. The caucus can then pass along appropriate information to the executive branch and develop legislation when it is necessary.

I am particularly happy to participate in the caucus since tourism is such a large industry in my home State of Wisconsin. In Wisconsin, tourism generates \$5 billion in sales through 32,000 businesses each year.

I hope the tourism caucus will concentrate on developing a national tourism policy, examining energy problems related to the industry, and informing the President and the executive branch about its activities and findings.●

FEDERAL COMMITMENT TO INTELLIGENT AIRCRAFT NOISE REDUCTION

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, officials from 14 of the Nation's major metropolitan airports visited Washington today to urge the Congress to support the Federal commitment to intelligent aircraft noise reduction.

In 1976, after 7 years of extensive study and debate, the Federal Aviation Administration issued a landmark ruling which required that older generation aircraft be retrofitted or replaced so that there would be a noise certified fleet by 1985.

This ruling represented a compromise which was overly generous to the airlines as noise-impacted communities were told to wait 9 long years for relief. Any further delay in implementing these noise standards would be an unconscionable breach of faith.

While excessive aircraft noise clearly diminishes the quality of life for 6 to 10 million Americans, it also seriously endangers their health. Excessive aircraft noise has been linked to damaged hearing, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, fetal damage, increased heart rate, and high blood pressure.

Excessive aircraft noise has a devastating impact on property values, often affecting communities which were in existence long before the airports were constructed.

Further delay in implementing the FAA noise standards would be an affront to noise-impacted communities and to those carriers who, in good faith and enlightened corporated decisionmaking, have undertaken the costs of complying with the FAA rules.

I urge my colleague to honor the Federal commitment to reduce excessive aircraft noise.●

ARIZONA BANKERS OFFER WISE ADVICE

HON. ELDON RUDD

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. RUDD. Mr. Speaker, the Arizona Bankers Association met last weekend in Tucson and considered a number of important resolutions, several of which I would like to bring to the special attention of my colleagues as we will be considering these issues again soon.

The bankers are especially concerned with the disastrous consequences of continued inflation and urge Congress to address this serious problem forthrightly.

I would also like to include for the RECORD the bankers' resolutions concerning energy and the need for reduced Federal regulation of financial institutions, additional issues which we will be considering again in the near future.

I have found over the past few years that the bankers in my State are exceptionally well versed on the economic problems of the Nation and responsible solutions to them, and I think we would be wise to heed their excellent advice in these matters.

I ask that the following three resolutions of the Arizona Bankers Association be printed at this point in the RECORD:

RESOLUTION

I. INFLATION AND COST OF LIVING

Resolved, That the Arizona Bankers Association recognizes that inflation and its impact on the cost of living is the number one concern of the American people today. We concur in this evaluation.

The government of the world's most industrialized nation has a responsibility to its citizens as well as to our trading partners and allies to enhance the value of our currency.

The erosion of the purchasing power of the dollar, unrealistic prices for goods and services, and a decreasing standard of living, especially for those on fixed incomes, are all unwelcome effects of a disease that erodes the fabric of modern societies, be it further

Resolved, That the Arizona Bankers Association recognizes that the deep rooted causes of inflation will require short-range sacrifices to achieve a longer-term goal. We urge those in positions of leadership responsibility, especially in government, to return to the basic principles of sound finance which produced the strongest nation on earth. Further, we must work to increase productivity and become less dependent on foreign supplies of natural resources.

We pledge our efforts and creativity to assist toward solving this critical problem.

II. ENERGY

Resolved, That the Arizona Bankers Association will encourage conservation of energy within their corporate operations, to their employees and to their customers, be it further

Resolved, That the Arizona Bankers Association urges the Arizona Congressional Dele-

gation to place the highest priority on legislating national energy law which stimulates and encourages energy development, production and distribution through the private sector without the inhibiting and costly burdens of over regulation by government. The Arizona Bankers Association supports federal legislation which would remove controls on domestic oil prices and gasoline immediately.

III. FREEDOM OF COMPETITION

Resolved, That the Arizona Bankers Association urges the Arizona Congressional Delegation to support and to encourage other members of Congress and federal regulators to permit freedom of competition among all financial institutions. Current inequities include differing tax structures, inconsistent reserve requirements and an interest rate structure that grants an unfair competitive advantage to some financial institutions.

A more equitable structure would lead to increased public benefit through the introduction of more competitive factors in the market place. Consumer benefits would be in the form of lower costs and higher returns to users of financial services.

The complex inter-related nature of current regulations requires a comprehensive plan to be placed into effect over a reasonable period of time.●

CLEMENCY FOR IDA NUDEL

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, the letters I receive in behalf of Ida Nudel from her sister and friends are written in tones of increasing concern over the state of her health as a prisoner in Siberia, unjustly incarcerated for her efforts to emigrate to Israel. Prison officials refuse to acknowledge her need for medical assistance, and the Soviet Government continues its efforts to denigrate her character to justify a 4-year prison sentence doled out in place of an exit visa.

Under the leadership of our colleague from Connecticut, CHRISTOPHER DODD, several Members of Congress recently wrote to Secretary Brezhnev, requesting clemency for Ida Nudel in the form of an exit visa so that she can join her sister in Israel. Because the Soviet Government has been known to respond to public pressure in the past, I urge those of you who did not cosign this letter to write to Mr. Brezhnev in behalf of Ida Nudel, expressing your concern over the state of her health and urging him to grant her clemency. Your support in this effort will be gratefully appreciated by Ida's sister and her many friends all over the world, and just may make the difference and tip the scales toward a favorable decision.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot turn our backs out of frustration; our continuing efforts in behalf of Ida Nudel and other so-called prisoners of Zion are extremely important to underscore our commitment to human rights. Any actions you deem appropriate to help Ida and her fellow imprisoned visa applicants would constitute an important contribution to the eradication of human rights abuse.●

HOW TO ACHIEVE AN AMERICAN MIRACLE

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, even though the gas lines have disappeared, our energy problem is still with us and will be for some time to come. The solution is simple—produce more energy. It is there and can be got at. But the getting is the sticky point, and there are enough difficulties in that process alone without injecting even more in the form of price controls.

As Chairman of the Price Commission from 1971 to 1973, C. Jackson Grayson saw from a frontline perspective just what effect price controls are having on shortages and inflation, and he did not like what he saw.

Mr. Grayson's recommendations may seem drastic to some, but our energy situation is becoming increasingly grave and demands drastic measures such as he advocates. I commend his thoughtful essay to all my colleagues for their reflection.

The essay follows:

[From Business Week]

HOW TO ACHIEVE AN AMERICAN MIRACLE

(By C. Jackson Grayson, Jr.)

The most frightening aspect of the current gasoline crunch is not the long lines. Nor the price. Nor OPEC. It is not even the shoot-outs at the service stations.

It's the almost total absence of serious consideration and open support by businessmen, politicians, and economists for a return to the market system to ration demand and increase supplies.

The answer to our problems has to be complete decontrol—decontrol not only of oil, but also of gasoline—and elimination of the price and wage "guidelines" program along with it: a complete dismantling of the increasingly complicated, inefficient, inequitable, and unworkable machinery of energy and wage-price controls.

I recommend this not from blind ideological faith in the market system, but from (1) a reading of the history of the failures of wage-price and allocation controls for over 40 centuries, (2) an observation of the current failures of energy and wage-price guidelines, and (3) my own personal experience in directing controls, during Phase II of President Nixon's wage-price program.

The gasoline situation is a good example. The President blames Congress and scolds the public. The Congress blames the President and lectures the oil companies. Endless and fruitless disputes, investigations, and hearings drain the nation's energies to find out who's to blame: "Is there a shortage? Where is the gasoline?"

At the gas pumps there are hired guards, shootings, thefts, and scams. Hundreds of thousands of hours are spent nonproductively in long lines when the nation's productivity growth is already alarmingly low. New allocation schemes are cooked up almost daily: odd-even days, numbered windshield stickers, minimum purchase amounts, state conservation quotas, coupons. Such controls organize and prolong shortages. And in the process the poor, those with low incomes, and the weak are hurt the most.

BACK TO A MARKET ECONOMY

A good account of the history of controls is chronicled in a recent book by Robert L.

Schuettinger and Eamonn F. Butler, *Forty Centuries of Wage and Price Controls* (The Heritage Foundation, Washington, D.C., 1979). It is tragicomic that 40 centuries of price and wage controls and governmentally directed allocation systems for such commodities as flour, corn, wheat, and housing show a record of repeated failures.

Not only do the guidelines violate the basic economic laws of supply and demand, they also violate the basic political laws of consensus, power, and equity. The program has no power base, no real support by business or organized labor, and it is rife with inequities. The program is not fading fast—it is dead. No scraping, painting over, or review is going to change it from being bad law, bad economics, and bad politics.

"We have to continue," says Barry Bosworth, director of the Council on Wage & Price Stability. "There is no alternative."

Yes there is. I offer these recommendations:

Remove all price and allocation controls over gasoline and other fuels.

Remove all wage and price controls.

Abolish the Council on Wage & Price Stability.

Return to a market economy.

A "political impossibility," the conventional wisdom runs. It can't be done. Congress, the President, and the public would never stand for it. Believing this, many businessmen and legislators fail to fight for a return to the market system. Instead, they remain silent or concentrate on compromises and accept what Representative Al Ullman calls "the political equation." That's a mistake, both economically and politically.

Economically, controls are a disaster. As chairman of the Price Commission during Phase II (1971-73), I saw this firsthand. After an initial appearance of gains, the inevitable erosion and inefficiencies began. No matter how good our intentions, how hard we worked, what models we employed, or how ingeniously we designed the regulations, the controls could never handle as efficiently or as effectively the millions of decisions made daily in the marketplace to adjust to the changing conditions of supply and demand. The controls did not reduce shortages or inflation. They increased both.

POLITICAL COURAGE

Bad economics is also bad politics. A very recent example is Britain. Margaret Thatcher rode to power on pledges to reduce much of the governmental economic management, to decontrol prices and wages, and to revive the market system.

The classic example, of course, is West Germany. In July, 1948, virtually all economic controls were removed, including price and wage controls. The Allied powers, then in control, were fearful that it would lead to greater inflation, unemployment, political instability, and more problems for the poor. The bold move was controversial even among those closest to its architect, the economist (later Chancellor) Ludwig Erhard.

The fears proved unfounded. There was higher employment, higher real wages, rising productivity, a disappearance of black markets, an abundance of goods in the shops, and—after an initial spurt in prices—a great reduction in inflation. Apathy and despair turned to hope and energy.

In truth, the "economic miracles" that have followed decontrol were not miracles. They were no more than an end to the economic paralysis and disorder caused by the control mechanisms and a return to the market economy.

President Carter speaks of the need for "political courage" in facing these problems. It's time for an act of political courage that makes both political and economic sense: decontrol. ●

VETERANS DAY, 1979

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, many words are going to be spoken in commemoration of Veterans Day. The meaning of the day will be put into eloquent and moving words, in all parts of the Nation, by many different people. Some Americans will have heard such words so often before that they will fail to really listen. But even if some people may fail to appreciate the meaning of Veterans Day, the Nation as a whole will not and must not.

Today, there are few Americans who personally remember the surge of patriotism that marked American sacrifices to save Europe in the dark days of World War I. And many Americans are too young to remember the way in which our Nation drew together as one and met the gigantic challenge of defending civilization during World War II. The memories of many younger Americans are filled with images of Korea and Vietnam, where war became somehow different and the way in which we as a nation viewed our veterans changed.

The victims of these new attitudes are in large part our American veterans. These are men and women who sacrificed as bravely and unselfishly as any Americans ever have, yet who, tragically, have sometimes gained neither the understanding, nor the respect nor the fair treatment that their sacrifices have earned.

It is this debt to recent veterans, yet unpaid, which challenges us as Americans today.

At the same time, our continuing debt and obligations to veterans of other eras remain as compelling as ever.

The world we live in today, 6 weeks before the start of the 1980's, is as dangerous as it has been at any time in our history—in many ways, it is a more dangerous world than America faced in 1776, or in 1918, or 1941. We face two powerful adversaries, one of which the Soviet Union, is increasing its offensive military capabilities at a terrifying rate while its worldwide adventurism—even in our own hemisphere—is being continually stepped up. We face an increasing dependence on a thin lifeline of oil tankers stretching from the other side of the world at the very time when the Soviets are acting to threaten that lifeline and those oil sources. We face a world filled with very real dangers, both short and long term.

In such a world, honoring those who have served this Nation in previous times of danger becomes much more than an exercise in ceremony. By honoring our veterans we show that America is still a nation that meets her commitments after all—be they commitments to our own citizens, or commitments worldwide.

By honoring our veterans we show that our ties with our history are still strong and that our history still serves as an inspiration and guide. By honoring

our veterans we tell future generations of Americans that their country intends to stand by them when they set aside their own lives to put on their country's uniform.

But above all, honoring our veterans ultimately comes down to one word: Respect. If the United States ever reaches the point at which, as a nation, we are unwilling or unable to give sincere respect to those who have given of themselves in service to their country, then we will have lost the right to call ourselves, as we do, the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Mr. Speaker, every citizen of the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania joins me in offering our deepest gratitude and, above all, our respect to all Americans, including the more than 75,000 from the Lehigh Valley, who are veterans of military service to their country. They have truly earned more than our respect and gratitude—they have earned the faithful fulfillment of our promises to them. ●

CAMBODIANS CRYING FOR LIFE

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend to the attention of my colleagues an excellent report on the current crisis in Cambodia and the humanitarian response of the international community. This report was prepared by the Indochina Refugee Action Center, which is acting as a clearinghouse on this issue. Mr. Speaker, I insert this document in the RECORD.

REPORT BY INDOCHINA REFUGEE ACTION CENTER
OVERVIEW

War, tyranny, genocide, invasion, famine and epidemic disease—these are tragedies that have often and sadly struck human communities during the long history of the world. It is often hard to imagine the impact of any one of these upon a nation and its people, yet the people of Cambodia have been stricken by each and all of these human disasters in just the last five years.

The result of all these human plagues and tragedies is a decimated and dying people. Famine and epidemic disease have begun their own grim march through Cambodia. A once gentle, neutral and agriculturally lush nation is now threatened with extinction unless there is immediate and decisive world action.

