

SENATE—Tuesday, December 30, 1980

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary reported that on Wednesday, December 17, 1980, he had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 442. An act for the relief of Isaac N. Hulver of Kansas City, Mo.;

S. 1465. An act to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1971 to permit Farm Credit System institutions to improve their services to borrowers, and for other purposes;

S. 1803. An act to modify the boundary of the Cibola National Forest in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes;

S. 2027. An act for the relief of James Daniel Bronson;

S. 2189. An act to set forth a Federal policy for the disposal of low-level radioactive wastes, and for other purposes;

S. 2227. An act to grant the consent of the United States to the Red River Compact among the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;

S. 2261. An act to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes; and

S. 2729. An act to authorize certain emergency repairs at the National Visitor Center in the District of Columbia.

The Secretary reported that on Thursday, December 18, 1980, he had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 2363. An act to provide, with respect to the national park system: for the establishment of new units; for adjustments in boundaries; for increases in appropriation authorizations for land acquisition and development; and for other purposes;

S. 3027. An act to extend the authorization for the Disaster Relief Act, and for other purposes;

S. 3212. An act to designate the "Thomas J. McIntyre Federal Building."

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of Tuesday, December 16, 1980, the following message was received from the House of Representatives on Tuesday, December 16, 1980:

The Speaker pro tempore has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 5737. An act to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to allow recovery by U.S. nationals for losses incurred in Vietnam;

H.R. 5973. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to waive in certain areas the residency requirements for deductions or exclusions of individuals living abroad, to allow the tax-free rollover of certain distributions from money purchase pension plans, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7112. An act to authorize an extension and amendment of the revenue sharing program to provide general purpose fiscal assistance to local governments, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7709. An act to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to increase the quantity of cigarettes that may be accorded duty-free treatment if acquired in the insular possessions and entered by returning United States residents; and

H.R. 7865. An act to provide for an accelerated and coordinated program of light water nuclear reactor safety research, development, and demonstration, to be carried out by the Department of Energy.

The enrolled bills were signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD) on Wednesday, December 17, 1980.

Under the authority of the order of Tuesday, December 16, 1980, the following message was received from the House of Representatives on Thursday, December 18, 1980:

The Speaker pro tempore has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 2363. An act to provide, with respect to the National Park System: for the establishment of new units; for adjustments in boundaries; for increases in appropriation authorizations for land acquisition and development; and for other purposes;

S. 3027. An act to extend the authorization for the Disaster Relief Act, and for other purposes;

S. 3212. An act to designate the "Thomas J. McIntyre Federal Building";

H.R. 4155. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to simplify private foundation return and reporting requirements, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5047. An act to provide for the temporary suspension of certain duties, to extend certain existing suspensions of duties, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6257. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain National Forest System lands, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7171. An act to make certain miscellaneous changes in the tax laws;

H.R. 7175. An act for the relief of the Woodstock Daily Sentinel;

H.R. 7956. An act to make various changes in the tax laws;

H.R. 8406. An act to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for medicare coverage of pneumococcal vaccine and its administration; and

H.J. Res. 642. Joint Resolution providing for convening of the first regular session of the 97th Congress on January 5, 1981, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills and joint resolution were signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD) on Thursday, December 18, 1980.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of Tuesday, December 16, 1980, the Secretary of the Senate, on December 30, 1980,

received a message from the President of the United States stating that he had approved and signed the following bills and joint resolutions:

On December 5, 1980:

S. 885. An act to assist the electrical consumers of the Pacific Northwest through use of the Federal Columbia River Power System to achieve cost-effective energy conservation, to encourage the development of renewable energy resources, to establish a representative regional power planning process, to assure the region of an efficient and adequate power supply, and for other purposes.

S. 1578. An act for the relief of Doctor Halla Brown.

S. 1828. An act to exempt the existing facilities of the Milner Dam from section 14 of the Federal Power Act, and for other purposes.

On December 8, 1980:

S. 2352. An act to increase the authorization for the Council on Wage and Price Stability, to extend the duration of such Council, and for other purposes.

S. 2441. An act to amend the Juvenile and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to extend the authorization of appropriations for such act, and for other purposes.

S. 3152. An act to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, and the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 to extend the authorization for such acts for 2 additional years.

On December 12, 1980:

S.J. Res. 213. Joint resolution to designate the Clinical Center of the National Institutes of Health located in Montgomery County, Md., as the "Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center of the National Institutes of Health".

S. 568. An act to authorize appropriations for activities for the National Science Foundation for the fiscal year 1981, and to promote the full use of human resources in science and technology through a comprehensive and continuing program to increase substantially the contribution and advancement of women and minorities in scientific, professional, and technical careers, and for other purposes.

S. 1918. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise and standardize the provisions of law relating to appointment, promotion, separation, and mandatory retirement of regular commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, to establish the permanent grade of commodore admiral in the Navy, to equalize the treatment of female commissioned officers with that of male commissioned officers, and for other purposes.

On December 15, 1980:

S. 2134. An act to provide for the acquisition of certain property in square 758 in the District of Columbia as an addition to the grounds of the U.S. Supreme Court Building.

On December 16, 1980:

S. 576. An act for the relief of Larry Grathwohl.

S. 1835. An act to extend the Joint Funding Simplification Act of 1974.

On December 17, 1980:

S. 988. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the authorities under that Act relating to national research institutes, and for other purposes.

S. 2728. An act to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act and the Public Health Service Act with respect to Indian health care, and for other purposes.

S. 3074. An act to authorize appropriations for the Department of Energy for national defense programs for fiscal year 1981, and for other purposes.

S. 3235. An act to clarify certain effective date provisions of the Customs Courts Act of 1980.

On December 18, 1980:

S. 444. An act for the relief of the Jewish Employment Vocational Service, St. Louis, Mo.

S. 453. An act for the relief of Joe L. Frazier of Elko, Nev.

S. 1307. An act for the relief of Gerald W. Frye.

S. 1391. An act to amend section 9 of the National Climate Program Act to extend the authorization for appropriations for fiscal year 1981, and for other purposes.

S. 1615. An act for the relief of James R. Thornwell.

S. 1972. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse certain purchasers of subleases from, and creditors of, the Sangre de Cristo Development Company, Incorporated, and for other purposes.

On December 19, 1980:

S. 551. An act for the relief of Fred W. Sloat of Salt Lake City, Utah.

S. 1772. An act for the relief of Min-Zen Lin.

S. 1996. An act to authorize a pilot program to encourage the efficient utilization of wood residues, and for other purposes.

S. 2069. An act to authorize the Architect of the Capitol to contract for personal services with individuals, firms, partnerships, corporations, associations, and other legal entities.

S. 2318. An act to revise the boundary of Crater Lake National Park in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

S. 2849. An act for the relief of Charles Jeffrey Greene.

On December 22, 1980:

S. 120. An act for the relief of Maria Elena Foley and Caritina Ann Foley.

S. 327. An act for the relief of Shavji Purshottam Dusara, his wife, Vasanti Shavji Dusara, and their child, Shreedhar Dusara.

S. 1148. An act to reauthorize title I of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1227. An act for the relief of Munir P. Benjenk.

S. 1374. An act for the relief of Lynn Rufus Perelra.

S. 1624. An act for the relief of Francisco Pang.

S. 1784. An act to provide certain authority for the purchase and sale of electric energy by Federal departments in Alaska, and for other purposes.

S. 1824. An act to designate the "John D. Larkins, Jr. Federal Building".

S. 1847. An act for the relief of Ana Marlene Orantes.

S. 2027. An act for the relief of James Daniel Bronson.

S. 2163. An act to provide for the conservation and enhancement of the salmon and steelhead resources of the United States, assistance to treaty and nontreaty harvesters of those resources, and for other purposes.

S. 2189. An act to set forth a Federal policy for the disposal of low-level radioactive wastes, and for other purposes.

S. 2227. An act to grant the consent of the United States to the Red River Compact among the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

S. 2726. An act to authorize appropriations for environmental research, development, and demonstrations for the fiscal year 1981, and for other purposes.

S. 3027. An act to extend authorization for the Disaster Relief Act, and for other purposes.

On December 23, 1980:

S. 1142. An act authorizing appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior for services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes.

S. 1985. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in the State of Arizona, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain interests in lands in the State of Arizona, to amend the Act of March 14, 1978 (92 Stat. 154), and for other purposes.

S. 3096. An act to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to authorize the acquisition of certain lands in Douglas County, Wis.

On December 24, 1980:

S. 1465. An act to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1971 to permit Farm Credit System institutions to improve their services to borrowers, and for other purposes.

S. 3212. An act to designate the "Thomas J. McIntyre Federal Building".

S. 3261. An act to amend section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934 in order to include Hawaii in the same category as other States for the purposes of such section.

On December 28, 1980:

S. 1803. An act to modify the boundary of the Cibola National Forest in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

S. 2261. An act to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes.

S. 2363. An act to provide with respect to the national park system; for the establishment of new units; for adjustments in boundaries; for increases in appropriation authorizations for land acquisition and development; and for other purposes.

S. 2729. An act to authorize certain emergency repairs at the National Visitor Center in the District of Columbia.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

AUTHORITY FOR ANNUAL RATES OF COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE FEDERAL PAY COMPARABILITY ACT OF 1970

● Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, for the RECORD, I am submitting the order of the President pro tempore of the Senate, signed by me on October 1, 1980, effecting the authority for annual rates of compensation of employees of the Senate.

The order follows:

ORDER—U.S. SENATE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 4 of the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970, it is hereby—
Ordered,

DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. For purposes of this Order—

(a) "employee" includes an officer (other than a United States Senator); and

(b) "annual rate of compensation" does not include longevity compensation authorized by section 106 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1963, as amended, merit compensation authorized by section 109 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1979, or any other additional compensation that may hereafter be authorized by law.

RATE INCREASES FOR SPECIFIED POSITIONS

SEC. 2. (a) The annual rates of compensation of the Secretary of the Senate, the

Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, and the Legislative Counsel (as such rates were increased by prior orders of the President pro tempore) are further increased by 9.1 percent and, as so increased, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, an individual occupying a position whose annual rate of compensation is determined under this subsection shall not be paid at any time, by reason of the promulgation of this Order, at an annual rate in excess of either of the following: (1) the annual rate in effect for positions in level III of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, or (2) an annual rate of compensation which is \$1,000 less than the annual rate of compensation of Senators.

(b) The annual rates of compensation of the Secretary for the Majority and the Secretary of the Minority (as such rates were increased by prior orders of the President pro tempore) are further increased by 9.1 percent and, as so increased, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, an individual occupying a position whose annual rate of compensation is determined under this subsection shall not be paid at any time, by reason of the promulgation of this Order, at an annual rate of compensation in excess of \$500 less than the annual rate of compensation which is now or may hereafter be in effect for those positions referred to in subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The annual rates of compensation of the five Senior Counsels in the Office of the Legislative Counsel and the maximum annual rates of compensation of the Assistant Secretary of the Senate, the Parliamentarian, the Financial Clerk, the Assistant to the Majority Leader for Floor Operations, and the Assistant to the Minority Leader for Floor Operations (as such rates were increased by prior orders of the President pro tempore) are further increased by 9.1 percent and, as so increased, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, an individual occupying a position whose annual rate of compensation is determined under this subsection shall not be paid at any time, by reason of the promulgation of this Order, at an annual rate of compensation in excess of \$1,000 less than the annual rate of compensation which is now or may hereafter be in effect for those positions referred to in subsection (a) of this section.

(d) (1) The maximum annual rate of compensation of the Director of the Office of Classified National Security Information in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate (as such rate was increased by the prior order of the President pro tempore) is further increased by 9.1 percent and, so increased, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, an individual occupying the position whose annual rate of compensation is determined under this paragraph shall not be paid at any time, by reason of the promulgation of this Order, at an annual rate of compensation in excess of \$2,000 less than the annual rate of compensation which is now or may hereafter be in effect for those positions referred to in subsection (a) of this section.

(2) The maximum annual rate of compensation of the Special Deputy to the Federal Elections Commission in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate (as such rate was increased by prior orders of the President pro tempore) is further increased by 9.1 percent and, as so increased, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, an individual occupying the position whose annual rate of compensation is determined under this paragraph shall not be paid at

any time, by reason of the promulgation of this Order, at an annual rate of compensation in excess of \$2,500 less than the annual rate of compensation which is now or may hereafter be in effect for those positions referred to in subsection (a) of this section.

(3) The maximum annual rates of compensation of the seven Reporters of Debates in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate (as such rates were increased by prior orders of the President pro tempore) are further increased by 9.1 percent and, as so increased, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, an individual occupying a position whose annual rate of compensation is determined under this paragraph shall not be paid at any time, by reason of the promulgation of this Order, at an annual rate of compensation in excess of \$4,300 less than the annual rate of compensation which is now or may hereafter be in effect for those positions referred to in subsection (a) of this section.

(4) The maximum annual rate of compensation of the Assistant Parliamentarian in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate is increased by 9.1 percent and, as so increased, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, an individual occupying a position whose annual rate of compensation is determined under this paragraph shall not be paid at any time, by reason of the promulgation of this Order, at an annual rate of compensation in excess of \$5,100 less than the annual rate of compensation which is now or may hereafter be in effect for those positions referred to in subsection (a) of this section.

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE

SEC. 3. The annual rate of compensation of the Chaplain and the maximum annual rate of compensation for the position of secretary to the Chaplain are increased by 9.1 percent and, as so increased, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00.

OFFICES OF THE SENATE

SEC. 4. (a) The maximum annual rates of compensation for positions or classes of positions (other than those positions referred to in sections 2 (c) and (d) of this Order) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper are increased by 9.1 percent and, as so increased, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00.

(b) The following individuals are authorized to increase the annual rates of compensation of the employees specified by 9.1 percent and, as so increased, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00:

(1) the Vice President, for any employee under this jurisdiction;

(2) the President pro tempore, for any employee under his jurisdiction;

(3) the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, the Majority Whip, and the Minority Whip, for any employee under their respective jurisdictions;

(4) the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader, for the Assistant to the Majority Leader for Floor Operations and the Assistant to the Minority Leader for Floor Operations, respectively (subject to the provisions of section 2(c) of this Order);

(5) the Secretary of the Conference of the Majority and the Secretary of the Conference of the Minority, for any employee under their respective jurisdictions;

(6) the Secretary of the Senate, for any employee under his jurisdiction (subject to the provisions of sections 2 (c) and (d) of this Order);

(7) the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, for any employee under his jurisdiction;

(8) the Chaplain, for his secretary;

(9) the Legislative Counsel, subject to the approval of the President pro tempore, for any employee under his jurisdiction (other than the five Senior Counsels);

(10) the Senate Legal Counsel, for any employee under his jurisdiction (subject to the provisions of section 701(b) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978);

(11) the Secretary for the Majority and the Secretary for the Minority, for any employee under their respective jurisdictions; and

(12) the Capitol Guide Board, for the Chief Guide, the Deputy Chief Guide, the Assistant Chief Guide, and the Guides of the Capitol Guide Service.

(c) The limitation on the rate per hour per person provided by applicable law immediately prior to October 1, 1980, with respect to the folding of speeches and pamphlets for the Senate, is increased by 9.1 percent. The amount of such increase shall be computed to the nearest cent, counting one-half cent and over as a whole cent.

(d) The limitations on the gross compensation which may be paid during a fiscal year to employees in the Offices of the President pro tempore, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, the Majority Whip, the Minority Whip, the Secretary of the Conference of the Majority, the Secretary of the Conference of the Minority, the Secretary for the Majority, and the Secretary for the Minority are each increased by 9.1 percent and, as so increased, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00.

COMMITTEE STAFFS

SEC. 5. (a) Subject to the provisions of section 105 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968, as amended, (as modified by this Order) and the other provisions of this Order, the chairman of any standing, special, or select committee of the Senate (including the majority and minority policy committees and the conference majority and conference minority by the Senate), and the chairman of any joint committee of the Congress whose funds are disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, are each authorized to increase the annual rate of compensation of any employee of the committee, or any subcommittee thereof which he is chairman, by 9.1 percent and, as so increased, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00.

(b) (1) The figures "\$23,836" and "\$35,956" appearing in section 105(e) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968, as amended, (as provided in section 5 (b) (1) of the Order of the President pro tempore of October 13, 1979) shall be deemed to refer to the figures "\$26,006" and "\$39,228", respectively.

(2) The maximum annual rates of "\$59,792", "\$62,216", and "\$65,650" appearing in such section 105(e) (as provided in section 5(b) (2) of such Order of October 13, 1979) are each further increased by 9.1 percent and, as so increased, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00, and shall be deemed to refer to the figures "\$65,234", "\$67,878", and "\$71,625", respectively.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2) of this subsection, any individual occupying a position on the staff of a standing committee of the Senate or the majority or minority policy committee of the Senate to which such rate applies shall not be paid at any time at an annual rate in excess of \$5,900, \$4,600, and \$2,000, respectively, less than the annual rate of compensation which is now or may hereafter be in effect for those positions referred to in section 2(a) of this Order.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2) of this subsection, any individual occupying a position on the staff of any special or select committee of the Sen-

ate or the conference majority or conference minority of the Senate to which any such rate applies shall not be paid at any time at an annual rate in excess of \$5,900, \$4,600, and \$2,500, respectively, less than the annual rate of compensation which is now or may hereafter be in effect for those positions referred to in section 2(a) of this Order.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2) of this subsection, any individual occupying a position on the staff of any joint committee of the Congress whose funds are disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate to which any such rate applies shall not be paid at any time at an annual rate in excess of \$5,900, \$4,800, and \$2,900, respectively, less than the annual rate of compensation which is now or may hereafter be in effect for those positions referred to in section 2(a) of this Order.

SENATORS' OFFICES

SEC. 6. (a) Subject to the provisions of section 105 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968, as amended, (as modified by this Order) and the other provisions of this Order, each Senator is authorized to increase the annual rate of compensation for any employee in his office by 9.1 percent and, as so increased, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00.

(b) The table contained in section 105(d) (1) of such Act shall be deemed to read as follows:

"\$592,608 if the population of his State is less than 2,000,000;

"\$609,797 if such populations is 2,000,000 but less than 3,000,000;

"\$651,229 if such population is 3,000,000 but less than 4,000,000;

"\$704,562 if such population is 4,000,000 but less than 5,000,000;

"\$748,197 if such population is 5,000,000 but less than 7,000,000;

"\$794,037 if such population is 7,000,000 but less than 8,000,000;

"\$818,279 if such population is 8,000,000 but less than 9,000,000;

"\$843,843 if such population is 9,000,000 but less than 10,000,000;

"\$882,190 if such population is 10,000,000 but less than 11,000,000;

"\$932,437 if such population is 11,000,000 but less than 12,000,000;

"\$970,783 if such population is 12,000,000 but less than 13,000,000;

"\$1,019,708 if such population is 13,000,000 but less than 15,000,000;

"\$1,068,633 if such population is 15,000,000 but less than 17,000,000;

"\$1,117,558 if such population is 17,000,000 but less than 19,000,000;

"\$1,164,141 if such population is 19,000,000 but less than 21,000,000;

"\$1,190,724 if such population is 21,000,000 or more."

(c) (1) The second sentence of section 105 (d) (2) of such Act (as modified by prior orders of the President pro tempore) is further modified to read as follows: "The salary of an employee in a Senator's office shall not be fixed under this paragraph at a rate less than \$1,102 per annum or in excess of \$35,923 per annum except that (i) the salaries of three employees may be fixed at rates of not more than the rate referred to in subsection (e) (1), (ii) the salaries of five employees may be fixed at rates of not more than \$63,250 per annum, and (iii) the salary of one employee may be fixed at a rate of not more than \$66,115 per annum."

(2) Notwithstanding the modification made by paragraph (1) of this subsection, any individual occupying a position to which a rate referred to in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of such modification applies shall not be paid

at any time at an annual rate in excess of \$5,900, \$5,400, and \$2,500, respectively, less than the annual rate of compensation which is now or may hereafter be in effect for those positions referred to in section 2(a) of this Order.

(d) The figures "\$168,468" and "\$56,156" appearing in subsections (a), (b)(1), and (b)(2) of section 111 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1978, as amended (as provided in section 6(d) of the Order of the President pro tempore of October 13, 1979) shall be deemed to refer to the figures "\$183,801" and "\$61,267", respectively.

GENERAL LIMITATION

SEC. 7. (a) The figure "\$1,010" appearing in section 105(f) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968, as amended (as provided in section 7(a) of the Order of the President pro tempore of October 13, 1979) shall be deemed to refer to the figure "\$1,102".

(b) (1) The maximum annual rate of compensation of "\$65,650" appearing in such section (as provided in section 7(b)(1) of such Order of October 13, 1979) is further increased by 9.1 percent and, as so increased, adjusted to the next higher multiple of \$1.00, and shall be deemed to refer to the figure "\$71,625".

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection, any individual occupying a position to which such rate applies shall not be paid at any time at an annual rate in excess of \$2,500 less than the annual rate of compensation which is now or may hereafter be in effect for those positions referred to in section 2(a) of this Order.

NOTIFYING DISBURSING OFFICE OF INCREASES

SEC. 8. In order for an employee to receive the increase in his annual rate of compensation pursuant to section 4, 5, or 6, the individual designated to authorize such increase for that employee shall notify the Disbursing Office of the Senate in writing that he authorizes such increase for that employee and the date on which such increase is to be effective. Such increase shall become effective as provided in section 105(a)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968, except that (1) if the notice required by the preceding sentence is given within five days (not counting Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays) after the date on which this Order is issued, such increase may become effective on or after October 1, 1980, and (2) in the case of an employee holding a position the maximum rate of compensation of which was limited during the fiscal year 1980 by section 101(c) of Public Law 96-86, if the notice required by the preceding sentence is given within five days (not counting Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays) after the date of enactment of a law (enacted on or after October 1, 1980) which limits such maximum rate during the fiscal year 1981, such increase may become effective on and after October 1, 1980.

DUAL COMPENSATION

SEC. 9. The figure "\$13,337" contained in section 5533(c)(1) of title 5, United States Code (as provided in section 9 of the Order of the President pro tempore of October 13, 1979) shall be deemed to refer to the figure "\$14,551".

LONGEVITY COMPENSATION

SEC. 10. The figure "\$404" contained in section 106(b)(1) of the Legislative Appropriations Act, 1963, as amended (2 U.S.C. 60j(b)(1)), shall be deemed to refer to the figure "\$441".

OFFICE OF THE SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

SEC. 11. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) the Senate Legal Counsel shall not be paid at any time at an annual rate of com-

penation which is in excess of the annual rate of compensation which is now or may hereafter be in effect for those positions referred to in section 2(a) of this Order, and

(2) the Deputy Senate Legal Counsel shall not be paid at any time at an annual rate of compensation which is in excess of \$2,500 less than the annual rate of compensation which is now or may hereafter be in effect for those positions referred to in section 2(a) of this Order.

(b) The foregoing provisions of this Order, other than subsection (a) of this section, shall not be applicable to the annual rate of compensation of the Senate Legal Counsel or the Deputy Senate Legal Counsel.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 12. Sections 1 through 11 of this Order are effective October 1, 1980.

SAVINGS PROVISION

SEC. 13. Nothing in this Order does (or shall be construed to) authorize or permit the payment, for any period of time, of compensation to any individual at an annual rate which is in excess of the maximum annual rate that such individual is permitted to be paid for such period of time under section 306(a) of H.R. 7593 as passed by the House of Representatives on July 21, 1980 and incorporated by reference in the joint resolution entitled "A Joint Resolution making appropriations for the fiscal year 1981, and for other purposes" (H.J. Res. 610, 96th Congress).