While precise figures are still not possible, it is estimated that of the 8 million Cambodians in 1970, only 4.7 million survived the decade of war and the Pol Pot holocaust. Of those remaining, as many as 2 to 3 million are facing starvation. There are reports that as many as 200,000 people are dying monthly, with hundreds of thousands more racked by malnutrition and disease. Of those Cambodians escaping to refugee compounds in Thailand, 90 percent have malaria, with bleeding dysentery and other diseases rampant. Estimates are that as little as 5 percent of the present food crop is planted and harvestable, with many of the seeds for the next crop eaten by desperate Cambodians. With the infrastructure of transport and communication destroyed, aid officials are finding it incredibly difficult to

distribute relief adequately on a scale necessary to reach the needy millions. Many Cambodians are so weak, from sickness or hunger, they are literally unable to load and unload the relief shipments.

ESTIMATE OF NEED

A number of international relief organizations have worked to develop a comprehensive estimate of the needed world relief effort to rescue and rehabilitate the people of Cambodia. The basic needs are food and commodities, health care, unloading and transport equipment for distribution of relief, seed, and equipment to rebuild schools. UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have undertaken a joint relief effort; they released the following figures on October 19, 1979, in a worldwide appeal for immediate aid:

ICRC/UNICEF forecast plan for 6 months
[In U.S. dollars]

Health	-----	\$15,978,000
Education	-----	2,800,000
Logistics	-----	10,837,000
Miscellaneous	-----	3,900,000
Food	-----	58,200,000
Operating costs	-----	3,600,000
Contingency reserve	-----	5,000,000
World food program (food transport)	-----	11,000,000
Total	-----	111,313,000

OXFAM-Britain, working jointly with OXFAM-America and a consortium of other relief organizations, has also conducted an estimate of food and relief aid, with a particular emphasis on agricultural supplies and assistance:

OXFAM assessment of needs
[In U.S. dollars]

General feeding	-----	\$24,933,000
Supplementary feeding (hospitals, orphanages)	-----	634,000
General relief (supplies, trucks, unloading equip.)	-----	2,747,000
Seeds—staple	-----	10,565,000
Seeds—vegetable	-----	220,000
Agricultural equipment	-----	1,215,000
Miscellaneous	-----	507,000
Cost of transport	-----	7,395,000
Overhead/contingency	-----	6,867,000
Total	-----	55,083,000

It should be emphasized that the above figures are estimates for immediate relief only, for a period of approximately the next six months. There is a growing awareness that additional world aid will be required to adequately restore and rehabilitate the people of Cambodia.

The above food estimates are based on complex formulations. To assist in understanding these food needs, Jean Mayer, President of Tufts University and a noted expert on both nutrition and famine relief, advanced the following statistics in an October 22, 1979, press conference (held under the auspices of the Federation of American Scientists), at which he called for an immediate and massive U.S. aid effort: 2,000 calories per day are needed to stabilize a malnourished person. A kilogram per day will feed approximately two people; a ton a day will feed 2,000 people. Assuming that two million of the remaining Cambodians are facing starvation, a minimum of 1,000 tons a day of food is required—165,000 tons in the next six months just to stabilize the starving population. Dr. Mayer also pointed out that a diet adequate to rehabilitate and strengthen these Cambodians will eventually require food support of as much as 2,000–2,500 tons a day.

The sheer magnitude of this food tonnage is why planes alone cannot provide a sufficient flow of food aid, since a plane can only carry 20–40 tons at a time. Ships and barges

able to carry thousands of tons are needed in order to develop a sufficient delivery capacity. Furthermore, since the internal transportation structure is nearly destroyed, trucks and other vehicles (as well as spare parts) must be imported in order to sustain the delivery of relief within Cambodia.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATIVE STATUS

In response to the world appeals by UNICEF/ICRC, Oxfam and other groups, the United States government has acted to provide large scale disaster aid. In announcing a package of U.S. assistance on Wednesday, October 24, 1979, President Carter stated: "Thirty-seven years ago, a holocaust began which was to take the lives of more than 6 million human beings. The world stood by silently, in a moral lapse whose enormity still numbs the human mind. We now face, once again, the threat of avoidable death and avoidable suffering for literally millions of people, and this time we must act swiftly to save the men, women and children who are our brothers and sisters in God's family."

President Carter proposed a total aid package of \$69 million, including the 7 million already pledged on October 15, 1979. Of the \$69 million, \$5 million in existing refugee aid funds were provided to UNICEF/ICRC for Cambodian relief. \$25 million in commodities will be made available, subject only to assurances that they reach their destination of those human beings in need. (Congress must enact a supplemental appropriation for \$20 million of these commodities.) \$9 million of additional U.S. refugee assistance funds will be provided to meet approximately one-third of the total cost of Thailand's program to aid the tens of thousands of Cambodian refugees entering Thailand.

Carter asked that the final \$30 million be authorized through the Zablocki-Wolff Bill in the House of Representatives for the next phase of relief in Cambodia. This bill, which was actively supported by Congressman Solarz and many others in the House, was passed by the House on October 25, 1979, by a vote of 362–10. (This bill is in the form of an amendment to the supplemental Department of State appropriation for refugee assistance.)

The Senate had already passed a Kennedy-proposed "sense of Congress" amendment on October 11, 1979 in support of Cambodian relief aid. On October 16th the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously passed a McGovern-proposed amendment to the State Department supplemental refugee appropriation, for \$30 million in assistance to Cambodia. Since this bill is quite similar to the bill passed by the House, swift passage by the Senate of the final bill is expected.

WORLD PLEDGES

While reports of world pledges to the international effort are still coming in, a total of \$34.9 million had been pledged by the end of October.

CAMBODIAN REFUGEE STATUS

If the current plight of famine, disease and destruction in Cambodia can be likened to the Holocaust in the enormity of human suffering delivered on a nation of people, we must also realize a second major factor in the Cambodian tragedy. The combination of tragic events in the past decade has caused an enormous flow of Cambodians out of the country, joining the ranks of the worldwide population of refugees. This enforced dispersal of Cambodians—including many of the most talented and able leaders, fleeing from the Pol Pot tyranny—has resulted in a Cambodian diaspora which has dispersed the culture, civilization and people of this nation.

While precise population figures on the Cambodian refugees are not easily obtainable, we have been able to piece together some estimates. Since 1975 (but not includ-

ing the recent exodus into Thailand in the past several weeks), approximately 260,000 Cambodians have fled their country. About 150,000 went to Vietnam, where many of them have been assisted in refugee camps by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. There are also unconfirmed reports that as many as 120,000 of these refugees may have crossed back over the Vietnamese-Cambodian border, or have been brought back by the Vietnamese government.

Of the remaining 110,000 refugees, about 20,000 have been resettled in France and 14,000 in the United States. Another 10,000 have been in UNHCR-affiliated refugee camps in Thailand, some for as long as four years. A more recent group of about 60,000 Cambodian refugees entered Thailand during the past year—45,000 of whom were forced back into Cambodia by the government of Thailand this past June. (Thailand has since reversed this policy, and is not now turning away Cambodians fleeing the war and famine in their country.) The remaining 15,000 refugees who crossed the border earlier this year are now in a variety of camps and compounds in Thailand with uncertain refugee status.

The ranks of Cambodian refugees, however, are now rapidly swelling as Cambodians in alarming numbers are attempting to escape the ravages of war, famine and disease by fleeing into Thailand. It is estimated that during the last several weeks alone, 210,000 Cambodians have entered Thailand. No one is certain how many more are ready to flee, but observers feel that hundreds of thousands more Cambodians may attempt to make their way across the Thai border as conditions in Cambodia worsen.

RELIEF SUPPLY STATUS

The two most sizeable efforts to channel food and relief supplies into Cambodia are 1) the joint effort mounted by UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and 2) the effort organized by Oxfam, in conjunction with a consortium of other relief organizations. In addition, there are a number of other significant efforts, such as those being carried out by the Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, the American Friends Service Committee, the International Rescue Committee, and World Vision International, among others.

We have obtained the following data on the status of delivery and supply efforts by the primary organizations involved in providing disaster relief to the Cambodian people:

UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The joint operation by UNICEF/ICRC reports that 300 tons of food and relief supplies are being sent from Bangkok to Phnom Penh by 7 chartered Hercules jets. (Hercules jets are being used because they are self-loading and unloading and therefore do not require extensive logistical ground support). Of these 300 tons, 180 tons are food; the remainder of the shipment includes 4 land rovers, 4 trucks, 1 fork lift truck and 13.6 tons of diesel fuel. Another 52 tons of supplies, including 6 land rovers, are being sent by 2 chartered flights from Europe. In addition, 220 tons of relief supplies are being sent on an Oxfam barge (see section on Oxfam below) and an additional 1,000 tons of rice by sea from Bangkok.

Leaving by the end of the month are: 5,000 tons of rice, and 3 trucks, by sea; and 22.4 tons of food, and 5 trucks, by Hercules flights. All of the above are scheduled to arrive by the end of October. UNICEF/ICRC expects to continue to provide 20,000 tons of food and relief supplies per month by ship via the harbor at Kompong Som, and 8,000 tons a month to Phnom Penh.

To aid the Cambodians who have crossed over into Thailand, UNICEF/ICRC is sending 788 tons of rice, fish and oil, 1 ton of medicine, 5 tons of soap, 10 tons of tarpaulin,

4 tons of special children's food, mosquito nets and blankets.

ICRC reports that there is a major problem of maintaining communication between Cambodia and points outside. They have radio equipment and a radio operator in Phnom Penh, but are still awaiting clearance to use them. ICRC has a radio link from Bangkok, Thailand to Geneva, therefore, for the time being, information has to be flown from Phnom Penh to Bangkok.

UNICEF/ICRC also report that they have ten staff people in Cambodia to receive relief supplies and to monitor and oversee their transfer to all trucks and railcars.

Oxfam

Oxfam reports that its first barge of 1,500 tons of relief aid (primarily food) has arrived at the Cambodian port of Kompong Som, where it was met by 3 ministers of the Heng Samrin government. Oxfam officials report that unloading was carried out "with a high degree of cooperation and without a hitch," although they point out that the 120 dock workers were mostly 16-18 year old boys and girls who were undernourished and struggled with the 100 pound bags. The supplies were met by 80 trucks—"all the lorries the country had" and driven to holding facilities in Phnom Penh. The supplies are now being distributed to regional centers using the "infrastructure established by the previous regime."

Oxfam states that their monitors are permitted to accompany the supplies to each destination. They have 5 staff members in Phnom Penh for that reason, and 3 more in Kampong Som and other parts of Cambodia.

A second barge of 2,000 tons (primarily food) scheduled to leave on Oct. 27, will be routed up the Mekong River, with the permission of the Vietnamese government, so that it can arrive in Phnom Penh. Oxfam reports that this is a real breakthrough in cooperation with the Vietnamese, and marks the first time a U.S. ship has travelled up the Mekong since the end of the Vietnam War. This second barge will not only contain food, but also a fork lift truck and a large quantity of seeds.

With its third shipment, scheduled to leave by barge the week of Oct. 29th, Oxfam will shift its major emphasis to agricultural reconstruction, relying on UNICEF/ICRC for major food relief. This third shipment will include 2,000 tons of seed, tools, fish nets, irrigation equipment, etc.

On Oct. 25th, a 30-40 ton flight from Ireland, arranged by Oxfam and backed by the Irish government, was scheduled to carry 4 land rovers, milk, sugar, and edible oil. At the same time, an Australian flight is carrying 30 tons of medical and other emergency supplies. In addition, about Oct. 26th, an airlift from Turkey is scheduled to carry 8 seven-ton British Leyland diesel trucks on a 747 flight to Phnom Penh.

Catholic Relief Services

Since late June, more than 20 convoys of trucks loaded with food, clothing, and medical supplies have traveled to various points along the Thai border, delivering their cargoes to Cambodians who come across the border, pick up this aid, and carry it back to Cambodia. Presently the Catholic Relief Services are attempting to raise at least \$1,000,000—through appeals to church, private, and government sources—to continue these operations.

Church World Service

CWS has 5 representatives in Phnom Penh who have met with senior officials of the Heng Samrin government. These representatives are due back on Nov. 4th. There is no word as yet as to the results of the meetings. CWS has sent \$25,000 worth of mosquito netting into Cambodia. On Oct. 26 or 27th, an airlift was scheduled to arrive in Phnom Penh carrying 40 tons of supplies—10 tons of medical supplies and 30 tons of fish. CWS

has made a request to the U.S. Treasury Department for a license to send in \$1 million worth of medical supplies.

American Friends Service Committee

AFSC sent a delegation to Phnom Penh early in September to negotiate a contribution of medical supplies. They are presently pursuing U.S. aid funds to purchase these supplies. In addition, AFSC has provided \$100,000 to Oxfam for the purchase of 400 tons of rice. AFSC is committed to raising at least \$200,000 for their Cambodian relief effort.

World Vision International

World Vision reports that they delivered 10 tons of food and medicine on Oct. 20th and 23rd, at a cost of \$25,000. A two man team leaves on Oct. 29th to prepare for a major effort in which World Vision plans to spend at least \$1 million. The Oct. 29th flight to Cambodia will include 5 tons of supplies especially earmarked for orphans, including mosquito nets, clothing, food and educational materials.

International Rescue Committee

The International Rescue Committee has 6 nurses and 4 doctors presently in Thailand; 2 additional doctors and 4 additional nurses are committed. They are also involved in setting up a major facility which will be equipped for large numbers of temporarily displaced Cambodians. In addition, IRC is in the process of buying a van in Thailand to be used as a mobile medical unit.

On November 4th, members of the IRC's Citizens' Committee on Indochina Refugees, which is made up of prominent American civic and religious leaders, will visit Thailand to observe the consequences of the Cambodian tragedy first hand.

Refugees International reports that it has sent 280 tons of food on the second Oxfam barge into Cambodia.

The Mennonite Central Committee contributed funds to the efforts of the Church World Service and the Christian Conference of Asia.

CONTRIBUTION ADDRESSES

The following list of organizations who can accept contributions for the Cambodian relief effort was supplied by the U.S. Committee for UNICEF:

U.S. Committee for UNICEF, 331 E. 38th Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10016.

National Headquarters, American Red Cross, 2025 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. (The Am. Red Cross asks that donations not be sent to local chapters).

U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, Region 9, Room C-301, U.N. Plaza, N.Y., N.Y. 10017.

Catholic Relief Services, 1011 First Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10022.

Church World Service, 475 Riverside Drive, N.Y., N.Y. 10027.

International Rescue Committee, 386 Park Avenue South, N.Y., N.Y. 10016.