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,

President pro tempore.

OCTOBER 1, 1980.●

TRIBUTE TO BIRCH BAYH

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, the State of Indiana has been represented in this distinguished body for 18 years by a truly remarkable man, BIRCH BAYH. He came here in 1963 at the age of 35. He came with a vision of a great future for America. And he has worked hard to make that vision a reality.

His finest work was done in the Judiciary Committee. As a junior Senator, he took over the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments. In that role, he was instrumental in winning passage of the 25th amendment on Presidential succession and the 26th amendment, which established the 18-year-old voting age. He strongly supported the equal rights amendment.

I have been privileged to serve with him on the Select Committee on Intelligence, which he chairs. He has provided leadership there, chairing the committee skillfully and with seemingly endless energy. The committee is much in his debt.

The people of Indiana have been fortunate to have BIRCH, not only in the Senate, but also for his 8 years in the Indiana House of Representatives. Though he has served Indiana well, he also defended the interests of America's working people, its women, its farmers, and its minorities. Among his strongest supporters have been the labor and civil rights movements. For them, he was a pillar of support, a man they could count on.

He leaves behind a superb record of accomplishment. The Senate should be grateful to him for his years of fine and dedicated service. I give him my best wishes as he leaves us.●

TRIBUTE TO ADLAI E. STEVENSON III

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, the State of Illinois has given this country some of its greatest political leaders. One first thinks of Lincoln, who in many ways was and remains incomparable. But Illinois also produced Everett McKinley Dirksen, Paul Douglas and Adlai E. Stevenson, who proudly carried the Democratic standard in 1952 and again in 1956. More recently, we have had with us ADLAI E. STEVENSON III, the son of a man who is still revered by thousands of Americans.

ADLAI did not disappoint the expectations that we have for Illinois Senators. Like his predecessors, he brought eloquence, refinement of mind, integrity, and legislative skill to the Senate. He also acted on the words that his father spoke at the 1952 Democratic Convention: "Let's talk sense to the American people."

Throughout his political career, ADLAI has talked sense; the people of Illinois richly rewarded that approach. In 1964, he sought election to the Illinois House of Representatives, and won, leading all 236 candidates of the two parties. In 1966, he was elected State treasurer, the only Democrat to win a statewide race that year. Then came his Senate races. He defeated a Republican incumbent in 1970, winning with a plurality of 543,336 votes. His margin of victory in 1974 was even larger—726,612.

It has been a pleasure for me to serve with him on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. He has done much good work there, which has been highly valued by his colleagues. His work on the Banking Committee and the Commerce Committee has also been very important, and both committees will, I am sure miss his participation.

He and I have shared an interest in doing something about international terrorism, which threatens the very survival of decent societies. His interest in this springs from his deep commitment to liberal and democratic principles. Now that he leaves us, I hope that he will continue his efforts in this regard.

As ADLAI departs our company, we must thank him. He enriched this body; he brought honor to it. I wish him well and all the best in the future.●

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE MCGOVERN

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, GEORGE MCGOVERN is a man who has always commanded the respect of his colleagues, though not always their agreement. At times, his voice has been a lonely one, a prescient one. During his 18 years in the Senate, he has spoken eloquently for the poor, the hungry, the farm families of his State, and the common people of America. His voice, I assure you, will be missed not only by his colleagues, but even more by the people about whom he cared so much.

GEORGE has always understood the relationship between sound political organization and the realization of political goals. The first must precede the second.

As such, he set out in 1953 to build a Democratic Party in Republican South Dakota. His efforts were rewarded. In 1956, he was elected to the House of Representatives. In 1962, he won election to the Senate, being reelected in 1968 and 1974. From 1973 until 1979, South Dakota, once thought to be an impenetrable bastion of Republicanism, had two Democratic Senators. And that was largely attributable to the work of GEORGE.

I suppose that he will be remembered best as the 1972 Democratic candidate for President. He lost. But he accomplished much in his campaign, raising issues about war and peace, poverty, and the state of the economy.

He will also be remembered for his excellent work on behalf of the world's hungry. As President Kennedy's director of the food-for-peace program, he administered that program with great success. Likewise, he raised the issues of world hunger and malnutrition as an outspoken member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

With equal vigor and determination, GEORGE pressed for a more peaceful world, safe from the threat of nuclear war. He had seen the terrors of war as a pilot of the "Dakota Queen," a B-24 bomber, during World War II. He flew 35 missions in the European theater and was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross. His contributions to peace will not be forgotten.

GEORGE has brought much to the Senate. He brought us decency, compassion, integrity, and the fiery spirit of Plains States populism. He has given us 18 years of his life. For that, we thank him. I wish all the very best as he takes his leave.●

TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM RIBICOFF

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, a good many people in this land of ours have gotten it into their minds that Bismark was right when he said, "Politics ruins character." No one will dispute the fact that government and people who work in government are now regarded with something quite like disdain. But when I hear claims that politics is a dishonorable profession or avocation, I have some rebuttals. I name names; I point to the political leaders whose characters have been enhanced, strengthened, and enriched by political life. First among these, I cite ABRAHAM RIBICOFF of Connecticut, a man of goodness, distinction, intellect, and a profound understanding of what democratic government is all about.

ABE has now decided to leave the Senate, an institution that he has served so well for 18 years. Surely, we will miss him. In our deliberations, he has always been a voice of reason, a man with the rare ability to state his case persuasively and with precision. We listened to him; we learned from him.

In the Senate, he has had the courage of his convictions, advancing causes that have not always been the most popular. I will remember how he held his ground in defending the family assistance program after many of its key supporters had surrendered. He believed in that

program; he fought for it to the very end.

During the past 4 years, I have been honored to serve with ABE on the Finance Committee. His contributions to our work there have been invaluable. He has had much to say about the great issues facing us—energy, taxes, welfare reform, trade, social security, and health insurance.

He has been the chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee and under his leadership we have seen the establishment of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Energy.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on International Trade, he played a key role in the passage of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, and approval of "Most Favored Nation" trading status for the People's Republic of China.

Before coming to this distinguished body, he had already performed admirable service for the people of Connecticut and the United States. His 6 years as Governor are remembered as ones of great progress. In 1961, he responded to the call of President Kennedy, and accepted the difficult job of running the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I find it difficult to think of the Senate without him. He made a place here for himself, and we will remember him always. I wish him many years of happiness as he takes his leave.●

TRIBUTE TO WARREN MAGNUSON

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, WARREN MAGNUSON is one of the giants of the U.S. Senate. Our beloved President pro tempore is known to all as a man of compassion and if deep commitment to the principles of democracy, social welfare, and justice.

For 44 years, he has been in Congress, 36 of those years in the Senate. He has seen the great ones of his Democratic Party—Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson. He worked with them all, and I dare say that they valued his support.

As chairman of the Appropriations Committee, he has been a part of the Senate leadership. He chaired that committee with skill, providing steady leadership in times of crisis.

More than anything else, he will be remembered for championing the health of all Americans. He has long believed that our citizens, regardless of their income levels, should have access to decent health care. He has understood the importance of basic medical research, and because of his efforts, he received in 1973 the Albert Lasker Public Service in Health Award, which has been called the American version of the Nobel Prize in medicine.

He has also spoken up for the consumer. Indeed, he has authored more consumer protection legislation than any other Senator. In 1977, the National Consumer League named him consumer of the year.

MAGGIE has also been a leader in discussions about economic policy, trade

matters, the environment, America's fishing industry, and foreign affairs. We have accustomed ourselves to turning to him for counsel, and the benefit of wisdom that comes only from experience. He always responded with generosity; he never disappointed.

Saying goodbye to MAGGIE is a sad task. He is a friend who will be fondly remembered, and I am grateful for having served with him for the past 4 years. With him go my best wishes.●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN DURKIN

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, for 6 years the U.S. Senate has been fortunate to have JOHN DURKIN of New Hampshire among its number. He came here, as some will recall, under unusual circumstances. He had to run twice for the same seat.

Though it took him a while to get here, he arrived with great spirit and vigor. He went to work, serving the people of New Hampshire in much the way he did when he was that State's insurance commissioner in 1968 to 1973.

Coming from New England, which has suffered greatly from the energy crisis, JOHN devoted much of his attention to that issue. On the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, he spoke eloquently for the people of his State and his region. He understood the centrality of the energy crisis to our economy, indeed to our entire society. He sought policies that would be fair, humane, and effective, not only for the people of New Hampshire, but for everyone forced to suffer from OPEC extortion—the poor, the elderly, and the middle-income people of this country.

He served with distinction on the Senate Appropriations Committee and the Veterans Affairs Committee. He contributed much; his insight was highly valued.

JOHN has earned our gratitude. He has given the Senate the benefit of his knowledge, his political wisdom, and his hard work. We stand in his debt. I wish him all the best as he takes leave of us.●

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT MORGAN

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, North Carolina has been ably represented these past 6 years by ROBERT MORGAN. It has been my honor to serve with him on the Select Committee on Intelligence, and I have come to admire and respect his judgment, his broad knowledge, and dedication.

Bob has been a valuable asset to the Banking Committee, the Armed Services Committee, the Select Committee on Ethics, and the Select Committee on Small Business, all of which he has served with great distinction.

Before coming here, he was attorney general of North Carolina, and known as an activist, especially as a consumer advocate. Before that, he spent 9 years in the General Assembly of North Carolina, where he learned much about the legislative process.

We will miss Bob. I wish him all the best.●

TRIBUTE TO DONALD STEWART

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, though serving in the Senate for an all too brief time, DONALD STEWART has won the respect of us all. I daresay that his victory in the 1978 Democratic Senate primary in Alabama was not only surprising, but also a sign of the political times. He represents a segment of what some people have called the New South. He is one of those young, vigorous, forward looking political figures that are emerging here and there in the South. Some would even call him a liberal, though the term realistic populist might suit him better.

Mr. STEWART brought a fresh outlook to the Senate. He spoke well for Alabama and the Southland; people listened to him, and learned from him. We will miss him here. We appreciate the years of distinguished service that he gave to us, to his State, and to the Nation.●

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD SCHWEIKER

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, RICHARD SCHWEIKER of Pennsylvania is well known to us all as something of a rebel, a maverick as they say. In 1960, he did something rather startling. He challenged and beat an incumbent Representative in the Republican primary. He went on to Congress where he represented Philadelphia's main line, that cluster of beautiful communities like Haverford, Bryn Mawr, and Ardmore. Though his constituents were mostly well off, he took an active interest in the poor, and in working people.

In 1968, DICK SCHWEIKER did what feated Senator Joe Clark, a Democrat of considerable stature. What is more, he won in a State that went Democratic that year. He was the only Republican to win statewide. In 1974, he repeated that feat, winning when Democrats swept Pennsylvania. He was doing something right.

Dick's 12 years in the Senate have been productive ones. He has been a critic of some of our ways, but he has also been a builder and a fine legislator. His interests have been varied—pension reform, economics, foreign affairs, manpower policy, labor issues, and others. Though much concerned about policies affecting Pennsylvania's interests, he has always seen the broader picture and understood the needs of the Nation.

We are sad to see him leave us, but we are happy to know that he will continue in public service, now as Secretary of Health and Human Services. He will, no doubt, bring to that department the energy, imagination, and good sense that he brought to the Senate. Our loss will be President Reagan's gain. I wish him success and happiness as he prepares for a task that may be the most difficult he will ever face.●

TRIBUTE TO MILTON YOUNG

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, anyone who manages to win election to the U.S. Senate six times must be doing something right. MILTON YOUNG of North Dakota did just that. He was first elected in 1946, then in 1950, 1956, 1962, 1968,

and finally in 1974. In 1968, he won the highest percentage of the vote of any Republican candidate in the country.

Since 1974, he has been the dean of the Senate. Upon completion of his current term, only six Senators in the entire history of this body will have served longer than he.

Several days ago someone passed on to me a copy of MILTON's last newsletter. It was characteristically genuine and down to Earth. He wrote:

I will always be grateful to the people of North Dakota for making possible these many years in the Senate, which have been interesting, hectic, exciting and rewarding. It is the kind of career that I sought and enjoyed.

He has always remembered North Dakota and its people. He has spoken well on their behalf. They are blessed to have him.

I regard myself as fortunate for having been able to serve with him these past 4 years. I will long remember him as very much a part of this great institution, which he graced with wisdom, integrity, and a profound understanding of the people whom he served.

As he moves to the warmer climate of Sun City, Ariz., we will think of him often here. His retirement, which I hope will be long and filled with happiness, is well deserved. I wish him all the best.●

TRIBUTE TO FRANK CHURCH

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, when FRANK CHURCH won election to the Senate in 1956, he was but 32, the fourth youngest person ever sent here. Over the 24 years that he has been with us, he has become known as a man of intelligence, integrity, and commitment to the principles that form the very basis of our democratic republic. Since 1959, he has been a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, chairing it since 1979. He has given that prestigious committee a great deal. He has been an advocate of international human rights, a firm supporter of arms control, and a spokesman for foreign assistance programs. He has sought a better, more peaceful world, free of war and want. For that, he will be remembered, not only by his colleagues here, but also by his fellow Americans who share his goal of world peace.

But he did not limit himself to foreign affairs. For 8 years he chaired the Committee on Aging, where he became known as a defender of our senior citizens. He has served on the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, where he took a special interest in energy research and irrigation projects.

FRANK has brought much distinction to the Senate. We will surely miss him in the years to come. We appreciate his many years of service to his beloved Idaho, to the Nation, and to us.●

TRIBUTE TO MIKE GRAVEL

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, for the past 12 years, Alaska has had an extraordinary advocate in the U.S. Senate. His name, of course, is MIKE GRAVEL.

Since coming here in 1969, he has defended Alaska's interests with immense vigor and dedication. He sought to protect Alaska's great wilderness areas, to prevent the contamination of the North Pacific's fisheries, to promote hydroelectric power in his State, and to insure that the Alaska pipeline would be environmentally safe.

For the past 4 years, I have been honored to serve with him on the Environment and Public Works Committee, where he was forever bringing his insight and knowledge to bear on the difficult issues that we faced. He worked tirelessly there.

Like his State, MIKE was imbued with a pioneering spirit. He had a vision of what the future could hold, and he refused to be confined by the limitations of the present. He fought a good fight for his State, for the environment, and for the Nation. He will be missed here, I am sure. I say farewell to him, and hope that he will meet with success and happiness in the future.●

TRIBUTE TO HERMAN TALMADGE

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, for 32 years HERMAN TALMADGE has been a towering figure in Georgia politics. Elected Governor in 1948, he served in that office until 1957, when he came to the U.S. Senate.

As chairman of the Agriculture Committee, he has done much to advance the interests of America's farmers. On the Finance Committee, too, he has made many contributions. He has always been a voice of reason, moderation and compromise. His long years of experience have been a great asset for all of us.

With his 24 years of service, it will be difficult to think of the Senate without HERMAN. He has made many friends here; he has won the respect of all. We are grateful for what he gave us. We bid him farewell.●

TRIBUTE TO HENRY BELLMON

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, for 4 years I have been privileged to serve on the Senate Budget Committee with HENRY BELLMON of Oklahoma, the ranking member. He has been a forceful proponent of limiting the growth of Federal spending, and his understanding of economic matters has been a great asset to the committee.

Since coming to the Senate in 1969, he has left his mark on much legislation, especially in the fields of mine safety, postal reform, Indian affairs, and tax policy. As a man who understands farming, he made important contributions in writing and winning passage of the Agriculture Act of 1970, the Farm Credit Act of 1971, the Rural Development Act of 1972, the Agricultural Act of 1978, and the Agricultural Credit Assistance Act of 1978.

Oklahoma has benefited greatly from his work. He was instrumental in establishing the Midcontinent Environmental Center Association, developing Oklahoma's water resources, and setting up an energy center in eastern Oklahoma.

His State was also fortunate in having him as Governor from 1963 to 1967.

As HENRY leaves us now, we must thank him for his 12 years of distinguished service. He has done well by his great State and by his Nation. I wish him well.●

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD STONE

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, Florida has never thanked my State for Senator RICHARD STONE, who was born in New York City. He went South some time ago, and did well for a New Yorker, being elected to the Florida State Senate in 1966 and then as Secretary of State in 1970.

Since coming to the Senate in 1975, Dick has distinguished himself as one of our foremost experts on Middle Eastern affairs. He was a key leader in the fight against the sale of F-15's to Saudi Arabia, and he has been an articulate and persuasive defender of Israel, the last bastion of democracy in the Middle East. On the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he won the respect of his colleagues who came to value his judgment and his knowledge of international affairs.

With the departure of Dick STONE, the Senate is losing a man of reason and compassion. It has been an honor to serve with him. He will be missed.●

TRIBUTE TO J. STANLEY KIMMITT

● Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, when the 97th Congress convenes in January 1981, the Senate will be without the fine services of Joseph Stanley Kimmitt who has served as secretary of the Senate since April 1977.

I have had the privilege of working with Stan Kimmitt in his various capacities in the Senate since I took office nearly 20 years ago, and I can personally attest to the depth and quality of his administrative talents. We will sorely miss his contributions to the operation of the U.S. Senate, and each of us individually will miss the more personal and thoughtful touches he brought to his job as the secretary of the Senate.

As many of my colleagues are aware, Stan Kimmitt hails from my neighboring State of Montana and for many years was associated with Senator Mike Mansfield. Stan's Senate career began as an Army congressional liaison officer in the 1950's and 1960's, and after a brief stint as administrative assistant to the majority leader, he was promoted to secretary for the majority leader in 1966. Nearly 4 years ago he became secretary of the Senate.

Stan's devotion to his Senate duties is widely recognized and respected among my colleagues and by his fellow Senate staffers. While it is difficult to imagine this Chamber without his presence. I wish only the very best for him and his family as they embark on new professional and personal challenges.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON

● Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, it is with great admiration that I offer a parting

tribute to our colleague, the distinguished Senator from Washington (Mr. MAGNUSON), who has also become a friend for whom I have the deepest respect. The Senate will be less one of its most outstanding leaders in the days to come.

Senator MAGNUSON has been at the forefront of the attack on consultant waste and misuse. An issue on which I share his deep commitment. As chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, he initiated cuts in consultant expenditures and proposed more effective controls to curb the duplication and waste found in those agencies. Moreover, as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, his concern over the propriety of consultant spending covered every department and agency. Finding many allies among his colleagues, he pursued more vigorous oversight of, and visibility for, the Government's use of consultant services. His efforts have resulted in millions of the dollars saved in this area and a greater congressional and public awareness about such spending.

The hand of Senator MAGNUSON's leadership has touched many other vital issues, including health and consumer protection. In 1973, he was the recipient of the Albert Lasker Public Service in Health Award for his extensive work in the field of basic medical research. It was also my privilege to cosponsor the resolution designating the clinical center of the National Institutes of Health as the "Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center." This recognition for years of dedication to the health programs of this country is well deserved. In the field of consumer protection, Senator MAGNUSON was recognized by the National Consumer League as the 1977 Consumer of the Year for his outstanding legislative achievements. He was the author of more consumer protection legislation than any other Member of the Senate.

I join my colleagues in honoring this friend and Member of this body who has dedicated his life to public service and contributed so much. The State of Washington and this country have been richly and justly served.●

STAN KIMMITT—MONTANA'S THIRD SENATOR

● Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I, too, want to add my strong words of praise for the faithful and effective service rendered by our departing colleague, Stan Kimmitt, the secretary of the Senate.

Stan Kimmitt is known around here as a patriot, a solid citizen, and a stout supporter of our Nation's interests.

What some of you may not know is that, whatever Stan is to the United States, he is twice that to the State of Montana. A native of Great Falls, Stan is frequently referred to as Montana's third senator.

All of you know the devoted and effective service Stan gave to the Senate as a secretary to the majority under Senator Mansfield. There is never a more reliable friend and public servant than Stan Kimmitt. We have all learned to lean on him very hard and rely on

his services, and it will be difficult for all of us to be weaned from him as he moves on to private life next year. Rather than recount at length the valuable service that Stan has rendered to the country, the U.S. Senate, and the State of Montana, suffice it to say that the void created by his absence will not soon be filled.

On an equally somber note, I want to remind my colleagues that one of the prerogatives of being the secretary of the U.S. Senate is that the seal of the State of which the secretary is a native is painted as a mural on the ceiling of the secretary's office. I look sadly to that day which will occur in the next few weeks when the seal of the great State of Montana is painted over and the seal of another State reemerges.●

FISCAL NOTE LEGISLATION SHOULD BE A PRIORITY OF THE 97TH CONGRESS

● Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, one of the best ways of holding down the cost of Government is to have complete and accurate information about the total costs of the legislation we enact in Congress.

Currently, pursuant to section 403 of the Budget Act, the Congressional Budget Office prepares costs estimates or fiscal notes for all legislation that is reported from congressional committees. These estimates provide the Congress with a basic idea of the Federal appropriations that will be necessary to carry out a program. These estimates are valuable tools for all of us in the Congress as we judge the relative costs of the programs that we are called upon to enact.

However, in my judgment and that of 17 other colleagues that supported that State and Local Government Fiscal Note Act of 1980 (S. 3087), these CBO fiscal notes do not go far enough. They should be expanded to include estimates of the costs that Federal programs might impose on State and local governments. For, in this time of fiscal austerity, we must have full disclosure of the total costs of Federal programs. Only in that way will we enact programs that all three levels of Government can afford. Only in that way will State and local governments be able to gage the relative costs of the Federal programs that they deem essential. Only in that way can the American taxpayer gage the full and complete cost of Federal programs.

Mr. President, S. 3087 follows the example of some 32 State governments, including my own State of Tennessee, which have developed a fiscal note process that estimates the State and local costs of all State legislation. These States are to be commended for this fiscal note process, and the Congress should follow their lead in enacting such progressive legislation.

S. 3087, the State and Local Government Fiscal Note Act of 1980 was pending on the Senate calendar when we adjourned sine die on December 16, 1980. The bill received the unanimous approval of both the Senate Governmental Affairs and Senate Budget Committees, and 18 Senators, including myself, were sponsors of this legislation. Therefore,

I am confident that many of my colleagues in the 97th Congress will want to support this progressive piece of legislation.

S. 3087 has received the wholehearted endorsement of all the major State and local government organizations based in Washington. This endorsement was contained in a letter sent to me on December 10, 1980 which I ask to be printed in the RECORD at this point.

STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY
PUBLIC INTEREST GROUPS,

Washington, D.C., December 10, 1980.

HON. JAMES R. SASSER,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JIM: State, county and city officials have been involved in the efforts of this Congress to enact a fiscally responsible budget. At the same time, however, we recognize that it becomes virtually impossible for the federal government to hold down government costs without meaningful consideration of the financial obligations placed on state and local governments by national policy objectives. It is for this reason that our organizations have long sought and long supported a more rational process in which national policy proposals considers the costs of proposed programs to all levels of government.

Our organizations have wholeheartedly supported cost estimate legislation which the 96th Congress has under consideration. This legislation, S. 3087, establishes a process which provides essential information that can assist members of Congress in their decision on important national policies. We endorse this measure, "The State and Local Government Fiscal Note Act of 1980," which has achieved major bi-partisan support. Yet, Congress has failed to act on this important legislation.

We in state and local government believe that the Congressional calendar could still allow this legislation to be considered. We believe the provisions of these measures will bring a more rational and realistic approach to enacting laws and produce cost savings which will eventually offset the initial expenses. We know that the concept of fiscal notes will work. Our organizations urge the Congress to promptly pass this vital legislation. Without cost estimates of proposed programs on all levels of government, all governments will continue to pay the price in waste.