Oxfam America, 302 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02116.

American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

C.A.R.E., 660 First Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10016.

Lutheran World Relief, 360 Park Avenue South, N.Y., N.Y. 10010. ●

IN SUPPORT OF IDA NUDEL

HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, the House will soon consider House Concurrent Resolution 202, expressing the sense

of Congress that the Soviet Union should permit Ida Nudel to emigrate to Israel. Ida Nudel has been sentenced to 4 years of internal exile in Siberia for providing aid to dissidents inside the Soviet Union. As a cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 202, I think House action on the bill is important because it reminds the Soviets that they are not complying with either the spirit or the letter of the Helsinki accords. It may, perhaps, be pointless to pick out one individual from the hundreds who deserve global attention, but congressional action on House Congressional Resolution 202 puts the Soviets on notice that they have a long way to go to live up to their obligation to observe basic human rights, including the freedom to emigrate. Permitting Ida Nudel to emigrate would be an important step by the Soviets in the direction of recognizing their responsibilities under the terms of the Helsinki accords.●

VERIFICATION: SCIENCE OR GUESSWORK?

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the recent debate concerning an enormous explosion which occurred near South Africa should be of concern to all Americans.

Initially it was said that the explosion was caused by a nuclear detonation. The South African Government denied this. Now there are different theories to account for the explosion, chief among which is that it was caused by a superbolt with 100 times more energy than an ordinary lightning bolt.

Those of us who are not scientists are content to leave the inquiry to specialists. But in an important sense this debate over the origin of the explosion concerns us all. If the most sophisticated technology in human history cannot conclusively prove that an explosion of such magnitude was caused by a clear weapon, how can we expect such technology to do the sophisticated and intricate monitoring of the SALT II treaty? We are told by the President that we have the technological means to verify Soviet compliance. But as we have seen in recent months, we cannot even tell if Soviet troops have increased their numbers 90 miles from Miami and, now, we learn that our space satellites cannot verify with any degree of accuracy the origin of a super explosion.

At this point I wish to insert in the record, "South Africa 'Blast' May Have Been Bolt," by Walter Sullivan, from the New York Times, November 1, 1979; "The 'Flash' Seen Round the World," by John K. Cooley, from the Christian Science Monitor, October 31, 1979; "Experts Explore Cause of Flash Near South Africa," by Thomas O'Toole, from the Washington Post, November 2, 1979.

EXPERTS EXPLORE CAUSE OF FLASH NEAR S. AFRICA

(By Thomas O'Toole)

The White House has gathered seven outside experts on atmospheric science to discuss

whether natural events might have caused the atom bomb-like flash in the skies south of South Africa in September.

White House science adviser Frank Press, who convened the first of two days of meetings in his office yesterday in the Old Executive Office Building, declined to identify any of the experts, saying that they might be at work for months and that identifying them might compromise their work.

A U.S. Vela surveillance satellite spotted a double pulse of light characteristic of a nuclear explosion in the vicinity of South Africa in late September, but U.S. intelligence could find no corroborating evidence of an atomic explosion.

Sensors on the satellite that would have detected a release of neutrons, gamma rays and X-rays apparently had been turned off to save power on the satellite and prolong its life. The Vela was aging, having been put into orbit in 1970 to watch for violations of the global treaty banning atmospheric tests.

A few days after the initial reports of the Sept. 22 phenomenon, which was described as a probable nuclear test, the Air Force Technical Applications Center and the CIA reported finding acoustic evidence from listening posts in widely separated parts of the world that seems to confirm an explosion. After further study, however, they withdrew this conclusion, according to official sources, and reported that the earlier evidence might simply have been commonplace random background noise.

No seismic evidence was recorded anywhere in the world of a nuclear explosion. More importantly, search aircraft flying over the Indian and South Atlantic oceans have found no evidence of radioactive debris in the atmosphere that would have been left by a nuclear explosion.

The seven experts were brought to Washington to discuss alternate explanations for Vela's observation, such as a "superbolt" of lightning, a meteor entering the atmosphere or a freak combination of the two.

A White House source said the experts so far have not ruled out any of those explanations but cast some doubt on them.

Vela has seen many superbolts in its nine years in orbit, always as a single flash of light and not the double flash it saw in September. On no fewer than 41 previous occasions did Vela see the double flash, and it always was a French or Chinese nuclear test in the atmosphere.

Regarding the theory of a meteor burning up, there were no reports anywhere that a meteor large enough to generate that much light had entered the atmosphere, the same source said.

The source said the panel also discussed whether the doubleflash was sunlight glinting off another satellite or a spark or electronic malfunction inside the Vela. The source said neither of these possibilities has been ruled out.

"There is a remote chance," the source said, "that the satellite could have malfunctioned once in a way that we did not see again. We're looking at that possibility."

Last week, the State Department announced that the satellite had seen what appeared to be a nuclear explosion and suggested South Africa as the source. South Africa has vehemently denied that it triggered an atomic explosion.

SOUTH AFRICA "BLAST" MAY HAVE BEEN BOLT
SOME SCIENTISTS NOW BELIEVE THAT THE 'NUCLEAR' DETONATION WAS SUPER FLASH OF LIGHTNING

(By Walter Sullivan)

A "superbolt," which is a lightning flash so powerful that it can release as much energy as a small nuclear weapon, may account for what was originally thought to be a nuclear detonation near South Africa last month, some scientists now believe.

Several dozen superbolts have been identified in recent years by bomb-monitoring Vela satellites, one of which made the Sept. 22 observation. Such lightning flashes, with 100 times more energy than a normal bolt, occur chiefly over water, which is why their existence had not previously been recognized.

The flashes seem to occur where cold polar air moves in over warm, moist oceanic air under circumstances in which small storms do not relieve the buildup of electric charge. The result is, in effect, many lightning flashes combined into one.

SPECIALISTS TO MEET

Today and tomorrow, specialists in a variety of fields will meet in Washington under White House auspices to review possible explanations of last month's event. The possibilities include such natural causes as superbolts and fireballs plunging from space, a malfunction of the satellite and an unusual nuclear explosion.

Superbolts are seen by some as the most plausible explanation because, as with the Sept. 22, event they produce a very brief flash much like that of a nuclear detonation. However, the recording was of a double pulse, which is characteristic of nuclear explosions, rather than the single flash recorded from superbolts.

Capt. Bobby N. Turman of the Air Force, who has specialized in the phenomenon, said this week in a telephone interview that none of the bolts that he had studied had shown a double flash. The satellites have observed dozens of superbolts, particularly off Japan.

LOS ALAMOS' VIEWPOINT

Specialists at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, which developed the satellites that watch for secret weapons tests in the atmosphere or space, are said to be convinced that last month's flashes were typical of those from a nuclear test and resembled nothing else.

But it is proposed by such proponents of the superbolt hypothesis as Dr. Gordon J. F. MacDonald of the Mitre Corporation, which advises the Government on defense matters, that superbolts, like ordinary lightning, may in fact be preceded by a leader stroke. It is suggested that the leader stroke may be so faint that one was not previously detected.

Another possibility is that while superbolts normally occur singly, this might have been a double event.

The two flashes last month were observed within a fraction of a second, the second flash being far brighter than the first. This is the sequence recorded by the Vela satellites in dozens of bomb tests by the French and Chinese. The initial flash is from the triggering device, followed by the main detonation.

OTHER SIGNS LACKING

Yet the occurrence of a nuclear explosion is questioned because none of its other telltale signs, such as shock waves in the atmosphere or within the earth, have been recorded. Scouting planes have reportedly been unable to find any of the radioactive debris normally left by such an explosion.

While superbolts on land are rare, one apparently occurred along the South Shore of Long Island on Oct. 10. The noise, like that of a great explosion, created consternation in many communities. Police stations were flooded with calls, but no evidence of damage on land was reported.

A destructive superbolt struck Bell Island, off Newfoundland, on April 2 of last year, and scientists from Los Alamos were sent to investigate. Accordingly to Dr. Thomas Gold of Cornell University, who also went there, the bolt left a one-mile swath of damage. Trees were split; television antennas were twisted beyond recognition; transformers were shattered and circuit breakers hung from power-line poles, and there were craters in the new-fallen snow.

SOME LINES VAPORIZED

Also, some power lines were vaporized, and the air in a chicken coop was so heated that the structure exploded. Dr. Gold is among those who lean toward the superbolt explanation of last month's event.

According to Dr. MacDonald, weather conditions near South Africa were "not very different" from those associated with the Bell Island superbolt.

The most obvious explanation for the twin flashes would be a secret nuclear weapons test, perhaps timed and positioned to minimize detection by American satellites. South Africa's vehement denial of a nuclear test has led to suggestions that a missile was inadvertently launched and detonated by a Soviet submarine. However, such an explosion should have produced signs other than the flashes, and none have been detected.

In 1958, a secret oceanic test was carried out by the United States in the South Atlantic. Rockets from a seaplane tender lifted three small nuclear devices to be detonated 300 miles aloft. The purpose was to see if this would envelope the earth in artificial shells of radiation that could screen a missile attack. Not only were such shells produced, but worldwide magnetic effects were recorded. None followed the Sept. 22 event.

THE "FLASH" SEEN ROUND THE WORLD
(By John K. Cooley)

WASHINGTON.—The mystery of the brilliant flash which a United States Vela satellite "saw" in the Southern Hemisphere Sept. 22 poses some serious questions—not only about the origin of the phenomenon, but also about U.S. detection capabilities.

South Africa has denied that it carried out a nuclear test. No evidence has been published that would link the three-phased flash (typical of nuclear tests) to a test by any government or group.

Since no U.S. government agency or other source has so far admitted to detecting radioactive fallout, some scientists believe that if a nuclear device was tested it might have been a fusion explosion—set off not by a fission (uranium or plutonium) trigger, but possibly by a high-powered laser.

Why, the scientists and others are asking, did the U.S. State and Defense departments wait until ABC News correspondent John Scall reported the Vela sighting to make it public?

"We were simply reluctant," said one government official, "to publicize a matter which was vague, unproven, and unresolved."

Does lack of other evidence so far show that the United States—despite its costly worldwide surveillance systems for the oceans, the atmosphere, and space—cannot be absolutely certain about what takes place in the remote southern seas and skies north of Antarctica?

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Prof. Bernard W. Field says that if there was a fission blast, U.S. aircraft and other technical means should have picked up evidence by now to back up the picture from the 170,000-mile-high Vela satellite.

"Such a test," says Dr. Feld, director of MIT's division of nuclear and high energy physics, "would have to leave radioactive traces in the atmosphere. But we haven't heard yet that any were found," despite what U.S. defense officials described as careful searches by specially equipped aircraft.

U.S. Defense Department spokesman Tom Ross said Oct. 30 that no radioactive traces had been found by U.S. surveillance in the Southern Hemisphere, contrary to reports from the Soviet news agency, Tass. Earlier, Tass issued a denial that the flash was caused by explosions aboard a Soviet nuclear submarine.

MIT physicist Costa Tsipis said, "A fusion explosion without a plutonium trigger would

probably have to be set off by a huge laser. No one has ever done it, as far as we know. The French have been doing research on laser triggers, and the Chinese have carried out fusion explosion tests most recently."

France normally tests its nuclear devices in the Kerguelen Islands north of Antarctica but eastward of the "flash" area. French tests usually are publicly reported.

South Africa, a major uranium producer, has two known nuclear reactors and since 1975 has operated a pilot plant for enrichment of uranium, with help from West Germany and France.

On Nov. 4, 1977, the U.N. Security Council unanimously voted to embargo arms shipments to South Africa. A year later, the U.S. canceled contracts for delivery of enriched uranium to South Africa. However, U.S. officials say, France did not cancel its nuclear fuel contracts. ●

TESTIMONY BEFORE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE IN BEHALF OF THE "TAXPAYERS' PROTECTION AMENDMENT"

HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, the Senate Subcommittee on the Constitution will soon report out a bill proposing a constitutional amendment that will mandate a balanced Federal budget. This step will be of great significance because it will open up another round of debate and news media focus on the lax fiscal ground rules that govern congressional tax and spending policies.

This focus is exactly what we need right now because to even the most casual observer of the congressional tax and spending process, it should be apparent that there is no real restraint holding back excessive spending and taxation. A case in point is the situation we are in now. Here it is November, and we still have not agreed to a binding limit on expenditures for this fiscal year 1980, a fiscal year which started last October 1. The second concurrent resolution, which sets the limit, should have been approved by mid-September. Our tardiness is not surprising to me since last year, the second concurrent resolution had to be revised. The Federal expenditure ceiling was raised by \$7 billion last May. The deadline of the previous year meant nothing. As Federal expenditures rose, the Congress simply revised its second concurrent resolution. This time around we can't even get a second concurrent resolution passed. Why? Because there is no binding constraint forcing Congress to act either to meet a deadline, or to live within its means.

Last year the Congress allowed \$7 billion more in red ink to spill over the spending limit, and it made no serious attempt to clean up the mess. The same thing is going on this year because there is no effective restraint holding the congressional ink bottle in place. But make no mistake about it, the spending stream cannot go on forever. When the last drop of red ink is spilled, the country will find itself a total shambles.

It is my belief that there is only one way to restrain excessive spending made possible by overtaxation and debt borrowing, and that is by mandate of a constitutional amendment that requires a balanced Federal budget and restrains spending. Some of us stalwart fiscal conservatives have been saying this for a long time. Now with deficits mounting and spending skyrocketing, we have an opportunity to send a message to the Senate subcommittee as it prepares to report out a constitutional amendment to the full Senate Judiciary Committee. It is up to those of us who are true fiscal conservatives to make clear to those who profess fiscal conservatism, but whose actions indicate they are spendthrifts, exactly what we mean by the concept of a balanced Federal budget.

We must make it clear that a balanced Federal budget should not be achieved through higher rates of taxation. It should be achieved through less spending and lower rates of taxation.

There are three ways to balance a budget, one way is by raising taxes, the second way is by reducing spending, and the third way is by expanding the tax base through lower tax rates while holding the line on spending. I prefer the second and third methods, particularly the third, and I believe so do the vast majority of Americans. In fact, in a recent Roper poll 73 percent of those questioned said that they would favor a constitutional amendment that would make it harder to raise tax rates by raising the voting majority needed before Congress could pass a tax rate increase. The American people do not want the budget balanced through higher taxes.