State and local officials are deeply grateful for your personal leadership in bringing before the U.S. Senate the Fiscal Note Bill which is worthy of the full support of every Senator.

Sincerely yours,

BERNARD F. HILLENBRAND,
Chairman.

In conclusion, Mr. President, if we are to know the full costs of Federal programs, it is essential that we take early action on State and local fiscal note legislation in the 97th Congress.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR MILTON YOUNG

● Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, when the Senate convenes in January it will do so without MILTON YOUNG for the first time in 36 years. The Senate will miss his composed leadership no less than the State of North Dakota will miss his effective advocacy.

I feel fortunate to have worked with MILTON YOUNG on the Senate Appropriations Committee. For younger Senators,

such as myself, he has served as an example of what is best about the U.S. Senate. He is an effective voice for his causes yet he is a man able to bring about reasonable compromise. He carries with him wisdom and insight that can be gained only in long years of service and he treats each of his colleagues with dignity and respect.

Mr. President, I hope that MILT will have many years to enjoy his retirement and many years to take satisfaction in knowing that he has served his State and Nation well. The U.S. Senate will miss him.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JACOB JAVITS

● Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, in the 192-year history of the U.S. Senate, few have made as a strong an impact as our colleague JACOB JAVITS of New York. He has been one of the most forceful, thoughtful, and persuasive men to have served in this body.

If Tacitus was correct when he said, "Reason and judgment are the qualities of a leader," then it will be long before we have a leader who can surpass JACK JAVITS. Certainly the quality of his reasoning and the power of his judgment are rare gifts.

Mr. President, I do not want to detail a list of the accomplishments of JACK JAVITS. It would be too difficult to include them all. But, surely each of us knows that few have done as much to improve the quality of health care in this country. Few have worked more diligently for the poor of this Nation. Few have provided as deep an understanding of the international relations. Few have given as much as JACK JAVITS has given to the United States.

I regret very much that Senator JAVITS will not be with us when the 97th Congress convenes in January. We will miss his grace, his intellect, his ability, and his counsel. Mr. President, I wish JACOB JAVITS all the blessings he so richly deserves.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR BELLMON

● Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, today we honor our departing colleagues, special tribute must be paid to our beloved friend from Oklahoma, HENRY BELLMON. For he has served an extraordinary but thankless function for this body during the last 6 years of his distinguished Senate career, one which may well have made the difference in the battle to save our Nation's economy.

During this period, when he served as the ranking minority member of the Budget Committee, HENRY BELLMON was truly a guiding force in the effort to forge a workable budget process for the Congress. These have been difficult and demanding times, throughout which HENRY never wavered in his personal quest for a realistic and disciplined approach to this most difficult of problems. He never sought the easy way out. Often he overlooked his own personal interests in doing what he thought was right for the country. Often he went to the Senate floor to

fight for unpopular decisions when few could be found to do the same. It is said that leadership is a lonely business, but we have been fortunate to have had a man of such inner strength to face this unpleasant task.

Having served with HENRY on the committee for 4 of these 6 years, I am proud to be able to say, "Here is a man of conscience, of dedication, and of immense personal strength." Our thoughts will be with you, HENRY, and I am certain there will be many times when we will wish you were still with us to help finish the work you began.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN CULVER

● Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, let me pay tribute today to Senator JOHN CULVER of Idaho.

JOHN is leaving the U.S. Senate after 16 years of distinguished congressional service. He leaves us in his debt for that service, for he has served us wisely and well.

JOHN is a big man in every sense of the word. A record-setting fullback at Harvard University, JOHN could have followed a different route and most definitely achieved fame for his academic prowess. But instead JOHN chose a career of public service for his beloved Iowa ever since he first ran for Congress in 1964.

JOHN's legislative achievements are legend. He has been an outspoken proponent of congressional reform. He has led the way in reducing paperwork and overregulation of small business, and most recently he was in the forefront of the successful effort in the 96th Congress to pass "superfund" legislation which will help this country face up to the serious problem of toxic waste disposal.

JOHN is a man of courage and conviction. He makes his views known in a pointed and spirited fashion. We will miss JOHN's passion and humor in the years ahead. But he has shown us all that true courage comes from following your convictions honestly and openly. That is a lesson that we should all take to heart.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN DURKIN

● Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Senator JOHN DURKIN of New Hampshire.

JOHN DURKIN is truly a man of the people. His remarkable record as New Hampshire insurance commissioner surely presaged his fighting spirit as a U.S. Senator.

While in the U.S. Senate, JOHN has worked hard for the people of New Hampshire. He has championed energy legislation that would halt spiralling energy costs. He worked for American energy independence and urged us to support a wide variety of measures that would turn us away from our dangerous dependence on foreign oil.

I have had the privilege of serving with JOHN DURKIN on the Senate Appropriations Committee. He has discharged his public service obligations in a truly fair and effective manner. JOHN worked for

New Hampshire's interests without putting the Nation in second place. We can ask no higher standard of service.

But I say goodbye to JOHN as a friend as well. He is a man who never lost his New England wit. He has treated his colleagues in a warm and hearty manner, and we will all miss his fellowship in the 97th Congress.

To JOHN DURKIN, who always in the thick of things and who loved it that way I bid goodbye and good luck.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR GEORGE MCGOVERN

● Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, Robert Kennedy once called GEORGE MCGOVERN the most decent man in the U.S. Senate. There are few who know GEORGE MCGOVERN that will dispute that judgment. There are few who have worked with GEORGE MCGOVERN who could doubt his dedication to making this a better world.

GEORGE is a man of conviction and compassion. He has spoken for those who do not always have a chance to be heard. He has spoken his convictions when others would have been still. That is the true measure of GEORGE MCGOVERN.

No one has been more eloquent in his opposition to the proliferation of nuclear weapons. No one has done more to end hunger and malnutrition in the United States and in the world. No one has done more to encourage open and honest debate about the aims of American foreign policy in a troubled and strife-torn world.

GEORGE MCGOVERN is a courageous man in every sense of the word. He has served his country well without thought to personal gain or glory. His distinguished record of military service, his congressional achievements, his service to the Democratic Party, and his love for his country are a beacon for us all.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR FRANK CHURCH

● Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, I rise today in tribute to Senator FRANK CHURCH. He stands today, in this age of specialization, as a truly Renaissance man. Few ever manage to accomplish nearly so much in so many fields as he has.

The name FRANK CHURCH conjures up for the Nation an image of dedication to the principle of nuclear nonproliferation, and of unswerving dedication to a humane American foreign policy. He is a dreamer well schooled in the art of the possible, and as such a statesman of vision and effect. The Taiwan Relations Act, crafted in a time of great turmoil, is testament to that fact. It is only one example of many during his tenure as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The deep love that FRANK CHURCH has for the great outdoors, the wilderness areas of this country, the heritage of our land, is written into two decades of legislation. The Wilderness Act of 1961, the national wild and scenic rivers bill of 1968, and more recently, the River of No Return Wilderness Act, all are FRANK CHURCH's handiwork. This legislation will long help preserve other landmark wilderness areas throughout the country.

FRANK CHURCH has devoted his boundless energy to efforts on behalf of the elderly. As past chairman of the Select Committee on Aging, his contributions to the health and security of older Americans are unmatched.

It is with a great deal of sadness that I mark the departure of this man from the U.S. Senate. His compassion, statesmanship, and vision, are legacies we need to carry with us into the troubled world of the eighties.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ROBERT MORGAN

● Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, it is a great pleasure for me to say a few words in recognition of the contribution of BOB MORGAN.

BOB has been an untiring servant of the people for some 24 years and has never ceased to display those rare qualities which truly distinguish a public figure. The Senate has been made richer by his example.

When I first arrived in the Senate, the office space that I occupied was across the hall from his office. He and his staff made a special effort to ease our transition and to assist us in formulating the many office procedures that are essential to all Senate offices. I will never forget this very special and timely assistance and also the friendship that developed in these early days.

I have served with Senator MORGAN on the Senate Small Business Committee. His distinguished tenure on this committee has resulted in the advancement of many issues of interest to the small business community. He is well known for these efforts as well as his leadership on rural housing and consumer issues, just to name a few.

I wish him well, Mr. President, and regret his leaving. I do take solace, however, in the certainty that BOB MORGAN will continue his public service in some other valuable capacity. BOB MORGAN's Senate career will serve as a shining example to future Senators of the high ideals of selfless public service.●

TRIBUTES TO THE HONORABLE STANLEY KIMMITT, THE HONORABLE NORDY HOFFMANN, THE REVEREND EDWARD L. R. ELSON, AND MR. MURRAY ZWEBEN

● Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I take this occasion today to pay special tribute to four outstanding gentlemen with whom I have had the privilege and honor to work during my first 2 years in the U.S. Senate. There is no question that these individuals have provided the Members of this body with guidance and untold assistance during this 96th Congress, and I want them to know we appreciate their service.

To Stanley Kimmitt, the distinguished Secretary of the U.S. Senate, I salute your able qualities. Your assistance and calm support to this Senator, and others in this body, have been greatly appreciated. I wish to take special note of your service over the years to the Senate and say it is a better place for having had you

as its Secretary. My best to you and yours in the years ahead.

To Nordy Hoffmann, a big man with a heart to match, many thanks. We have appreciated greatly your help and counsel and always your good humor. The U.S. Senate and this Nation are indebted to you for the faithful years of service to this body. I hope for nothing but the best for you in the days ahead.

To the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, our spiritual conscience in the Senate, I say we will truly miss your words of wisdom when you retire next year. With warmth, understanding, and inspiration you opened the Senate, counseled us continuously, on days when trouble surrounded us, and helped this body go on to face our duties. You brought us, through your wisdom, the words of our Lord and Savior the strength and courage to face each daily task with resolve and for this we owe you much gratitude.

And finally, to Murray Zweben, the Parliamentarian of the Senate, who has provided us with the rules without which this body could not have functioned, a special word of thanks. Murray Zweben, you have served faithfully. You have, through your expertise, kept this body functioning when it appeared an impossibility. Your professional manner superseded partisan lines and enabled all Members fair consideration. It is not an easy task to undertake, but you handled it exceedingly well. My best to you as you leave us and may health and prosperity be yours in the days ahead.

Mr. President, I salute all of these fine and honorable servants of the U.S. Senate. God be with each and every one of you.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR BIRCH BAYH

● Mr. HART. Mr. President, all Senators wonder, from time to time, what we will be remembered by when leaving this Chamber. I want to join my colleagues in paying tribute to a man whose diligent, compassionate, and, indeed, monumental work will remain long after he leaves.

The monument of BIRCH BAYH's 18 years in the U.S. Senate is his foresight and achievement with regard to the U.S. Constitution. Of the four amendments to the Constitution which were approved under his leadership by Congress and sent to the States for ratification, two are now permanent fixtures of our Constitution, and, hopefully, the remaining two will eventually be added as well.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on the Constitution in the Judiciary Committee, his efforts to draft and then pass the 25th amendment providing for Presidential succession helped the Nation move through a time of crisis when the Vice President resigned and then the President resigned. He authored and guided to passage the 26th amendment giving 18- to 20-year-olds the right to vote. BIRCH BAYH led the fight for the equal rights amendment now pending before State legislatures, as does the proposed amendment granting voting representation in Congress to the people of the District of Columbia.

He has been equally effective in the struggle to protect basic constitutional

rights against those who would undermine them. BIRCH BAYH was constantly vigilant on behalf of all our rights. He sees the Bill of Rights as our Founding Fathers saw it—the ultimate protector of the people from the excesses of those in power.

As chairman of the Intelligence Committee, he was principally responsible for passage of the Nation's first legislation aimed at preventing constitutional abuses by American intelligence agencies through wiretaps and other electronic surveillance. From his position on the Judiciary Committee, he worked tirelessly to insure that appointments to the Supreme Court were carefully scrutinized to guarantee they did not represent a retreat from civil rights gains. He fought for the independence of Federal judges at a time when "accountability" was the popular cry.