Senator ARMSTRONG and I have introduced a constitutional amendment which now has 17 House cosponsors. The amendment would make it harder for Congress to raise tax rates while mandating a balanced Federal budget for each fiscal year. This bill, House Joint Resolution 408, and Senate Joint Resolution 93, also known as "The Taxpayers' Protection Amendment," is the only bill being considered by the Senate subcommittee that actually protects the Nation's taxpayers against a balanced budget achieved through inflation-induced tax increases, by bracket creep, or by imposition of new consumer and produced taxes.

The "Taxpayers' Protection Amendment" not only requires the Congress to reduce all tax rates to offset the effects of inflation. It also raises the majority needed to pass a tax rate increase while mandating a balanced Federal budget. Tax rate increases and spending deficits will require a three-fifths majority of both Houses of Congress. In contrast, tax rate reductions will only require a simple majority, and any temporary deficits which may result as a byproduct of the rate reductions will not be in violation of the balanced budget rule. This bill makes it harder to raise tax rates, easier to lower them, and it has a built-in spending limitation without relying on any complex spending formulas. Spending will not exceed tax collections, and tax collections will be determined solely by the rate of real growth in the

economy. Not inflation. If the Congress wants to spend more it will have to raise taxes.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with our colleagues the in-depth economic rationale behind the "Taxpayers' Protection Amendment," House Joint Resolution 406—formerly House Joint Resolution 278—which was contained in my testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Monopolies and Commercial Law, last June. I insert it in the RECORD with the hope that our colleagues will consider this new and innovative approach to our Federal tax and spending policies to be worthy of their cosponsorship and active support. It is an approach based on the principles of "supply side" economic theory, a theory which tells us that lower tax rates and less Federal spending will lead to greater economic growth.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MONOPOLIES AND COMMERCIAL LAW, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, ON PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS TO REQUIRE A BALANCED FEDERAL BUDGET, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1979

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for allowing me this opportunity to testify on behalf of a "supply-sider's" approach to the balanced budget, H.J. Res. 278, the Roussetot-Armstrong Taxpayer's Protection Amendment.

This bill, a Constitutional Amendment, has been introduced by Senator Bill Armstrong and myself because we both deeply believe in the need to stimulate economic growth by focusing fiscal policy on the supply side, as opposed to the demand side of the economy.

I think we can all agree that demand has a way of taking care of itself. Yet, for forty years Keynesian economists have been telling us that the way to achieve sustained economic growth is by fine tuning demand the economy through Federal spending programs. Now, as we suffer from high inflation and low productivity, we must get out of the no-growth rut that our economy has fallen into by shoring up the factors responsible for the productive supply of goods and services in our society.

Our Nation is in need of a fiscal program that 1) restrains excessive Federal spending, 2) encourages tax rate reductions, and 3) establishes flexible ground rules for a balanced budget.

To achieve these three objectives, H.J. Res. 278 seeks to eliminate the free-spending binge that Congress has enjoyed because of inflation and the progressive tax code. In addition, H.J. Res. 278 seeks to dampen the rate of growth of Federal spending by raising the voting majority needed in the House and in the Senate to both deficit-spend and to raise taxes.

Specifically, if enacted and subsequently ratified by three-fourths of the states, H.J. Res. 278 would require the Congress to reduce tax rates (duties, excises, and imposts) to offset the effects of inflation. H.J. Res. 278 further stipulates that the Congress may spend more than it collects, but only upon favorable action by a three-fifths majority of both Houses—except during a wartime emergency when this rule does not apply. Tax rate increases will also require a three-fifths majority, but tax rate reductions will only require a simple majority, and they may be passed without violating the requirement of a balanced Federal budget.

This unique approach to the balanced budget will place a heavy but flexible lid on spending increases and tax increases while

pointing to tax rate reductions as the preferred fiscal method of stimulating economic growth. Under H.J. Res. 278, the Congress will be telling the people of America that the most beneficial way to achieve a balanced budget is by fueling economic growth through supply-side incentives. It will be our way of saying that we in Congress recognize that we could balance the budget by raising taxes through the vehicle of inflation, but that such a fiscal program would not be in the Nation's best interest because it would just tempt a recession.

Judging by our current fiscal policy, the Congress has no intention of balancing the budget through an expanding economy. Today's high rate of inflation is wiping out all the economic gains that we had been making in response to the tax cuts that were enacted last October.

Day by day, inflation is increasing the tax burden levied on labor and capital. In so doing it is virtually guaranteeing a recession. A recession may be the Administration's solution to inflation, but it is not the solution that is supported by historical results. Inflation is a monetary phenomenon, and until we start "trading tobacco leaves" in the economy, as our forefathers did, inflation will continue to be a monetary phenomenon—caused by too much money chasing too few goods. If we are trying to slow down inflation, we should slow down the Federal Reserve's printing presses—not the productive economy.

When will the Congress realize that we can have slow growth and high inflation, high growth and high inflation, and even a recession and high inflation? The state of the economy depends on the rate of growth of the money supply. It depends on whether the tax code is incentive oriented or whether the tax code is punitive in nature. A punitive tax code, such as the steeply progressive one we have at present, combined with high rates of monetary expansion, guarantees high inflation and either a slow-growth, no-growth, or even negative-growth economy.

It is no big secret that inflation pushes workers into higher tax brackets, that it causes fictional gains on the sale of assets, and results in the underdepreciation of plant and equipment. All this leads to the over-taxation of income, which in turn leads to lower growth. These arguments are not new. Yet, why do we continue to heavily tax work, savings, thrift, investment and entrepreneurship while subsidizing non-work unemployment, leisure, debt, spending and mediocrity? How can we do this and still expect to grow economically?

We can balance the Federal budget on the backs of the taxpayers, but such actions do not confer halos upon our heads for fiscal responsibility when we return to our Congressional districts. Most of us are greeted by irate constituents demanding tax relief and less government. Nor will there be any halos for those who continue to blindly vote against balancing the budget, after having fallen for the kinds of arguments advanced by Keynesian economists. Keynesians believe that budget deficits can pump purchasing power into the economy. Therefore, by this theory, economic growth can be stimulated when there is slack in the economy. Many economic observers are now, however, taking a more hard-nosed look at the data. Throughout our history, large Federal deficits, caused by a growing Federal budget, have neither systematically reduced the rate of unemployment, nor have they systematically stimulated the economy. If anything, unemployment tends to be higher and the rate of economic growth lower when deficits are large.

Despite all the myths around, we must face the cold facts as to what budget deficits are, and are not. Budget deficits represent an obligation that the Government has to those

citizens from whom it has borrowed. It is an obligation to levy taxes on the General citizenry upon the maturity of the debt. In some instances the budget deficit is financed via the Federal Reserve Bank's printing presses, and this can be inflationary. Historically, however, the Fed's role in financing the debt has not been as great as many people have been led to believe. The blame for our current inflation is only partially attributable to our large deficits—the Fed has other ways to gin up the money supply. The real problem with running budget deficits is that in most cases they are simply an expedient way of redistributing earnings from one segment in our society to another segment for forcing future generations to pay for the tab.

Unfortunately, today's generation of taxpayers is already paying part of the tab. With deficits growing, the Federal Government's obligation to increase tax rates has also been growing. As a consequence, our Nation's financial managers have been systematically turning down high risk projects with paybacks too far off in the future. The bottom line has been that investment has been dropping off over a period of years, and along with it productivity. The only reason investment has not fallen completely out of bed is because of the tax cuts we enacted last session. With after-tax incomes for business and individuals higher after the tax cut, the economy has been growing despite higher inflation. In short, all the things we said last summer about the positive effect tax cuts can have on incentives in the marketplace have come true.

Obviously in light of the positive effects tax cuts can have on the economy, we must not undermine the tax cutting movement by forcing the Congress to raise taxes to balance the budget. Across-the-board tax rate reductions will naturally lead to "paper" deficits because the Treasury is simply not able to calculate the supply-side effects that cutting tax rates have on the economy. Therefore, balanced budget proposals which make tax cutting impossible and tax increases inevitable must be avoided.

Mr. Chairman, there can be no doubt of the need to balance the budget. Large deficits associated with increased Federal spending either contribute to inflation or serve only to stifle investment because of the expectation of higher taxes in future years. Nor can there be any doubt that the drafters of the Constitution ever intended to provide the Congress with a free ride to spend to their heart's content by virtue of inflation and the progressive tax code. They adopted provisions to limit the Federal Government—but adoption of the 16th Amendment has led to the emergence of powerful special interest groups in society and who are competing for larger and larger shares of a growing Federal spending pie.

This Congress is in need of a new set of fiscal rules which automatically limits the growth and the size of the Federal pie by constraining the power to raise taxes either through inflation or by direct vote. After all, even if the tax code was entirely indexed by statute, there would be no guarantee that the Congress would not find some convenient scapegoat to burden with heavier taxes. Some members of Congress are trying to do this to the oil industry. They are trying to raise revenues for spending programs by burning the "oil witch." The irony is that, historically, the more the Federal Government has spent, the less productive our economy has become.

Congress must renavigate its fiscal course, lower the tax rates and reduce the size and scope of Federal Government. We have the ability in the 96th Congress to put an end to the unconscionable Federal intrusions into the workings of our national economy.

Congress has the power to reduce tax rates, restrain Federal Government spending and balance the budget through the Budget Control and Impoundment Act of 1974, but to date, Congress has not been determined to do this. It is therefore apparent that the only recourse is to call for a mandate from the people to prompt Congress to act in a manner more beneficial to the Nation's working taxpayers.

I urge this Subcommittee, which has recognized the immediate need for consideration of a legislative means to require a balanced Federal budget, to favorably act upon the Rousselot-Armstrong Taxpayer's Protection Amendment (H.J. Res. 278) so as to implement a fiscal policy that will generate more revenues through an expanding tax base and create the incentives that this Nation needs to achieve sustained economic growth.●

TRIBUTE TO COMER J. COTTRELL

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who fought the odds and won. A man whose personal philosophy is as strong as life itself. Comer J. Cottrell is the president and chairman of the board of the Pro-Line Corp., a multimillion-dollar firm which manufactures and distributes black consumer cosmetics.

"Never say, it can't be done," is his motto and it has carried him through life to become the well respected and admired businessman he is today. Members of the Greater Los Angeles area are gathering on November 15 to pay tribute and bid farewell to Mr. Cottrell, who is moving his corporate headquarters to expanded facilities in Texas. His whole life has been an inspiration and a shining example of what can be achieved with the will to succeed.

Starting in 1970, Comer Cottrell built his firm from the ground up into one of the top 100 black businesses in the country today. With an initial investment of only \$600, he nurtured his company in less than 10 years into a \$12-million-per-year business.

The Pro-Line Corp. found its beginnings in the State of California, and expanded through the years with business sites in Birmingham, Ala.; Nairobi, Kenya; Trinidad, West Indies; and Lagos, Nigeria. This is a long way from home for a man born in Mobile, Ala.

The character of the company reflects the strength and fierce independence of its owner; Pro-Line stands on its own merits. Never in its entire history has the firm been in debt or relied on Government loans. It stands as a model to other businesses with the in-depth interest that is given to developing the talents of its employees. Mr. Cottrell has embodied, through the years, a mandatory reading and seminar program as part of the on-the-job training.

Mr. Cottrell's successes are innumerable but with all his achievements, he

never shirked the responsibility of making a contribution to his community. His involvement in Los Angeles civic affairs has been substantial. Over the last 10 years he has served for three terms as chairman of the Black Businessmen's Association of Los Angeles, director of the NAACP Executive Committee, director of PUSH's Executive Committee, executive committee member of the 100 Top Black Businesses, member of the Congressional Minority Business Energy Task Force, member of the district attorney's advisory board, member of the Small Business Administration Advisory Board, and a member of the State Water Quality Control Board.

Comer J. Cottrell has proven that no obstacle or person can stand in the way of reaching your goals. As a businessman and a civic leader, Cottrell is dedicated to building a legacy of hope for today's black youth. I along with fellow members of the metropolitan Los Angeles community wish him the greatest of success at his new home, Dallas, Texas.●

TRIBUTE TO CARL E. WARD

HON. BILL ROYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. ROYER. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my voice to those honoring Carl E. Ward, a constituent of mine from the 11th Congressional District of California, and for the past 19 years a member of the board of trustees of the San Mateo Community College District.

Mr. Carl Ward has been a resident of San Mateo County since 1937, is married and has three children. He is a retired bank executive and has a degree from the Graduate School of Banking, Rutgers University.

Before becoming a member of the board of trustees in 1960, Carl worked on a 28-member community advisory committee which recommended a master plan for development of the district to meet the growing educational needs of residents of San Mateo County. He served on the board throughout the entire transition from a one-college district to a multicollage operation, and watched enrollment in the district colleges grow from approximately 8,000 in 1960 to more than 30,000 students today. Hundreds of new courses and dozens of vocational-technical programs have been added, as well as pioneering ventures in programs for women, minorities, the handicapped, and students in need of financial aid.

Throughout his tenure on the board, Carl Ward's specialized knowledge of banking finance and taxation have been invaluable in assisting the board of trustees to establish strong budgetary and fiscal controls so that operation of the colleges is in the most efficient manner possible.

In addition to his responsibilities as a trustee, Carl has given generously of his time to a wide variety of community

causes, thus working for the betterment of the county on many fronts. He served as president of Mary's Help Hospital Community Advisory Board and as a member of the American Institute of Banking, San Mateo County Chapter, and is a director and member of the Governmental Research Council.

Mr. Ward will be honored at a retirement reception on Friday, November 16, 1979, in San Mateo. Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the outstanding public service rendered by Mr. Ward to the citizens of San Mateo County and am glad to see that he will be so honored.●

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANTS JAMES, JOHN, AND THOMAS HUNT

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, in a world where mediocrity rather than excellence is becoming the standard, and merely getting by is often more valued than far-reaching accomplishment, it is truly refreshing to be associated with individuals whose hard work and success go much beyond that of the ordinary. Lieutenants James, John, and Thomas Hunt of the U.S. Air Force are such individuals. As it is my privilege to pay tribute to these young Americans, I further commend to the House of Representatives their parents, Philip and Eleanor Hunt who share with us their unique experience of having all three of their sons graduate from the U.S. Air Force Academy.

I have known the Hunts for almost 15 years, during which time I have seen these young men grow to become solid citizens. They all have had outstanding high school and Academy careers and their accomplishments are many.

First Lt. James Hunt, stationed at Elmendorf Air Force Base in Alaska as an aircraft commander and functional test flight pilot was continually at the top of his class at the Air Force Academy and during pilot training. He graduated 87th in his class, was on the dean's list seven of eight semesters and graduated on the Commandant's list from the Academy.