He has consistently been at the forefront of efforts to improve the juvenile justice system, to develop means of more effectively handling the growing problem of juvenile delinquency. His efforts, such as securing passage of the Juvenile Justice Act, have been warmly welcomed by all those concerned about American youth. Most recently, BIRCH BAYH was on the Senate floor long hours during the closing days of this session, urging the Senate to pass legislation which would insure that all Americans can choose their homes without fear of discrimination.

BIRCH BAYH foresaw the threat to our national and economic security caused by our dangerous dependence on foreign oil. Since then he has worked hard to encourage the development of alternative energy in this country. As chairman of the National Alcohol Fuels Commission, he has been the Senate leader in the promotion of the production, use, and development of alcohol fuels as an alternative energy source. He is the author of several pieces of legislation creating programs encouraging production of alcohol by both small and large producers. Amendments to the Windfall Profit Tax Act and title II of the Energy Security Act which created a major gasohol program, will encourage the use of our excessive agriculture products and particularly byproducts.

As a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Senator BAYH has worked for the family farmer—fighting to protect family farms by preventing the takeover of agricultural lands by foreign investors and large non-agricultural corporations.

As chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, he has worked to upgrade the Nation's highways, bridges, and airports. He has urged that Federal procurement practices on transportation projects be used to foster American industry.

BIRCH BAYH is responsible for so many changes in law—constitutional and statute—that his works will have an active and very positive influence on American life for a long time to come. The manner in which he has faced some of the most controversial issues of our times is an example to all of us.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR GAYLORD NELSON

● Mr. HART. Mr. President, in his 18 years in the U.S. Senate, GAYLORD NELSON has brought talents to this Chamber which we need and value. His thoughtful and eloquent insight, his considerable diplomatic skill, and his extraordinary effort and persuasion during debate will be sorely missed in this Chamber.

Many times during his tenure in the Senate, his voice has risen out of the thicket of special interests and concerns to sound a clear and strong note of commonsense, foresight, and the public interest.

In 1965, when the Senate debated appropriations legislation containing the funds to pay for America's growing involvement in the Vietnam war, GAYLORD NELSON took a leading role in the struggle over our involvement in Vietnam. His early and persistent opposition to this emerging tragedy—accompanied by barely a handful of colleagues—led to later efforts to assert congressional authority in the area of foreign policy.

GAYLORD NELSON's appreciation for the northern woods of Wisconsin portended his warning more than 25 years ago that the most important domestic challenge facing America was the conservation of our natural resources.

In 1970, he coordinated Earth Day, a nationwide celebration and commitment to preserving and cleaning up the environment. Earth Day has since become the conscious beginning of national coordinated environmental efforts. The environmental movement is a reflection of Senator NELSON's love for the mountains, lakes, streams, and prairies of our country.

GAYLORD NELSON has been an early leader on one of the great issues of our time—our dangerous dependence on imported oil. In the last 8 years, this dependence has become a costly threat to our economic and national security. Six months before the Arab oil embargo in 1973, however, GAYLORD NELSON warned of an impending energy crisis and outlined a comprehensive national energy program consisting of energy conservation, alternative energy development and production, synthetic fuels, solar energy, and fusion energy.

GAYLORD NELSON proposed legislation to meet this impending danger. He introduced the first legislation to require automakers to improve the fuel efficiency of cars and trucks. He has been a leader in efforts to expand the national strategic petroleum reserve, which will serve as a cushion against the arbitrary shocks devised by the OPEC countries. He was one of the first advocates of converting the Nation's oil-fired powerplants to coal, one of America's truly abundant resources. Additionally, he has called for the creation of a natural resource information system to monitor the supply and demand situation for all of our critical resources and raw materials.

As chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business since 1975, GAYLORD NELSON's quiet determination toward solving the problems of the small business sector of the American economy

has shed new light on the need to reduce burdensome Government regulation. His role in organizing the White House Conference on Small Business brought a greater appreciation for the essential contributions of small businesses to our economic welfare. While many began to rally behind the slogans promoting capital formation and business incentives, GAYLORD NELSON had taken his experience with small businesses and combined it with a comprehensive knowledge of tax laws from his position on the Senate Finance Committee to write into the tax code some of the most progressive and effective tax proposals for small businesses. He is widely regarded as one of the Senate's finest tax legislators.

GAYLORD NELSON's appreciation for business and economy had another side. As a member of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, he guided to passage legislation on job training and placement programs for the unemployed. His care for the needs of the workers upon whom the success of small business and the economy depend led him to weigh different viewpoints and articulate a balanced approach within which the spirit and ingenuity of American enterprise would flourish.

GAYLORD NELSON is a warm friend, and I thank him for the advice and counsel he has given me over the last 6 years. He has served the people of Wisconsin and the Nation with wisdom and dignity. His absence will be a loss for all of us.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN DURKIN

● Mr. HART. Mr. President, I am proud to take this opportunity to honor a respected colleague, JOHN DURKIN. Since coming to the Senate in 1975, JOHN DURKIN has established himself as a determined, independent-minded, and hard-working leader on many crucial issues.

The easy solutions to our energy problems pale before the reality of a complex interaction of many fuel resources, markets, and an array of technologies. To see the "big picture" and understand these relationships is difficult. As a member of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, JOHN DURKIN has been a leading advocate of developing alternative, renewable energy sources while promoting increased energy efficiency in our homes and businesses. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Conservation, he has successfully urged the adoption of a comprehensive and effective national energy policy, realizing the urgent need to reduce America's dangerous dependence on imported oil.

In his pioneering support for energy conservation, JOHN DURKIN authored legislation to develop energy sources, such as solar, wood, wind, and small-scale hydroelectric power; many of these initiatives were adopted as part of the Energy Security Act earlier this year. He has championed the interests of his native New England by seeking immediate relief from the soaring cost of heating oil. And he is responsible for a program which will retrofit dams in New

England to small-scale hydroelectric plants.

JOHN DURKIN's concern for New England consumers prompted him to carefully examine price control systems and introduce legislation to investigate the inflationary profits of multinational oil companies.

As a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and the Appropriations Subcommittee on Veterans' Programs, JOHN DURKIN's efforts to assure that those who served this country in time of war are not now forgotten have been unflinching. He has often led the fight for adequate funding for disability payments, education assistance, and medical care for veterans. His support for attempts to extend the 10-year period veterans have to utilize GI bill benefits has been passed in some manner by the Senate on several occasions. When so many have forgotten the sacrifice made by Vietnam war veterans, JOHN DURKIN has thoughtfully and consistently fought for legislation which addresses their unique problems and requirements.

I am honored to have entered the Senate with JOHN DURKIN, and respect and admire his record of achievement in this body. He has been a tenacious and compassionate champion for the people of New Hampshire and the Nation. We will miss him.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON

● Mr. HART. Mr. President, I would like to take this brief opportunity to express my admiration for a colleague, WARREN G. MAGNUSON. He has served in the U.S. Senate for six consecutive terms—longer than any other current Member and the sixth longest in the history of this body. WARREN G. MAGNUSON began his service as a Member of Congress—in the House—nearly a year before I was born. He has, indeed, witnessed the most profound changes in our government, this Nation, and the world.

Senator MAGNUSON's unending vision, compassion, and, particularly, leadership on countless legislative items will long be remembered in this Senate. I was proud to coauthor legislation this year which in a small way acknowledges Senator MAGNUSON's foresight and persistence in dramatically improving the health of all Americans. It is most fitting that the Congress voted to name the clinical center of the National Institutes of Health for WARREN GRANT MAGNUSON.

Senator MAGNUSON's unflinching commitment to compassionate national ideals is immortalized in the improved well-being of a great many American citizens who were previously malnourished. This compassion prompted his support and sponsorship of many initiatives protecting the American consumer. Senator MAGNUSON's Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs was responsible for such legislation as the Flammable Fabrics Act, School Bus Safety Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Truth in Packaging Act, and the list continues.

Senator MAGNUSON's leadership was not limited to specific areas, however; he

authored legislation whenever there was a clear and legitimate need. In the early 1960's, he sponsored the public accommodation provisions in the civil rights legislation. He encouraged Congress to pass the Marine Mammal Protection Act so that future generations could enjoy marine mammals along our coastal regions.

Senator MAGNUSON's appreciation for the workings of the Senate should not go unmentioned. His grasp of the subtleties of political compromise—cutting a trail for others to follow and forging a workable bill—is unmatched. There were seldom headlines or sirens of acclaim for this talent; and with his loss, this will be sorely missed.

I am honored and most fortunate to have had the opportunity to serve with and learn from this Senator who has contributed much to the people of the State of Washington and the Nation.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR FRANK CHURCH

● Mr. HART. Mr. President, it has been my privilege, during the past 6 years, to learn much from and develop a close friendship with Senator FRANK CHURCH. I am certain many of my colleagues will agree that the wisdom and tenacity that characterizes FRANK CHURCH's 24 years in the U.S. Senate has made him a leader among legislators.

As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, FRANK CHURCH never shied away from, nor gave anything less than the most intelligent and rigorous attention to, controversial foreign policy issues.

History will surely remember him as one of the most respected proponents of arms control. The debate he presided over on the SALT II treaty was one of the most thorough and intelligent in the history of arms control, and the report produced by this committee represents an unprecedented effort for the history of the U.S. Senate. The danger of the nuclear arms race and nuclear arms proliferation are better understood by Congress and the American people because of FRANK CHURCH's tireless work. His efforts have helped establish the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as a beacon of congressional guidance in American foreign policy.

His willingness to tackle unpopular issues succeeded in securing passage of the Panama Canal treaties. His leadership in steering these through a recalcitrant Senate—a lingering political liability for him—is an excellent example of his commitment to pursuing the best interests of the United States.

His draftsmanship of the controversial legislation surrounding the recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of China was a major factor in its passage by the Senate. The foresight of his efforts in changing the course of American foreign policy in Asia and globally is truly historic.

FRANK CHURCH was also no less determined in his commitment to work for the people of Idaho. He argued eloquently on behalf of the agricultural community, fought for sensible energy

development, and steadfastly defended one of Idaho's—and, indeed, the Nation's—most precious resources: Idaho wilderness.

More than 16 years ago, he managed the Senate bill that created the National Wilderness Preservation System as well as legislation establishing the "Land and Water Conservation Fund." The processes established under this comprehensive law have permitted studied wilderness consideration of many areas throughout the country. In 1968, Senator CHURCH's leadership was instrumental in passage of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This act established the foundation for legislation which passed this year creating the River of No Return Wilderness in north-central Idaho; it is the largest wilderness area in the continental United States. This legislation became law because of FRANK CHURCH's skillful handling of the bill, which ultimately drew the support of timber and mining interests. This is one of the many outstanding examples of the superb legislative skill possessed by FRANK CHURCH.

For those of us who have had the opportunity to work with FRANK CHURCH, his presence in the U.S. Senate will be sorely missed. Those he came in contact with have profound respect for him. Like many great American legislators, his contributions and personal style in office will be long remembered.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN CULVER

● Mr. HART. Mr. President, the U.S. Senate lost several of its finest Members in the recent election—principled, dedicated men who embraced public service and whose work honored their offices. They often enjoyed both national acclaim and controversy for the causes they championed, but they tirelessly fought for their principles because they were pressing items on the infinite agenda of human needs.

One of those Senators for whom I have the highest respect and admiration is JOHN CULVER from Iowa. I had the honor of entering the Senate 6 years ago with JOHN CULVER as he completed a distinguished 10-year career in the House from Iowa's 2d Congressional District.

In his 16-year tenure as a Member of Congress, JOHN CULVER has managed to leave his mark on the structure of both the House and the Senate. While in the House, he coauthored a proposal which resulted in timely and major reform of the committee structure by limiting Members to one subcommittee chairmanship. He continued on this course, helping to create a bipartisan committee to study House operations to improve effectiveness. Additionally, he cosponsored the Congressional Budget Act. When he came to the Senate in 1975, he continued his reform efforts and, along with several Senators, succeeded in altering the seniority system, democratizing committee assignments, modifying proxy procedures, and allowing increased public attendance at committee meetings.