During his undergraduate pilot training he received the Commander's Trophy as the outstanding graduate of Vance Air Force Base's class of 1977-78. He received the academic award, was a distinguished graduate and the outstanding graduate in both the T-37 and T-38 aircraft. During advanced training at George Air Force Base, he received the "Academic Wizard" award for the highest overall test scores. James won the "Top Gun" award for the most accurate air-to-ground deliveries and was the outstanding graduate of the class of 1978 at George Air Force Base.

First Lt. John Hunt, graduated from the Air Force Academy in 1977, was on the Commandant's list and was on the dean's list for 2 years. During his tenure

at the Academy, John lettered in varsity wrestling, was the wing champion wrestler as well as a member of the Cadet Drum and Bugle Corps. As a leader in his squadron, he held positions of drug and alcohol representative training officer, executive officer, and squadron commander.

During his undergraduate pilot training John graduated in the T-37 and T-38 aircraft and received his advanced training at George Air Force Base where he won the "Top Strafe" award in the F-4 class. Presently, he is stationed at Moody Air Force Base in Valdosta, Ga., as an aircraft commander.

Second Lt. Thomas Hunt who graduated from the Academy this past spring, is the youngest of the three brothers and perhaps the best athlete of the family. He was a 4-year letterman in gymnastics and won the "Outstanding Cadet in Physical Fitness" trophy. His volunteer work with the handicapped led to involvement in inverted competition, running on one's hands. He holds the world record in the inverted 50 yard sprint at 18.7 seconds. He will travel to Japan to compete against the Japanese national champion and he will also travel to California to appear on the "Guinness Game Show" to attempt to break his own world record.

Thomas was on the dean's list seven of eight semesters, a member of the Catholic Cadet Choir and their solo flutist while at the Air Force Academy. He is presently stationed at Wright Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio working in the Environmental Hazards Division, where he is involved in plant and water/fish environmental research.

Mr. Speaker, I hold these gentlemen in the highest esteem, they are truly outstanding Americans who demonstrate that excellence is not a thing of the past. In these men, and those like them, I see the hope and promise of a future that is bright. Far too often we take for granted the contributions of the outstanding in all walks of life. It is certainly fitting that these young men be recognized for their contributions to the Air Force and to our country. Therefore, on behalf of all my colleagues, I take this opportunity to congratulate and commend James, John, and Thomas Hunt. ●

TRIBUTE TO RAY ROBERTS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, the announcement by my friend RAY ROBERTS that he intends to retire at the end of this Congress came as a surprise to me and I regret his decision.

It has been my privilege to serve with RAY on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. As chairman of that committee he has provided effective and responsible leadership in behalf of our Nation's

veterans. Effective in the sense that he has led the defense of every attempt to weaken the quality of care furnished our veterans in the splendid VA hospital system. Responsible in the fact that he has tried to see that the committee recommended to the Congress sound and justified support and benefits for veterans and has withstood pressures to enlarge programs the American people would not accept.

One measure of a committee's effectiveness is its staff. I commend RAY ROBERTS for the loyal, dedicated, and professional staff he has developed on the Veterans' Affairs Committee. They have been most helpful to me and to others.

I look forward to working with RAY ROBERTS during the second session of the 96th Congress. He is a man of rock-like integrity, and I appreciate the example he has set for the entire House in his role as chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. When he leaves this Chamber in 1981, we shall all be the poorer. ●

THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the observance of the 20th Anniversary of Captive Nations Week last July and even after, was, by all reports, a success. Here and abroad, the events that took place and the themes expressed clearly showed that the captive nations idea and its vital importance to the security of the free world are understood by a broad spectrum of our citizenry and friends elsewhere. The annual event is not, as too many mistakenly think, a sort of national ritual, "to remember the captive nations;" but rather, it is and has been, a process of education for our people, both official and private, to learn who are the captive nations, particularly those within the Soviet Union and Mainland China, and what their fundamental importance is to world peace, freedom and the eventual defeat of Soviet Russian imperialism.

I wish to insert for the record some reports on the 20th anniversary observance. They are, first, the proclamation by Mayor Edward Koch of New York City; second, a commentary in America's Future, published in New Rochell, N.Y.; third, an editorial in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat on the "Plight of Captive Nations"; fourth, an editorial in the Manchester Union Leader; fifth, a report in the Indianapolis Star; sixth, an editorial in the Columbia, S.C., State, on "Americans Might Note Thanksgiving in July," and seventh, a letter in the Jackson, Miss., Daily News and an editorial in the Cleveland Press:

MAYOR PROCLAIMS WEEK OF JULY 15, 1979 AS "CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK"

Mayor Edward I. Koch today issued a proclamation declaring the week of July 15

to 21, 1979 as "Captive Nations Week" in New York to call attention to those countries still under the rule of totalitarian systems and to reaffirm our support and sympathy for them in their efforts for freedom and liberty.

Herbert Rickman, Special Assistant to the Mayor, presented the proclamation, on behalf of the Mayor, at brief ceremonies in the Blue Room at City Hall at 1:30 P.M. today. Members of the Captive Nations Committee of New York attended the ceremony.

PROCLAMATION

The freedom of the individual is the cornerstone of the American system of government. Support for the liberty and freedom of others has always been a basic principle of our democratic society.

By unanimous vote, the Congress of the United States has established the third week of July as Captive Nations Week, inviting all our citizens to observe this week with appropriate prayer and ceremonies to express sympathy and support for the continuing aspirations of captive peoples.

New York City, where so many first experienced individual freedom after fleeing totalitarian systems, continues to maintain a special commitment to those still living in captive nations.

Now, therefore, I, Edward I. Koch, Mayor of the city of New York, do hereby proclaim the week of July 15, 1979, as "Captive Nations Week" in New York City, and call upon all our citizens to rededicate themselves to the cause of freedom for all and continue their support of peaceful efforts to liberate oppressed and subjugated people all over the world.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

An act of Congress passed 20 years ago found expression again this July, much to the anger of the Kremlin, the annoyance of the White House, and the gratitude of the more than one billion people of the world's Captive Nations. It's called Public Law 86-90 and it has required every president since Dwight Eisenhower to proclaim the third week of each July "Captive Nations Week" and to issue a resolution renewing America's support for the principle of universal human freedom.

The first Captive Nations Week proclamation, issued by President Eisenhower in 1959, forthrightly called for the freedom and independence of the 26 countries that had been taken over by the Communists since the beginning of the Soviet empire in 1920. But in subsequent years, as the illusions of East-West détente took hold, the annual Captive Nations resolutions have been watered down to brief, meaningless doubletalk. On more than one occasion, the customary presidential proclamation was literally tossed over the White House transom at the last moment in hopes it would not "upset" the Kremlin.

Fortunately, there remain those in America who are determined that the Captive Nations and their oppressed peoples will not be forgotten. Foremost among these stalwarts is Dr. Lev Dobriansky, a professor of international relations at Georgetown University and for years the Chairman of Captive Nations Week.

Dr. Dobriansky, who is of Ukrainian extraction, also is the chief keeper of the "Captive Nations List," which enumerates the ever-growing roster of countries that have disappeared behind the Iron Curtain of Communism. The list is, as Dr. Dobriansky points out, "realistically open-ended. . . . It shows in scoreboard fashion the incredible strides made by Moscow in the span of only three generations. . . . Significantly, much of this was accomplished long before it became the center of a so-called superpower contesting that of the United States."

The Captive Nations List is more than a mere scoreboard, however. "It serves," says Dr. Dobriansky, "as a constant reminder of the overall trends of Soviet Russian imperialism and Red totalitarianism since their inception in the 1918-20 period. Always banking on memory lapses—or no memory at all—Moscow and its offspring find this utility most disconcerting. Also, one would have to be quite obtuse to miss the corollary message of the Captive Nations List, namely, the fundamental illegitimacy of all Red regimes, conceived and built on conquest, Moscow-supported subversion, terrorism and a methodical exploitation of nations and peoples for what is spuriously called 'the final victory of Communism.'"

[From St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat,
July 14, 1979]

FLIGHT OF CAPTIVE NATIONS

In the two decades since Congress designated the third week of July as Captive Nations Week, the number of enslaved countries has increased.

This year the plight of imprisoned nations is underscored dramatically by the bitter fate that is befalling the boat people as they flee the tyranny of Indochina to live amid freedom or die attempting to reach that goal.

But the world, for the most part, does not want to hear their cries. Instead, it turns its back on their problems and brushes aside the refugees' pleas.

Over the years the fervor and the dedication that once marked Captive Nations Week has been diminishing in the United States. In the first proclamation, issued in 1959 by President Eisenhower, the words were barbed in denunciation of the imperialism of Soviet communism and uncompromising on national independence and individual liberties.

Time has eroded the message carried in succeeding proclamations. In 1977 no action on issuing one was taken by the White House until it was besieged by people whose original homelands had been overrun.

The espousal of freedom for all should never be a source of embarrassment. But this year it may become just that to the administration and supporters of SALT II as the proposed treaty is debated in the Senate. Human rights may be a popular issue but not at a moment like this, they seem to believe.

This nation has strayed far from the words and spirit of the 1959 law. Of the 22 enslaved countries mentioned in the legislation, all but four of them were behind the Iron Curtain. Making an issue of the matter at this time might not sit well with the Kremlin and also upset the campaign to ratify the treaty.

Is detente really on a solid foundation when Uncle Sam is required to walk on tiptoes so as not to upset the Soviet tyrants? This approach is not new. The United States has been walking softly and speaking likewise for years. The same policy was followed by President Ford when he declined to invite dissident Alexander Solzhenitsyn to the White House.

This weak-kneed attitude on the part of U.S. leaders should make one suspicious of the benefits of SALT II to this nation. Or is the U.S. permitting itself to be led down the primrose path to eventual subjugation by the Soviet Union?

It is time to turn around and renew the resolve of 20 years ago. One does not have to kowtow to the Reds. Pope John Paul II proved that point during his recent encounter with the Communists in Eastern Europe. A similar approach by the United States would reap greater benefits for this nation and serve as a firmer and more effective voice in support of the downtrodden people of captive nations.

[From Manchester Union Leader, July 13, 1979]

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK 1979

(By Paul H. Tracy, Editor-in-Chief)

We are on the eve of a 20th anniversary which the present occupant of the White House apparently wishes would just fade away.

President Carter beats his breast as a champion of human rights, but what about Captive Nations Week?

You don't hear Carter issuing any proclamation calling attention to our failure to act as the Soviets smashed the Hungarian counter-revolution in 1956. In case you have forgotten there now is a total of 30 captive nations in the world.

Eisenhower proclaimed the first Captive Nations Week in 1959. In 1978 Carter was forced to bow to pressure and four days into the week issued a weakly worded proclamation.

Carter's statement did not include one reference to communism.

He almost gained the unenviable distinction of being the first president since Ike not to declare his support of the 1.5 billion enslaved people.

Not being equipped with ESP, we have no idea if President Carter will take official note of Captive Nations Week, July 15-21. But if he does you can be sure it will be of the mealy-mouth variety!

[From Indianapolis, Star, June 24, 1979]

CARTER SETS WEEK FOR CAPTIVE STATES

WASHINGTON (AP).—President Carter on Friday declared the third week in July as Captive Nations Week, urging Americans "to reaffirm our admiration for all the men and women around the world who are committed to the cause of freedom."

He did not mention any specific nations.

[From Columbia (S.C.) State, July 13, 1979]
AMERICANS MIGHT NOTE THANKSGIVING IN JULY

It is easy enough for Americans to feel sorry for themselves these days, what with inflation, the high cost of living, energy shortages, governmental regulation and other assorted ills—real or fancied.

But such lamentations need to be balanced by an appreciation of the blessings—both natural and contrived—which characterize American life. It seems particularly fitting that all of us should pause for such a reappraisal at this particular time, which falls within that period officially designated by Congress as "Captive Nations Week."

The thrust of that action, and of the resulting Presidential proclamations which it triggered, was aimed at calling national and international attention to the plight of those countries which have fallen captive to communist domination. Regrettably, the list of such nations has increased rather than diminished since their "captivity" first was proclaimed back in 1959.

The roster today extends far beyond the confines of Eastern Europe and to lands as far distant as Cuba, North Korea, Vietnam and elsewhere on the continents of Asia, Africa and South America.

But freedom from communism is not the only notable advantage enjoyed by citizens of the United States. Our good fortune is in sharp contrast with the misery suffered by millions of persons across the fact of the earth—from Iran to Cambodia.

Vast areas of the undeveloped world are inhabited by men, women and children who are chronically without adequate food, shelter, or medical care.

And hundreds of thousands of Southeast Asians who were sustaining themselves in relative peace and security now are being

forced—often at considerable expense to themselves—to seek safe haven elsewhere. The average American has no concept of the trauma which goes with the experience of being driven from one's home, crowded upon overloaded and under-supplied boats, and cast adrift upon waters controlled by increasingly hostile governments.

But there are refugees elsewhere—in Africa, in the Middle East, and even in much of ostensibly "civilized" Europe.

Furthermore, the ravages of war here and there about the globe are creating additional refugee problems month after month, to say nothing of the lives which are snuffed out in the course of fighting.

Americans who take the trouble to lift their eyes beyond the immediate horizon, depressing as the surroundings might seem at the moment, can find ample cause for genuine rejoicing. True, there is justification for hoping that our own situation will improve—politically, economically, and socially. But we should never lose sight of the blessings visited upon us—often beyond our just desserts.

Captive Nations Week, coming as it does in 1979 amidst a plethora of worldwide miseries, should prompt Americans to think in terms of another event on the United States calendar—Thanksgiving. In all truth, we have reason to observe that particular occasion every day of the year.

CAPTIVE NATIONS' WEEK MEANINGLESS

Editor, Daily News:

In 1959 the Congress passed the Public Law 86-90 or Captive Nations' Proclamation declaring the third week of July the Captive Nations' Week. In fact, the Captive Nations' Week has become almost meaningless. In 1977 President Jimmy Carter issued the Captive Nations' Proclamation only after ethnic groups began calling the White House and demanding it. It is almost needless to say that the Captive Nations' Proclamation of President Carter in 1977, 1978 and 1979 failed to list any captive nations or name the Soviet Union as the only privileged colonial empire, in spite of the fact that almost all former colonial peoples of Africa and Asia have obtained their independence.

Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn and Andrei D. Sakharov have repeatedly asked the Russian Communist leaders to dissolve the Soviet Union of the non-Russian Communist republics and to do away with the Russian control of Eastern Europe in general.

Therefore, persons who realize the danger of Communism should urge the Congress to encourage the explosive forces of nationalism of the Ukrainians, Georgians, Armenians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Poles, East Germans, Czechs, Hungarians, and other Eastern European peoples. The Congress should be likewise urged to oppose the selling of our machinery and wheat to the Soviet Union and to refrain from making any concessions of credit to Russia. The militarism and imperialism for the only colonial empire should be weakened by imposing strong economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Sincerely yours,

DR. ALEXANDER V. BERKIS.

CAPTIVE NATION WEEK PROCLAIMED BY CARTER

Under an act of Congress passed on July 17, 1959, this week has been proclaimed by President Carter as Captive Nations Week throughout the country.

Joseph V. Bosiljevic, president of the local Captive Nations Committee, said a request had been sent to all churches that special prayers be said for people living in iron curtain countries.

At St. John's Cathedral, these prayers will be offered on Saturday evening and Sunday. The Good Friday Cross will be placed into

the sanctuary with a crown of thorns and a vigil light.

This year, Pope John Paul II asked that there be prayers during Captive Nations Week "So that the freedom of children of God may be enjoyed by all brothers and sisters throughout the world." ●

MEMORIES, MEMORIES

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, do you remember about 8 or 9 years ago when hundreds of thousands of self-proclaimed idealistic American youths marched down Pennsylvania Avenue, waving North Vietnamese flags, chanting "Ho-Ho-Ho-Chi-Minh" and telling us that nothing could be worse than the Ky-Thieu government in South Vietnam?

And do you remember those television panel discussions at the same time when Southeast Asia experts chuckled at the suggestion that if the Communists triumphed in Vietnam a domino effect would result?

Well, in case you forgot, I wish to remind you that recent reports state that it is the same bunch of thugs in Hanoi, honored by the marchers, who are responsible for stopping food from coming to the starving Cambodians. And I want to remind you that the Carter administration, which contains at many levels those who sneered at the domino theory, is speeding arms to Thailand for fear the Vietnamese Communist invasion of Cambodia will spread.

At this point I wish to include in the RECORD, "U.S., Fearing a Spread of Vietnam Invasion, Speed Arms to Thais" and "Hanoi Is Said to Place Politics Before Lives of Cambodians" from the New York Times, November 2, 1979.

U.S., FEARING A SPREAD OF VIETNAM INVASION, SPEEDS ARMS TO THAIS

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The senior spokesman for the Defense Department said today that the United States was "concerned" that the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia might spread to other countries, and has accelerated deliveries of weapons to Thailand, which borders Cambodia.

The spokesman, Thomas B. Ross, told reporters that no one in the department was publicly predicting a Vietnamese thrust into Thailand. But other officials here said that Vietnamese raids across the border were likely because Cambodian forces had taken sanctuary there.

Mr. Ross said the United States sped up shipments of weapons over the last few months in response to a request from the Thai Government, as thousands of Cambodian refugees poured across the border. He said the shipments included 15 medium tanks, some armored personnel carriers, two types of antitank missiles, mortars, machine guns, rifles and ammunition. While he did not give numbers beyond the tanks, other officials said the shipment, mostly by air, had been large.

Mr. Ross said that all the weapons had been sold rather than given to Thailand, which bought \$400 million worth of American weapons in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30. He said there were no plans to re-

turn American military advisers to Thailand, where they operated until a year after the Communist takeover of Vietnam in 1975.

Mr. Ross also said that shipments of arms to neighboring Malaysia and to the Philippines had gone according to schedule and had not been accelerated. Malaysia bought \$34.8 million worth and the Philippines \$15.7 million worth in the last fiscal year.

HANOI IS SAID TO PLACE POLITICS BEFORE LIVES OF CAMBODIANS

(By Henry Kamm)

BANGKOK, THAILAND, November 1.—The Cambodian Government has not only rejected a proposal by three American Senators to receive food for its starving people by road from Thailand, but also continues to delay open and full acceptance of a relief program by two international agencies that are acting in effect on behalf of the Western world.

Asian and Western officials can find only one explanation for Phnom Penh's position, which will result in the deaths of great numbers of Cambodians whose lives might be saved by a more receptive attitude. It is that political and military concerns are viewed with such urgency that they override such matters as the life or death of Cambodians.

The officials use the words Phnom Penh and Hanoi interchangeably because they share a general belief, buttressed by observations of visitors to the Cambodian capital, that Vietnam's role goes beyond the usual master-client relationship to approach full power of decision in anything of importance.

The political and military issues that dominate Vietnamese decisions are the continued activity of forces loyal to the deposed Prime Minister, Pol Pot; the appearance along Cambodia's western border of military units opposed to the Vietnamese occupation but not linked to Mr. Pol Pot, and Hanoi's failure to gain international acceptance of its actions in Cambodia and recognition for the regime of President Heng Samrin.

All these concerns are focused on international relief efforts along the Thai-Cambodian border. To Hanoi and Phnom Penh, the efforts challenge their claim that the Heng Samrin Government is legitimate and controls all of Cambodia, because the aid is given directly to Cambodians and not to the Phnom Penh authorities. Moreover, such assistance goes to Cambodians living under the control of Mr. Pol Pot and other anti-Vietnamese factions and thus helps to keep their military forces in the field.

What the world views as humanitarian aid without political strings is regarded by Hanoi and its dependents as a political fact that is harmful to them and helpful to their enemies. Conversely, what the world, as exemplified by the Senators who visited Phnom Penh last week to offer huge food shipments by road, considers an inhuman sacrifice of countless Cambodians is represented by Hanoi as an intolerable interference in the affairs of its client government. The three Senators were Jim Sasser of Tennessee and Max Baucus of Montana, both Democrats, and John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri.

The International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund, which have been negotiating in Phnom Penh and Hanoi for months for acceptance of a large-scale relief program, believe that the principal obstacle is the opposition of Hanoi and Phnom Penh to the agencies' role in feeding and giving medical care to Cambodians not under Vietnamese control.

RELIEF OFFICIALS ARE WARY

In order not to jeopardize the limited aid that Cambodia allows the two groups to deliver by air to Phnom Penh and by sea to Kompong Som, Red Cross officials here do not

disclose how much food is being delivered to the border. The International Red Cross coordinates all border relief operations, in which charitable groups from many countries participate.

The hard Vietnamese attitude also leads the two organizations to accept highly restrictive conditions on their operations within Cambodia. The agencies communicate with their 11 representatives, who were admitted to Cambodia after difficult negotiations, by commercial telegrams sent via Vietnam, which take two to three days each way. The radio that the Red Cross installed on one of its Phnom Penh flights to help communications was impounded.

Informed sources report that the international officials have only limited use of the vehicles they imported to monitor aid distribution, and that they are limited in the details of the work they are allowed to communicate to their organizations.

The Cambodian authorities have banned the agencies from allowing journalists to accompany flights to report on the relief operations.

FULL-SCALE AID EFFORT OPPOSED

But the principal restriction on the relief effort, according to informed officials, is the unwillingness of Hanoi and Phnom Penh to agree to a full-scale program. Experts of the two organizations have drawn up a list of minimal food needs that amounts to 165,000 tons over six months.

The Phnom Penh authorities have refused to commit themselves to accepting this. At the moment, a transport plane flies a daily cargo of 15 tons to Phnom Penh, but there is never any assurance that the next day's flight will be admitted.

Vietnamese and Cambodian officials also allow some relief shipments by sea. But the combined air and sea total since shipments began late in August is about 2,500 tons, which includes trucks, other vehicles, fuel and unloading equipment. ●

WE'LL TAKE INEFFICIENCY

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, the October 22 edition of the Camarillo Daily News, of Camarillo, Calif., has a succinct and perceptive message about the substance of this Nation that I would like to share with my colleagues:

The ties that bind the foreign policy of American presidents continue to baffle diplomats from other nations.

A federal court ruling that President Carter could not end this nation's mutual defense pact with Taiwan without congressional approval has left diplomats all over the world shaking their heads.

As upsetting as the matter might be to the diplomatic community, it points out one of the most important safeguards to freedom in our system of government.

There are few, if any, other nations in the world where a judge could tell the chief of state he acted improperly in a matter as vital as foreign affairs.

But that's one reason there are no nations in the world where we would rather live.

The ability of a judge to tell a president, no, you can't do that without Congressional approval, or of Congress to tell a president, no you can't do that, is one of the cornerstones upon which this great nation's government was built.

Our system of checks and balances can be awkward in a world where most heads of state can dictate foreign policy unilaterally. It's an inefficient system compared to most. Unlike Mussolini's Italy, our government trains, literal and figurative, rarely run on time.

But given the choice between inefficient government in a free society or an efficient one without freedom, we will opt for inefficiency every time. ●

PENSION PORTABILITY

HON. JERRY M. PATTERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, a fundamental issue to which I draw the attention of my colleagues today is the need for pension portability. A number of studies have been completed in the recent past emphasizing some of the problems of vesting requirements and the pension needs of a large segment of the work force.

The trend toward shorter vesting periods provides some relief. Yet other steps must be taken to insure that workers will have the ability to save adequately for their retirement years.

The situation we face is that: First, our society is becoming increasingly mobile; second, our senior citizen population is expanding because of lower birth rates and longer life expectancies; third, the social security fund faces long-range problems despite efforts during the last Congress to protect its solvency; fourth, workers and employers continue to complain of the ever-increasing rates of social security contributions deducted from wages; fifth, inflation is running at an annual rate of 13.2 percent now and presents a serious threat to consumer pocketbooks; and sixth, the combination of these factors and the recognition by policymakers of the need to provide new incentives for saving calls for pension system reforms.

The bill that I am introducing would permit individuals in the private and public sectors to contribute to individual retirement accounts (IRA's). The tax-deductible contribution to the IRA for a taxable year would be the lesser of 15 percent of annual income or \$1,500 (\$1,750 in the case of an eligible individual with a nonworking spouse). Once the employee becomes fully vested, contributions to the IRA would be limited to the lesser of 5 percent of annual income or \$500.

Under present law, employer pension plan participants in the public and private sectors are prohibited from making tax-deductible contributions to IRA's. Allowing individuals on a voluntary basis to contribute to an IRA, however, would be a constructive step in the long run. Initially, we may expect Treasury revenues to decline. But more importantly, what are the probable effects on retirement income security? It is my view that granting individuals the ability to make independent decisions on whether or not

to contribute a portion of earnings to an IRA will create another option for retirement savings. As employees are given greater opportunities to save, in the future we may be able to relieve some of the burdens on the social security fund. Additionally, tax-deductible contributions to IRA's will enable individuals to make some adjustments in order to compensate for negative earnings from regular passbook savings accounts due to inflation.

There have been various recommendations on achieving pension portability. The approach I suggest is a simple one, involving relatively low costs of implementation. It is a plan deserving the close attention of the House of Representatives as we assess and attempt to deal with the economic and social needs of the next decade. ●

WELCOME TO STUDENTS

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. LONG of Maryland. I extend a warm welcome to 90 students, parents, and teachers from the Dundalk Senior High School, Md. My friends and constituents are visiting the Capitol today in connection with a course on "Contemporary America." In what promises to be a memorable day, they will tour the Congress, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the Air and Space Museum. I value this opportunity to meet with the students and faculty of Dundalk Senior High School.

The faculty members are: Robert McCluskey and Sandra Feigley.

The accompanying parent is: Mrs. Betty Eckes.

The students are:

Allen, Jeff; Arkins, Luanne; Arnold, Ann; Asten, James; Bagley, Aaron; Beachum, Don; Bienert, Jeff; Breedlove, Juan; Brice, Tanya; Britt, Sherry; Brown, Gordon; Brown, Muriel; Bullock, Patricia; Cain, Duane; Cifarelli, Rhonda; Damico, Betsy; Danoski, Lora; Denny, Mary; Dickey, Mark; Douglas, Erma; Doyle, Kimberly; Eckes, Cathy; Edmondson, Angel; and Edwards, Brenda.

Also Emmert, Debra; Enders, Matt; Ensigner, Bill; Fulghum, Rex; Gilbert, Doris; Hackman, Kathy; Hagy, Ty; Heler, James; Hronowski, Karen; Jablonski, Carole; Jablonski, Cathy; Jennings, Jan; Jones, John; Jones, Mary; Kalskopf, John; Kl, Moon; Kibler, Bill; Khoerlein, Bob; Krajewski, Claire; and Krakowiak, Bill.

Also Kral, Christina; Leary, Mike; Lupton, Kris; Lyons, Ray; Lyons, Roger; McVey, Dana; Minnick, Margaret; Mondie, Derrick; Morrison, Yvonne; Mullaney, Brenda; Nelson, Rick; Morton, Monica; Oliver, Michelle; Parsons, Patricia; Perrot, Thomas; Pfeifer, Ray; Pope, Ray; Pospisil, Jim; Price, Beth; and Ravenscroft, Patricia.

Also Rosenthal, Carol; Roupe, Charles; Schultz, Cheryle; Selvers, Loreta; Slemp, Robert; Tate, Clinton; Tate, Shari; Thomas, Denise; Tingler, Dave; Vencill, Shawn; Walton, Kim; Watkins, Renaldo; Weaver Dollie; Wedderien, Mike; White, Joe; Wickes, Mike; Wilkins, Charles; Williams, Emory; Wilson, Joyce; Wright, Jackie; Zomoida, Robin; Bragg, Scott; and Michaels, Glen. ●

TITLE XI OF THE EDUCATION AMENDMENTS

HON. ED BETHUNE

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. BETHUNE. Mr. Speaker, title XI of the education amendments is the substance of a bill I cosponsored earlier this year which enables urban universities to apply their diverse talents and facilities to help solve problems that are unique to individual communities.

Problems of our Nation's metropolitan areas cut across traditional academic lines, and across city and county limits. For the most part, Federal urban programs lack the flexibility to tackle these problems on a one-on-one basis, and, therefore, are unable to accommodate the unique differences that exist in each region of our country. The distinct needs of a city like Little Rock cannot be met by one institution alone or by any single group, be it Federal, State or local. A vehicle is needed to properly meld and apply the skills of people in Government, industry, business, and academic research to programs that effectively address local, high priority urban needs. This legislation provides that vehicle, and more. It encourages universities and communities to become involved partners in developing cooperative urban projects in much the same way land grant colleges provide support and assistance to rural America. Funds authorized by this title act only as a catalyst to bring all these factions together to help cities help themselves.