In his single term in the Senate, JOHN CULVER has established a comprehensive and responsible legislative record which reflects his studied, compassionate approach to the wide range of challenges facing our country. Strong convictions and determination, coupled with his concern about the kind of country we want to leave for our children, mark his service on the Environment and Public Works, Armed Services, Judiciary, and Small Business Committees.

As a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, JOHN CULVER led the effort in 1977, to block the sale of highly technical military equipment to Iran, correctly forewarning Congress about the potentially destabilizing effect of U.S. arms sales to the Shah. The most effective and least costly solution for improving our combat readiness prompted him, along with Senator NUNN, to sponsor an amendment in 1977 which promoted the standardization of weapons in NATO. That JOHN CULVER was working hard for a stronger, more cost-effective defense several years before our present soul-searching about our defense capabilities is an example of his foresight.

JOHN CULVER's participation in the SALT II process has helped raise questions and new perspectives on the control of nuclear weapons—one of the most important issues presently facing mankind—that will guide similar efforts in the future.

As a member of the Judiciary Committee, he worked hard to further the cause of civil rights and the improvements of our judicial system. Additionally, his unflinching commitment to small farmers and businessmen led to his active participation in setting an agenda for the future of small business in the American economy.

Without question, though, JOHN CULVER is most esteemed for his efforts to protect and improve the quality of our environment. From his early support for endangered species legislation to his tenacious position on legislation establishing a fund for cleaning up the spills and releases of toxic waste and chemicals into the environment, passion and unyielding commitment have marked his efforts.

Throughout his career in Congress, JOHN CULVER has doggedly pursued the belief that we can live up to the ideals we espouse. This attitude was more evident in his recent campaign for reelection to a second term in the Senate. Without waivering, JOHN CULVER met the simplistic criticism of his opponents, eloquently defending his position on many controversial issues. His loss is misfortune for the Senate, Iowa, and the Nation.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR GEORGE MCGOVERN

● Mr. HART. Mr. President, I would like to express my sincerest respect and admiration for GEORGE MCGOVERN, both as a Senator and as a friend. He has served in the U.S. Senate for 18 years and was a dedicated public servant long before that. I know as his term now ends, his work and commitment to the people of South Dakota and America will not.

GEORGE MCGOVERN has always been a passionate, articulate spokesman for basic American ideals. Moreover, he has never shirked from supporting those ideals, although at times it would have been politically prudent to do so. Senator MCGOVERN consistently reminds us that no American should be denied the chance to work, to live in decent housing, to feed himself and his family, and to enjoy adequate health care. Throughout his tenure in government he has worked to improve the quality of life for all Americans without losing sight of the constraints and competing demands placed on the Nation.

Future generations may forget that 20 years ago severe malnutrition problems were widespread among infants and children in the poorer sections of our major cities and in rural poverty regions. Thousands of children went to school hungry and many elderly citizens went to bed hungry because they could not afford food on their fixed incomes. Motivated by love of country and deep humanitarian concern, GEORGE MCGOVERN brought the needs of the disadvantaged groups who lack political power to the attention of Congress. As a member of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, he labored tirelessly to assure an adequate diet for the poor and elderly, and for the improved health of all Americans.

Senator MCGOVERN realized early that providing for our own nutrition needs would require close cooperation with American agriculture. From his position on the Senate Agriculture Committee, he championed programs that helped the American farmer, particularly the small farmer, survive in times of high prices and inclement weather. The key to alleviating the hunger of this Nation and the world was to stabilize American food production. That our successful overseas donation program provide many of the poorest people in the poorer countries of the world with food assistance is a testament to his efforts.

GEORGE MCGOVERN's early and ardent opposition to the Vietnam war proved prophetic. In 1968, he labeled the war, "the most disastrous political and military blunder in our history." In answer to the growing public uneasiness with the war, he made a brief but symbolic bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1968. Four years later, he won the nomination—after working hard as chairman of the Democratic Party's reform commission—by vowing to follow through on legislation he had coauthored with Senator HATFIELD to end the war.

As America enters the 1980's, it seems at times we have left earlier concerns behind. But, in our present efforts to shore up our military capabilities, balance the Federal budget, and become energy independent, we must take care not to lose our social conscience. Fortunately the legacy of GEORGE MCGOVERN's deep commitment to world peace and humanity will be a pillar of hope for underprivileged people, not only at home but throughout the world.

It is sometimes said that high ideals and practical politics do not mix. Having shared his wisdom and leadership, I have

the highest respect for his commitment to principle. It has also been said that GEORGE MCGOVERN was ahead of his time. If this is so, then the Senate needs more Members like him—dedicated, principled men with the foresight and fortitude to make courageous political judgments and successfully work for human concerns.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR GEORGE MCGOVERN

● Mr. HART. Mr. President, many tributes to GEORGE MCGOVERN's long career have appeared in recent months. His service to the people of this country and of the world is reflected in words of praise and deep respect from voices across the Nation and across the political spectrum.

However, it is perhaps the people from Mr. MCGOVERN's hometown of Mitchell, S. Dak., who know him best and will miss him most as a strong voice in the Senate. In this small town where he was brought up, educated, and later worked as a history professor, he has been admired and supported from the beginning of his career when few of us knew him at all. This respect is well reflected in an editorial recently published in the Mitchell Daily Republic:

Mr. President, I ask that this editorial be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The editorial follows:

OUR GLORY WAS WE HAD SUCH A FRIEND

The impact of Senator George McGovern's defeat Tuesday is one that will not be easily realized by most of the people of this state until he is missing from the list of people that you look to when you need help.

The people who lined up to love Senator McGovern and the people who lined up to hate him recognized one basic common agreement. They understood that the man had the ability to do something for you.

If the votes Tuesday were based on the number of people that George McGovern reached out to lend a hand, he would have been a landslide winner.

Yet people forget. They know that the office of senator is one of public service—one that is all receiving and little returning by the recipient.

That became clear in this campaign, for the biggest hurt of all that the senator realized on his campaign trail was the friends who turned away from him on one issue. Oh yes. There were times they needed him. And he delivered. He got the money for the community park. He delivered on a water tower grant. He worked to get sewer and water monies for the smaller communities. He listened to people who had problems with their social security checks. He sympathized with the mother who could not support her children. He tracked down the veteran's concern over his promised benefits.

And he got answers. Oh, they may not have always been the answers that one wanted to hear. But he cared. He built a staff that was dedicated to caring; to listening to understanding; to following through and to producing results. It made him prominent on the list of people who we turn to when we needed an answer.

Maybe George McGovern would have liked to have made a public plea to all of those who he had helped. But in his heart he knew it wasn't appropriate. But for some reason, he shouldn't have had to remind them. And for some reason, they forgot all about what an effective United States Senator means to an individual.

Instead, he found a group of people filled with hatred over the idea that he cared

about others like he cared for people of South Dakota. He cared about nations less fortunate. This man from Mitchell cared about tying our country together with others so that we might benefit from those relations. He cared about becoming an informed senator—one who would be able to deal with senators from other parts of the country so that in return, they might find some way fit to vote our interests.

We are a small minority in Congress. Without that effective voice we dread a silence that will leave us wondering where to go for help. George McGovern stood tall in the U.S. Senate—for our interests and the interests of humanity.

We paraphrase a line from Yeats that George McGovern used in 1972 when he bid farewell to his presidential campaign. Today, we tell Senator McGovern, "Count where man's glory most begins and ends, and say our glory was we had such a friend." ●

SENATOR GEORGE S. McGOVERN

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I first met the distinguished Senator from South Dakota (Mr. McGOVERN) at a meeting on a mountainside in the State of Vermont. Senator McGOVERN was running for the Presidency and his friend and part-time Vermont resident, John Kenneth Galbraith, had invited Democrats from around the State to hear him speak at the Galbraiths' home in Vermont.

It was an idyllic summer afternoon with an enormous number of people ranging from the most conservative to the most liberal members of our party. I might add that there seemed to be a goodly number of Vermont Republicans there also.

Senator McGOVERN spoke in a quiet and unhurried manner, about his views of the country at the time and his dreams of the future. Not all that he said was entirely comforting, nor was it meant to be.

I think he reminded everyone there that as Americans we cannot be complacent about the greatness of our country nor take for granted the freedoms that it offers to us and to millions and millions around the world. What was most obvious to all of us was that Senator McGOVERN was not speaking with the intent of seeking agreement from everyone there, but rather was expressing views that he held most dearly and views on which he would not compromise for political gain.

It is this characteristic of Senator McGOVERN that has made him one of the truly great Americans. From his experience as a bomber pilot to the Halls of Congress, he shared with millions a dream for a better, wiser America.

Others must now continue his thoughts and his views on the floor of the Senate. I hope for the sake of our country that he will continue to make those statements outside of the Senate. His is a voice which must be heard by people of all political persuasions. ●

SENATOR FRANK CHURCH

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, shortly after I was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1974, I made my first trip onto the floor of this body. The man who took me onto the floor of the Senate was Senator

FRANK CHURCH of Idaho. I had been in his office seeking advice as an incoming freshman when the bell sounded for a vote. Senator CHURCH, who had made provisions on a busy day to see me, wanted to continue our conversation and took me along with him to the floor of the Senate.

I must admit to a double thrill on that occasion. I have long admired the distinguished senior Senator from Idaho, and to be with him when I made my first visit to the floor of the U.S. Senate added an enormous amount to the occasion.

Senator CHURCH was one of the voices of sanity throughout the Vietnam debacle, and those who now decry the diminished stature of the United States as a result of Vietnam should realize that our country would be so far better off had we listened to Senator CHURCH at that time.

It is indeed unfortunate that he will be leaving the Senate, not only because a man of his age and with his experience is greatly needed for his own State of Idaho, but also his expertise on national and international matters is desperately needed in the Senate.

I know of no one in the U.S. Senate or in Washington who does not have admiration for Senator CHURCH and his lovely wife Bethine. Certainly, so many of us who have come to the Senate, in both parties, have been helped by their courtesy, compassion, and guiding hands.

FRANK CHURCH has been a Senator's Senator. His has been a voice that others could use as a rallying point. I hope for all of us in the Senate that it is a voice that will continue to be heard in our country. We need it. ●

SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I take this occasion to bid a fond farewell to my distinguished chairman, Senator MAGNUSON. Senator MAGNUSON has served with distinction in the U.S. Senate throughout most of my lifetime. I have had the distinct honor of serving as a member of his Committee on Appropriations during my past term in the Senate.

The Committee on Appropriations handles matters before our Government ranging from the most mundane to the most important. Whether we were dealing with an intricate health problem, our complex military operation, or the transportation systems of our country, Senator MAGNUSON showed a grasp of knowledge and ability far surpassing virtually anyone else in the Senate. His was indeed a guiding hand that helped shape the necessary compromises and coalitions that brought the interest of the United States to the fore in that committee.

Throughout all this he showed unflinching courtesy and attention to the most junior of members on that committee. I count among the most interesting and valuable experiences of my service in the Senate those evenings I have spent with Senator MAGNUSON listening to him speak of the history and philosophy of the body we all love so much. The spontaneous reaction of the Members of both sides of the aisle to MAGNUSON'S "fond adieu"

the other night is an expression of how much all of us will miss him. I know, Mr. President, that I will miss him greatly in this next Congress. ●

SENATOR HERMAN E. TALMADGE

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, Senator TALMADGE has served with distinction for so many years in the Senate that we could write volumes about that service. I know that the comment made to me by my distinguished predecessor, Senator Aiken of Vermont, perhaps summed up the feelings of many others.

When I went to serve on the Senate Agriculture Committee, Senator Aiken had served both as chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee or as a member from the year I was born until the time I came to serve in the Senate. As a result, he had seen many chairmen and many other Senators.