Since coming to Congress, I have had occasion to explore the wider utilization of university resources with members of the academic community back home. Dr. G. Robert Ross, chancellor of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and a strong advocate of this title, has illustrated how our cities can be better served through a cooperative partnership between universities and municipalities on projects aimed at meeting local needs. Educators and city officials alike see enormous value in being able to tap the available resources of universities—their faculties, their students, their research facilities—to achieve this end.

Title XI establishes a well-balanced system of project grants designed to stimulate and provide incentives for multilevel participation in and support of local university-municipal cooperation on urban problems. Specifically, this title authorizes a 5-year grant program and an initial \$50 million appropriation to get the program underway the first of the 1981 fiscal year. In order to qualify, universities must be located in, and draw a substantial number of their students from, metropolitan areas of at least 500,000 persons. Since no urban area in Arkansas is that large, the title instructs the Education Secretary to designate at least one urban area in States like Arkansas within which universities may apply for grants. By no means is this legislation intended to interfere with the

work of the Department of Agriculture and the State cooperative-extension services under the Morrill, Hatch and Smith-Lever Acts, which established the land grant university program. On the contrary, both the Education and Agriculture Departments are urged to work together to prevent any unnecessary duplication of effort. The title also insures broad geographic representation by giving small urban communities a nearby institution to turn to for assistance. Through consortium arrangements, colleges and universities in those smaller urban areas could participate in service programs for their own communities.

This legislation represents real freedom of choice for municipalities in tackling local problems head on, and I commend my colleagues on the Education Committee for including this worthy program in H.R. 5192. I extend special thanks to Dr. Ross, who recognized the value of cooperation between universities and communities, and enlisted my support in getting the urban grant university program off the drawing board and into action.

I believe this program is the key to urban growth and local home rule. The land-grant colleges have been an excellent example in our rural areas. Co-operative efforts like those called for in this title will encourage ideas that have worked in one city to be tried in others. I think my colleagues would agree that avoiding problems is the best way to go. The time to explore the capacity of an urban-university partnership has come, and I urge my colleagues to unanimously approve this bill.●

DAY OF SORROW

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, today is the 62d anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in the Soviet Union. A friend of mine gave me a suggested resolution that might be appropriate on this date as a fitting tribute to the biggest arms spender in the world, and also to the nation we can all thank for the present troubles in Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Cuba, and elsewhere. The resolution follows for the edification of my colleagues:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, November 7th, 1979 will be commemorated by the leaders of the Soviet Union as the 62d anniversary of the Bolshevik "revolution"; and

Whereas, That "revolution" was nothing but an illegal overthrow of the elected democratic Provisional government of Russia by a small minority political party; and

Whereas, Because of the appearance thus of the first Communist state, born in blood, ruled by a totalitarian regime and characterized by the denial of basic rights and the suppression of opposition; and

Whereas, The ideology of Communism cost Russia, its first victim, and worldwide tens of millions dead and continues to spread around the globe causing further suffering and death;

Now, therefore, I do hereby urge our citi-

zens to become aware of the dangers of Communism and declare November 7, 1979, the 62d anniversary of the Bolshevik usurpation of power, as a "Day of Sorrow".●

DEAUTHORIZING THE INITIAL STAGE OF THE OaHE UNIT

HON. BERKLEY BEDELL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. BEDELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would deauthorize the initial stage Oahe unit of the Missouri River Basin project in South Dakota. I have decided to take this action, which I know is going to be controversial, only after having carefully weighed all of the arguments on both sides. I sincerely believe that the introduction of this measure will ultimately prove to be in the best interests of the Nation's taxpayers as well as the citizens of South Dakota and the rest of the water and power users in the Pick-Sloan system.

Time and space limitations prevent the exhaustive explanation of the circumstances surrounding the need for this deauthorization legislation that its importance warrants. However, I would like to identify the basic elements of the debate, as well as explain how the bill as drafted would address the legitimate concerns of the State of South Dakota, which has justifiably come to expect Federal assistance in meeting its water needs as compensation for past acquisition of land and other resources for the construction of the Missouri River impoundments under the Pick-Sloan plan.

I would like to point out from the outset, Mr. Speaker, that the lines of debate on the deauthorization of Oahe have been clearly drawn as a result of years of intensive scrutiny by interested citizens of the State of South Dakota. Former Senator James Abourezk, who introduced the first deauthorization measure in July of 1978, noted that:

One would have to search very hard to find any major elected official in South Dakota who believes that the Oahe project, as designed, makes good sense for the State. * * * It is just not a good bargain, even at the highly subsidized rates of Federal water projects. In fact, hundreds of local farmers have come to Washington to ask the Congress and the Interior Department not to build the project. It is rare, indeed, that the supposed beneficiaries of a project come to the Government and say "Don't spend your money on us!"

Even the current Governor of South Dakota, Hon. William J. Janklow—who opposes deauthorization—indicated in a letter to me on October 5 of this year, that:

* * * The people of South Dakota do not want the original (Oahe) project, and it was partially citizen dislike of the original project that cause President Carter to include Oahe on his "hit list."

Clearly, then, the citizens and elected officials of the State of South Dakota are not supporting the Oahe project as authorized.

Why, then, is there so much contro-

versy surrounding the introduction of legislation to deauthorize a project that seems to be neither in the best interests of the Nation's taxpayers nor the citizens of the State in which the project is to be built? The answer to this question lies in the differing views held by the principals of the ultimate effect of deauthorization. Its proponents claim that it would not only serve to rid the nation of the threat of spending over \$500 million for a project that nobody wants, but that it would also break the logjam that presently exists with regard to the identification and development of an alternative water project in South Dakota that is deserving of Federal assistance and that would meet South Dakota's legitimate water needs. The opponents of deauthorization say that such a move would have the effect of forfeiting South Dakota's rights to Federal assistance and that the authorization should be retained as a bargaining device.

Testimony submitted to Congress during appropriations hearings during the past several years and other related public documentation indicates that any project that could be constructed pursuant to the existing authorization would encounter most of the same problems with respect to local opposition that the present proposal now faces. Because of existing contract relationships and obligations, it is questionable whether the existing authorization could be used as the foundation for any similar form of development. In addition, there is reason to believe that the Interior Department and other officials within the administration will not begin to seriously consider alternative plans put forward by the State until deauthorization has occurred.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to briefly highlight the factors which figured most prominently in my decision to proceed with deauthorization legislation.

First, the Oahe project as presently designed fails to meet even the most liberally constructed cost/benefit analysis. On Tuesday, June 14, 1977, I took the floor of the House to register my support for the Derrick-Conte amendment to the fiscal year 1978 public works appropriations bill which would have deleted the funds for 17 projects which were on the President's hit list, one of which was Oahe. At that time, I noted that:

The Government intends to acquire 110,000 acres of land on which to build the maze of canals and storage pools designed to irrigate some 190,000 acres. The land to be irrigated is now estimated to be worth about \$300 an acre and after irrigation will be worth almost \$1,100 an acre. The \$800-an-acre increase in the value of land will cost the Government \$2,323 an acre. Approximately 600 farms will benefit at an estimated cost of \$735,855 per farm.

I did not believe then, and I certainly do not believe now, that the benefits justify the cost to the national taxpayer.

Second, the pendulum of public opinion in South Dakota has clearly swung against Oahe. Certainly, there are few, if any, elected officials in South Dakota itself who would say that full funding for Oahe is warranted. For instance, the Spink County Irrigation District Board of Directors, which represents two-thirds

of the land area that would benefit from Oahe unit irrigation has formally called for the project's deauthorization. Further indication of the erosion of support within the State for Oahe comes from the composition of the sole legal contracting entity for Oahe, the Oahe Conservancy Subdistrict. In 1972, its board was in overwhelming support of the project; today, its directors have formally called for deauthorization. It is hard to justify spending hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars for a project no longer supported by the future beneficiaries.

Third, contrary to the claims of those who predict increased power rates to consumers on the Pick-Sloan system, the measure I am introducing here today will actually reduce rates, while saving the taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars. This legislation would actually result in cost savings from several different perspectives.

First of all, those who contend that deauthorization would result in increased power rates do so on the basis of speculation on the effects of the Bureau of Reclamation's unusual accounting system. Under present law, costs now attributed to the Oahe irrigation system are deferred without interest until payment for the first phase of the project is completed. My bill would mandate retention of this deferral and would attribute all costs incurred so far—some \$40 million—to the general fund of the Treasury and not to the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program. This would result in large savings to the Nation's taxpayers, since payment on most of the irrigation project is deferred without interest until payment is completed on the first project, which means that the taxpayer would have to put up some \$450 million and pay interest on this amount until the first phase payment is completed—well into the 21st century. It can be argued that, with current interest costs, this interest savings to taxpayers brought about by the legislation would actually exceed the \$450 million savings on principal.

Under my bill, all costs that have been assigned to the initial stage Oahe unit which have been deferred without interest will be retained as interest free costs of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program. Consequently, power users would not be penalized by increased rates as a result of this deauthorization legislation. On the contrary, in light of the fact that power users are required to pay nearly 90 percent of the cost of the proposed irrigation project—approximately \$450 million—this legislation would significantly reduce long-term costs to power users.

Fourth, the legislation I am introducing recognizes the legitimate claims that South Dakota has to Federal assistance with regard to development of needed water projects in that State. While I do not believe that deauthorization of the Oahe unit plan would necessarily foreclose the commitment embodied in the 1944 Flood Control Act that some form of Federal assistance is due the State of South Dakota for water projects that meet both the criteria of cost/benefit viability and local acceptance, I have included a final section in the bill which clearly expresses it to be the sense of

Congress that nothing contained in the act should interfere with or negate that commitment. I want to stress again that my objective is not to deprive South Dakota of water development assistance that it is rightfully entitled to by virtue of its past actions. Rather, it is to remove what every one will agree is a bad project so that the State of South Dakota can get on with the complicated, but necessary, task of identifying alternatives to Oahe, and to assure that the Nation's taxpayers will not have to pay for a bad bargain.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that the debate that is sure to engulf the introduction of this bill will be a significant one. It will be significant not just because of the very legitimate procedural and political questions that will be raised by South Dakotans interested in receiving Federal assistance for their water needs, but also because of the implications it has for the way in which Congress has traditionally approached Federal project funding. I have already been severely taken to task by those in South Dakota who express indignation that a Congressman from another district or State would presume to "dabble" in their State's affairs. I recognize that I will hear much more of that type of rhetoric in the weeks to come. I am compelled to respond to some of those elected officials in South Dakota who have warned that that State's delegation may feel forced to "take a hard look at Federal spending for water projects in Iowa" by saying that I would welcome that sort of assistance. The people of my district do not want to see taxpayer dollars wasted regardless of where the waste may occur.

I am fully convinced that the only way that we, in Government—whether it be Federal, State, or local—are going to successfully come to grips with wasteful and excessive spending, and the devastating inflation it engenders, is for us all to put away the notion that water projects or any other type of Federal assistance, are sacrosanct. When millions of Federal taxpayer dollars are at stake, it does not matter in which State or district the project lies: not only does the Nation and its representatives have the right, they have the duty, to question its worth and appropriateness.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that I have nothing but the highest regard for the State of South Dakota, its people, and its elected officials. I would sincerely hope that, regardless of possible differences of opinions on this and other issues, we can continue to work together in solving problems of mutual interest to our States and the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the legislation in its entirety be entered in the RECORD at the close of these remarks. Thank you.

H.R. —

A bill to deauthorize the construction of the irrigation project for the Oahe unit, James division, Missouri River Basin project in South Dakota, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") of the initial stage Oahe unit, James division, Missouri River Basin project, South Dakota, authorized by the Acts of August 3, 1968 (Public

Law 90-453; 82 Stat. 624), and October 27, 1972 (Public Law 92-577; 86 Stat. 1265), for the purpose of furnishing a surface irrigation water supply and for other purposes, is hereby deauthorized and is no longer an integral physical or financial part of the comprehensive Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program that was approved by section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 891), as amended and supplemented.

Sec. 2. Within 3 months following the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress his recommendations for the disposition of those Oahe unit works, facilities, and related properties that have been acquired or constructed. Such recommendations shall be developed by the Secretary in cooperation with the local contracting entity Oahe Conservancy Subdistrict in consultation with other Federal agencies and the general public. The Secretary is hereby authorized to implement such recommendations, except that no appropriation shall be used for implementing such recommendations for disposition of the Oahe unit works, facilities, and related properties prior to 6 calendar days from the date on which the Secretary's recommendations have been submitted to the Congress.

Sec. 3. Those funds previously expended pursuant to authorities contained in the Acts of August 3, 1968 (Public Law 90-453; 82 Stat. 624), and October 27, 1972 (Public Law 92-577, 86 Stat. 1265), shall be charged against the general fund of the Treasury of the United States and shall not be charged against the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, except that all costs assigned to the initial stage Oahe unit which are deferred without interest shall be retained as interest free costs of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program.

Sec. 4. Those revenues derived from the disposition, under the authority of this Act, of Oahe unit works, facilities, and related properties shall be deposited to the general fund of the Treasury of the United States. Such properties shall not be disposed of at less than fair market value at the time of disposition, as determined by the Secretary. In such disposition, the Secretary is authorized, notwithstanding provisions of law to the contrary, to give first right of refusal for the purchase of such properties to previous owners of acquired property or their heirs, as the Secretary may determine.

Sec. 5. This Act is declared to be a supplement to the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and acts amendatory and supplementary thereto, which shall govern the implementation of this Act except as otherwise provided herein.

Sec. 6. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be required to carry out the provisions of this Act for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1980.

Sec. 7. Nothing contained in this Act is intended to interfere with the rights of the State of South Dakota as they pertain to the identification and development of alternative water development projects. It is the sense of Congress that the United States should honor its commitments to the State of South Dakota for financial and technical support of water development as compensation for losses incurred as a result of earlier commitments of resources for the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Development in South Dakota. ●

U.S.S. "OLIVER HAZARD PERRY"

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, recently the new Navy vessel, the U.S.S. *Oliver*

Hazard Perry, visited the Port of Milwaukee, which is located within the congressional district which I have the honor of representing.

The 445-foot guided missile frigate is expected to be the prototype for about 50 other frigates if it tests out successfully. Its mission will be to escort merchant shipping through hostile waters in the event of war.

Mr. Speaker, Milwaukee firms played a significant role in the development of this magnificent ship. Litton Industries' Louis Allen Division, of Milwaukee, Wis., designed and manufactured the secondary propulsion system motors and other power systems. Because of the innovative propulsion system, the docking of the vessel is greatly simplified.

In addition, the Congoleum Corp. and Allen-Bradley of Milwaukee were involved in the manufacture of this ship.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S.S. *Oliver Hazard Perry* is an innovative seagoing vessel which will greatly enhance the U.S. Navy. I am proud to represent so many citizens who had a part in its development. ●

LEGALIZED FRAUD

HON. CHARLES E. GRASSLEY

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 7, 1979

● Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to request a letter I received from a constituent be inserted in the RECORD. The topic of the letter deals with a sort of legalized fraud—the ability of senior citizens to transfer their assets to receive public assistance for nursing care under title XIX. Every Member in this body should be familiar with this problem, for it is a national phenomenon. At this point I would like to insert the letter:

ELDORA, IOWA, October 30, 1979.

HON. CHARLES E. GRASSLEY,
House of Representatives,
Washington D.C.

DEAR MR. GRASSLEY: As a lawyer I feel it is my duty to my client to properly advise them on the status of the law, regardless of what my feelings as a taxpayer might be. I have today prepared an assignment of a real estate contract from an individual to his nephew and niece, giving them approximately \$3200 and have also prepared a deed to his nephew and niece of a house which is in the process of being sold for \$25,000. Upon the execution of these instruments he will be entitled to draw support under the provision of Title XIX for his care at a local nursing home, which is running in the neighborhood of \$800 per month.

While I am in favor of programs which provide assistance to those in need, I am at a loss to understand why the law should have been written to permit this type of transaction.

Any explanation which you could give me in this regard would be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM N. DUNN. ●

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977,

calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of all meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations, or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an interim procedure until the computerization of this information becomes operational, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, November 8, 1979, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

NOVEMBER 9

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To continue hearings on S. 1946, proposed Railroad Transportation Policy Act.

235 Russell Building

Environment and Public Works

Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine the cost of recovery and cleanup operations as a result of the nuclear reactor accident at Three Mile Island near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

4200 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

To resume hearings on S. 1612, to create a statutory charter which defines the policy and intent of the investigative authority and jurisdictions in matters under the jurisdiction of the FBI.

2228 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on title III, providing aid to developing institutions, of the Higher Education Act.

4232 Dirksen Building

NOVEMBER 13

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting on pending calendar business.

4200 Dirksen Building

*Judiciary

Business meeting, to resume consideration of S. 1246, to protect against the growth of a monopoly power among major petroleum companies, and to encourage oil companies to invest profits back into oil exploration, research, and development, S. 702, to establish a pretrial diversion program within the Department of Justice, S. 608, a private relief bill; and to begin consideration of S. 414, to allow universities, nonprofit organizations, and small businesses to obtain limited patent protection on discoveries they have made under Government-supported research, and S. 68, a private relief bill, and pending nominations.

2228 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To receive testimony on efforts being made by the Clifton Terrace Tenants Association for securing good management for that apartment complex.

1318 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To resume hearings on S. 1946, to provide railroads with more pricing rate flexibility and contract provisions.

235 Russell Building

Governmental Affairs

To resume oversight hearings focusing on the organizational and management aspects of the Department of Energy.

3302 Dirksen Building

NOVEMBER 14

9:15 a.m.

*Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To resume oversight hearings to review proposed technical methods for industrial development.

235 Russell Building

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1521, and to begin hearings on a proposed amendment to S. 1521, and S. 1360, all measures to provide a comprehensive approach to the regulation of nuclear waste disposal.

1114 Dirksen Building

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the following international treaties proposing human rights: the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination Treaty (Exec. C, 95th Cong., 2d sess.); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Treaty (Exec. D, 95th Cong., 2d sess.); the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Treaty (Exec. E, 95th Cong., 2d sess.); and the American Convention on Human Rights Treaty (Exec. F, 95th Cong., 2d sess.).

4221 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

Antitrust, Monopoly and Business Rights Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review credit policies of the life insurance industry.

6226 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

Jurisprudence and Governmental Relations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to evaluate the impact of legislative actions and court decisions on the Federal judicial system.

318 Russell Building

Judiciary

Limitations of Contracted and Delegated Authority Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of title 3, entitled "Strengthening Development Institutions Program" of the Higher Education Act under the Department of Education.

5110 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation on S. 1408 and 1650, bills to provide for the development of aquaculture in the United States.

324 Russell Building

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1937 and 1965, bills authorizing Federal loan guarantees to the Chrysler Corp.

5302 Dirksen Building

- Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold joint hearings with the Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry on S. 1408 and 1650, bills to provide for the development of aquaculture in the United States.
324 Russell Building
- Governmental Affairs
To continue oversight hearings focusing on the organizational and management aspects of the Department of Energy.
3302 Dirksen Building
- Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1725, to provide grants to assist low- and middle-income individuals to meet the rising home energy costs.
4232 Dirksen Building
- Joint Economic
Economic Growth and Stabilization Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the potential impact of an accelerated coal-based synfuel development program on the water resources of the Northern Great Plains region.
457 Russell Building
NOVEMBER 15
- 9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 770, to prohibit further abuse and trade price manipulation within the potato futures market.
324 Russell Building
- 9:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To continue hearings on the following international treaties proposing human rights: the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination Treaty (Exec. C, 95th Cong., 2d sess.); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Treaty (Exec. D, 95th Cong., 2d sess.); the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Treaty (Exec. E, 95th Cong., 2d sess.); and the American Convention on Human Rights Treaty (Exec. F, 95th Cong., 2d sess.).
4221 Dirksen Building
- *Governmental Affairs
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings to examine the scope of the general revenue sharing policy.
1114 Dirksen Building
- 10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To continue hearings on S. 1937 and 1965, bills authorizing Federal loan guarantees to the Chrysler Corporation.
5302 Dirksen Building
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of James V. Day, of Maine, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner.
235 Russell Building
- Energy and Natural Resources
Parks, Recreation, and Renewable Resources Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1567, to protect and restore certain coastal lands on Yaquina Head in Oregon.
3110 Dirksen Building
- Governmental Affairs
To continue oversight hearings focusing on the organizational and management aspects of the Department of Energy.
3302 Dirksen Building
- Judiciary
To resume hearings on S. 1612, to create a statutory charter which defines the policy and intent of the investigative authority and responsibilities in matters under the jurisdiction of the FBI.
2228 Dirksen Building
- 2:00 p.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on pending nominations.
2228 Dirksen Building
NOVEMBER 16
- 9:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To continue hearings on the following international treaties proposing human rights: the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination Treaty (Exec. C, 95th Cong., 2d sess.); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Treaty (Exec. D, 95th Cong., 2d sess.); the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Treaty (Exec. E, 95th Cong., 2d sess.); and the American Convention on Human Rights Treaty (Exec. F, 95th Cong., 2d sess.).
4221 Dirksen Building
- Judiciary
To continue hearings on S. 1612, to create a statutory charter which defines the policy and intent of the investigative authority and responsibilities in matters under the jurisdiction of the FBI.
2228 Dirksen Building
- 10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To continue hearings on S. 1937 and 1965, bills authorizing Federal loan guarantees to the Chrysler Corporation.
5302 Dirksen Building
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To resume hearings on S. 1946, to provide railroads with more pricing rate flexibility and contract provisions.
235 Russell Building
- Finance
Public Assistance Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on alleged fraud and mismanagement practices within HEW directed toward erroneous State payments to recipients of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Medicaid programs under the Social Security Act.
2221 Dirksen Building
- Joint Economic
To resume hearings to examine the current unemployment trends and any relation thereto to the increase in criminal activity.
340 Cannon Building
NOVEMBER 19
- 10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To resume hearings on S. 1937 and 1965, bills authorizing Federal loan guarantees to the Chrysler Corporation.
5302 Dirksen Building
NOVEMBER 20
- 9:30 a.m.
* Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1250, to develop techniques for analyzing and stimulating technological and industrial innovation by the Federal Government.
5110 Dirksen Building
- 10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To continue hearings on S. 1937 and 1965, bills authorizing Federal loan guarantees to the Chrysler Corporation.
5302 Dirksen Building
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine and Tourism Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1460, 1462, and 1463, bills to facilitate and streamline the implementation of the regulatory part of the U.S. maritime policy.
235 Russell Building
- Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Regulation Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1684, to provide for the development, improvement, and operation of domestic refinery capabilities.
3110 Dirksen Building
- Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1730 and 1832, bills to declare certain lands in the States of Arizona and New Mexico to be Indian reservation lands.
1202 Dirksen Building
NOVEMBER 21
- 10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To continue hearings on S. 1937 and 1965, bills authorizing Federal loan guarantees to the Chrysler Corporation.
5302 Dirksen Building
- Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to consider legislative and administrative business.
301 Russell Building
NOVEMBER 26
- 10:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1855, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1982 to provide technical assistance for tribally controlled community colleges.
5110 Dirksen Building
NOVEMBER 27
- 10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
International Finance Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine U.S. and East-West trade and technological competitiveness, focusing on S. 339, to provide identical requirements for determining the eligibility of any Communist state for "most favored nation" status and Export-Import Bank credits, and for reviewing and limiting such credits; S. Con. Res. 47, to approve the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment with respect to the products of China; and to review a report prepared by the Office of Technology and Assessment entitled "Technology and East-West Trade".
5302 Dirksen Building
NOVEMBER 28
- 9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices and Foreign Agricultural Policy Subcommittees
To hold joint hearings to examine the implications of grain sales to the Soviet Union on the U.S. transportation system.
457 Russell Building
- 10:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1466, to provide for distribution of certain judgment funds in favor of the Delaware Tribe of Indians and the absentee Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma.
1202 Dirksen Building
NOVEMBER 29
- 9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices and Foreign Agricultural Policy Subcommittees
To continue joint hearings to examine the implications of grain sales to the

Soviet Union on the U.S. transportation system.

457 Russell Building

DECEMBER 3

10:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 341, 1795, and 1796, bills authorizing certain Indian tribes to file claims for damages for delay in payment for lands claimed to be taken in violation of U.S. laws.

5110 Dirksen Building

DECEMBER 7

10:00 a.m.

Joint Economic

To resume hearings on the employment-unemployment situation and price data information for November.

Room to be announced

JANUARY 15, 1980

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
International Finance Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine U.S. trade and technological competitiveness with other industrialized countries, focusing on a report by the International Trade Commission on international trade in integrated circuits relating to the electronics industry.

5302 Dirksen Building

CANCELLATIONS

NOVEMBER 9

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Pollution and Resource
Protection Subcommittees

To resume joint markup of S. 1480, 1325, and 1341, bills to provide for adequate and safe treatment of hazardous substances being released into the environment.

4200 Dirksen Building

DECEMBER 4

10:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1507, to provide for the purchase of certain facilities, lands, and water rights in and around the San Luis Rey River and Lake Henshaw, Calif., to be operated and maintained by specified bands of Mission Indians.

Room to be announced

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, November 8, 1979

The House met at 10 a.m.

Msgr. Zaven Arzoumanian, pastor, Armenian Orthodox Church, Wynwood, Pa., offered the following prayer:

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and they who live by it grow in understanding.—Psalms 111: 10.

God our Father, who art the source of our strength and refuge of those who put their trust in You, sustain us with Your spirit and steady us with Your grace, lest we allow differences and disagreements to hide Your face from us.

As we pause in Thy presence, O Lord, make us listen to Thy voice and help us receive upright strength for this day, wisdom for our decisions to be made, and peace in our hearts all the way. Thou art ever with us, and behold Thou hast called us again to work with Thee this day in making justice and freedom and good will live in our world. May Thy spirit be so real to us that we can develop in our land a moral strength and a spiritual power to which people can turn for healing and help in time of need.

We pray for our country, our leaders, and our people. Remove from within us, O Lord, all harsh misunderstandings and hostile attitude which are the seeds of strain and strife. Make us ready to welcome every effort for cooperation and every endeavor to strengthen our relationship with each other. Open the door of opportunity and give us the courage to walk through it to a greater life together in the harmony of our freedom and Your unfailing wisdom.

In Thy holy name we pray O Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced

that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.J. Res. 199. Joint resolution to amend the act of October 21, 1978 (92 Stat. 1675; Public Law 95-498); and

H.J. Res. 428. Joint resolution designating December 1979 as "National Child Abuse Prevention Month."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S.J. Res. 117. An act to provide for a temporary extension of certain Federal Housing Administration authorities, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agreed to the further conference report on the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 36) entitled "Concurrent resolution revising the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal years 1980, 1981, and 1982," and that the Senate concurred in the House amendment with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1143) entitled "An act to extend the authorization for appropriations for the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. CULVER, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. HART, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. STAFFORD to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1374. An act for the relief of Lynn Rufus Pereira; and

S. 1682. An act to amend the act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 539) (25 U.S.C. 415), as amended, to authorize a 99-year lease for the Moses Allotment Numbered 10, Chelan County, Wash.

REFLECTIONS ON PAST SALES OF HEATING OIL TO IRAN

(Mr. MOAKLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOAKLEY. Two short months ago, Mr. Speaker, the State Department announced that this country had sent a shipment of home heating oil to Iran. I was among a number of Congressmen who objected—rather angrily, I am afraid—to that sale. I was very concerned about people in this country—the elderly and the poor, the schools and the hospitals—who were going to be faced with limited supplies of incredibly expensive heating oil.

The State Department seemed astonished that anyone could possibly see anything wrong with selling heating oil to Iran. The Washington Post implied that any objections to the sale came strictly from jingoists.

The argument was that this sale was necessary for humanitarian reasons (never mind that Iran soon announced they intended to sell the heating oil on the spot market for more than they paid for it), and that the sale was necessary to help encourage the friendship of the Government of Iran.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we can see how wise that policy was. Just think, if we had not encouraged the friendship of the Iranian Government, there might be dozens of Americans being held hostage in Tehran at this very moment. The Government of Iran might even go so far as to encourage the mobs that are holding hostages, rather than working to help set them free.

And worst of all Mr. Speaker, the Ayatollah and his officials might refuse even to meet with other Americans sent to negotiate to try to secure the release of the hostages.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge that the State Department and the Washington Post were right after all. It really was important to encourage the friendship of the Ayatollah. Imagine where we would be today without it.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House Proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.