He told me, when I went to serve on the committee, that I would find HERMAN TALMADGE was the best committee chairman in the Senate. He told me that the committee was run on time, the committee was run efficiently, and the issues were heard in the greatest of depth and with the most attention to the details of the matters coming before it.

I saw an example of this when the 4-year farm bill came before that committee. Three or four mornings a week for nearly a month, Senator TALMADGE would start committee meetings at 8 in the morning and end them precisely at 10 in the morning. Most other committees could not get a quorum together before 11 a.m. It was a mark of respect to him as chairman and to the way he ran the committee that we were all in our seats by 8 a.m., and that a farm bill which would normally have taken months to write was finished in a matter of weeks.

His encyclopedic knowledge of subjects of both agriculture and finance, and his amazing memory and his legislative skills have long been admired and will be missed in this body. I for one wish him the best. ●

F. NORDY HOFFMANN

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, when the new Senate comes into session, we will miss perhaps the most imposing member of this body. I speak, of course, of our Sergeant at Arms, F. Nordy Hoffmann.

Nordy Hoffmann and I first met when I ran for the U.S. Senate and he was the head of the Democratic Senate Campaign Committee. Throughout that time, both in Washington and on the trip he took to Vermont to help in the campaign, I found Nordy Hoffmann to be a wealth of experience, an indefatigable person, and a good friend.

He has certainly made the Sergeant at Arms office one of vitality and service to Members of both parties. Nordy Hoffmann has single-handedly made the Sergeant at Arms' office truly a part of the Senate and has established a tough precedent for anyone else to follow.

There is no pun intended when I say that he casts a large shadow, but it is

with all honesty and affection that I say all of us will miss him.●

TRIBUTE TO MURRAY ZWEBEN

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I have had the distinct honor and pleasure of serving with the distinguished Parliamentarian of the Senate, Murray Zweben.

As one of the newer Senators, and one who had no reluctance to preside, I found that I would often preside on a weekly and even daily basis. Moreover it seemed that every time we had a night session or a particularly contentious debate I would end up in the chair.

This service would have been impossible without the expertise, dedication, brilliance, and knowledge of our Parliamentarian Murray Zweben.

I have seen issues in which tempers were reaching to clash point oftentimes late at night when both the Senate staff and the Senators had been working virtually around the clock. At a time like that, it would be very easy and quite understandable for the Parliamentarian to side with one faction or the other. At no time did Murray ever side with either the Republicans or the Democrats, but instead gave a totally nonpartisan interpretation of the Senate rules. No party guided him, but rather the history, tradition, and rule of the Senate guided him.

When future Senators preside I hope they will be as fortunate as I in having a Parliamentarian who is willing to adhere so strictly to a nonpartisan interpretation of the ruling. Throughout the history of the Senate we have had great Parliamentarians. Murray Zweben certainly ranks with them, and I will miss his service to the Senate.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR RICHARD (DICK) STONE

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, Senator RICHARD (DICK) STONE, the distinguished Senator from Florida, and I entered our Senate service together. Moreover, that service was as seatmates on the floor of the Senate and as seatmates on the Senate Agriculture Committee. At first it may have appeared incongruous to see two lawyers as members of the Senate Agriculture Committee. Both of us, however, shared an abiding concern and affection for our own States and for the agricultural segments of our States knowing they might otherwise have been neglected.

Senator STONE's service on the Agriculture Committee was equal to any member of the committee.

Furthermore, Senator STONE, because of his service on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was able to express an international view much needed in the Halls of Congress. His diligence, hard work and concern for the position of America brought him renown both in this country and abroad.

DICK STONE is the kind of Senate colleague most of us hope to have. Both Marcelle and I have enjoyed his and Marlene's company throughout the 6 years. I wish them both the best in the years to

come and look forward to a continuing association with them and the ability to enjoy their advice and friendship.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ABRAHAM RIBICOFF

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, there have been numerous testimonies to Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, the distinguished senior Senator from Connecticut, given on the floor of this body. Testimonials to him as Governor, Senator, confidant of Presidents, statesman, and so forth. No matter how thorough or filled with praise these testimonials are, they all have to fall short of the mark—simply because of the man they honor.

When I came to the Senate in 1975, I was willing to accept very few heroes on the national scene. One whom I easily accepted was ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, my distinguished colleague from Connecticut.

Senator RIBICOFF has been a hero of mine for as long as I have been interested in American politics. One of the greatest honors for me has been the ability to serve with him in the Senate, and also for my wife, Marcelle, and me to know him and his lovely wife, Casey.

Over and over again in the cloakroom and committee rooms, when I heard Senators ask each other how they might vote, the refrain was "I want to talk with ABE RIBICOFF first." This was indeed an appropriate attitude. All of us in the Senate knew that Senator RIBICOFF would make his decision not directed by partisan or political motivation; but first and foremost what was best for the country and his own beloved State of Connecticut.

Connecticut, a State that has given so much to the United States, will now take back one of its most distinguished contributions. All of us from either party and from any of the 50 States, owe him an everlasting debt of gratitude for his service to his State and his Nation. He will always be one of the giants of the Senate.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR BIRCH BAYH

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I have the distinct honor and pleasure of serving as a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Senate Judiciary Committee, and the Senate Appropriations Committee with the distinguished senior Senator from Indiana, Senator BIRCH BAYH. I have watched his careful concern about the expenditure of American tax dollars as a member of the Appropriations Committee, his protection of the rights and liberties of all Americans as a member of the Judiciary Committee, and his attention to America's strengths in his distinguished capacity as chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Senator BAYH is more than just an extraordinarily competent and able Senator. He is also a wonderful human being. My life has been enriched by knowing him and serving with him, and having him as a friend.

He has always had the time and patience to help new Senators, but also the

expertise and experience to make that help worthwhile. I know that time and time again I have gone to him for advice and help, and my State—and I hope the country—had been better for it.

Senator BAYH is one of the most prominent American spokesmen of our times. At his age, he will continue to be so for years and years to come.

Mr. President, I just wish to state my admiration for him, my best wishes for his future years outside the Senate, and my fervent hope that we in the Senate, as well as all other Americans, will hear from him often and in great detail.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN CULVER

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I can remember one of the first times I ever met Senator JOHN CULVER. I was a new member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, sitting at the far end of a table and being properly impressed by an array of four- and three-star generals, as well as high-ranking civilian members of the Department of Defense prepared to testify before our committee. The testimony went on in a carefully choreographed fashion in which members would ask polite questions and the witnesses would respond almost by rote.

Quite frankly, I was finding my mind drifting when it became the turn of the distinguished Senator from Iowa to ask questions. His first question was mild and quiet and to the point. As I recall, he asked something like "You don't really mean what you say, do you, General?" The general assured him that he did. Senator CULVER then went through a demonstration of his encyclopedic memory with what has properly been classified as one of the most brilliant minds in the U.S. Senate. I might add that Senator CULVER never felt the real need of a microphone and soon everybody in the room was aware of what he was saying. To make a long story short, Mr. President, the final reply from the witness was, "You know, Senator, maybe I didn't really mean what I said before."

Senator CULVER is one of the last truly great and well-prepared debaters in this body. He is not that because of an overpowering physical presence, but because of an overpowering and exceedingly well-developed intellect.

He comes to the floor, or committee, always well prepared, always with issues explored in detail, and always with a driving philosophy reflected in everything he says and does. His philosophy has always been to put the interest of the United States first and foremost. He has always put our interests ahead of special interests—irrespective of the political cost to himself. And he has always been truly deserving of the title of U.S. Senator.

As the history of Iowa is written, objective scholars will have to realize that Senator CULVER is one of the greatest they have ever sent to this body. Those of us who served with him know that only too well.

I, for one, feel that the Senate is greatly diminished by his leaving, and I know that the clear and open and forceful exchange of ideas among Senators will never be the same without him.

I will miss a good friend, and I wish him and his family the best in the coming years. They can all go through life enormously proud of the service he has given this country.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR DONALD STEWART

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, it was in my capacity as chairman of the Rural Development Subcommittee that I first came to know Senator DONALD STEWART of Alabama. Our subcommittee was looking at those problems of rural America that so much of the rest of the country seems to ignore. These are the problems of poor medical care, inadequate housing and sanitation, lack of transportation and jobs, and inadequate or even nonexistent energy supplies. Senator STEWART demonstrated immediately a grasp of the problems of rural America and an ability to work to solve those problems without pitting rural America against urban America.

His own expertise as a State senator, in a State with both significant rural and urban areas, proved invaluable to our committee. His was not a doctrinaire approach, but rather an approach of what was best for the citizens of our country, north or south, east or west. He would approach each problem with one of the best briefed deliveries of the panel and with one of the greatest depths of understanding of the problems.

Senator STEWART carried the same commitment to the work of the Nation whether in committee or on the floor of the Senate. He was the one that would ask the difficult questions. He was the one who stood up to protect not only Alabama's, but all of America's interests, when those interests needed to be protected.

It is truly a tragedy for all parts of our Nation and for the U.S. Senate that he will not be with us in the next Congress. I, for one, hope that it is only a momentary thing, and that we will be able to serve together again in this body. DONALD STEWART is the type of person greatly needed in the Halls of Congress—and that is a need felt by people of all sections of our country and of both political parties.●

TRIBUTE TO J. STANLEY KIMMITT

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the incoming Congress will miss one of the advantages that those of us who have served here before have had. That is the advantage of serving with the distinguished Secretary of the Senate Stan Kimmitt.

I first met Mr. Kimmitt when I arrived as a new Senator and he was secretary for the majority. He was one of the most useful people to me as I sought to orient myself from serving in the Government in an executive branch position and now moving to a legislative position.

The contact and friendship with Stan Kimmitt has grown throughout my term in the Senate.

He is one of the finest traveling companions anyone could have because of his knowledge of history, politics, government, and how government works. I have been present both here in Washington and in other areas with the Secretary and other Senators of both parties with our discussions ranging from foreign policy to economic policy.

Stan Kimmitt has always been willing to express his views or share his knowledge on a subject when asked. Throughout all this time, however, he never used his position as one to lobby for either a personal or partisan position. A lesser person in that role would have succumbed to the temptation to use it as a lobbyist. Stan Kimmitt is not a lesser person and never did.

All of us in the Senate, on both sides of the aisle, will greatly miss Stan, and we wish him well in the future.●

TRIBUTE TO J. STANLEY KIMMITT

Mr. MELCHER. Mr. President, I certainly concur with other Senators in their well-deserved tributes to the distinguished Secretary of the Senate, J. Stanley Kimmitt. His career as a soldier, a statesman, and an honorable politician have been well noted by others.

I speak as a Montanan.

When the workmen remove the great seal of Montana from the ceiling of the Secretary of the Senate's office, as is the tradition, the spirit of Montana will still remain with all who know Stan.

Rugged as our mountains, hardworking as a miner, sharp as a winter gale, steadfast as our pine trees, Stan embodies the virtues that Montanans hold dear. We who have served in the Senate from Montana may have received a little extra help from Stan on occasion—for which we, and those we represent, are most appreciative.

And to Eunice, Stan's dear wife, we thank her for her unflinching support of Stan—and thus the Senate—for all these years. We apologize for the uneaten dinners, the canceled dates, and all the other inconveniences that Senate wives endure.

Montanans are lucky. We still have the opportunity to enjoy our association with Stan and Eunice, as active members of the Montana State Society, for years to come.

Whatever the future plans of Stan and Eunice may be, all Montanans wish them many more years of health, happiness, and accomplishment.

To emphasize the type of administrator the Secretary is, I am including at this point a summary of the activities of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate for the 95th and 96th Congresses. Stan Kimmitt has been the Secretary during these two Congresses, and the record of his accomplishments will speak for itself.

The summary follows:

ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE FOR THE 95TH AND 96TH CONGRESSES

The past four years have been a time of change in the United States Senate. Of the 100 Senators who comprised the 95th Con-

gress when it convened in January 1977, only 62 continue to serve at the beginning of the 97th Congress in 1981. Also during this period, the Senate undertook a significant reorganization of its committee system and made equally important changes in its rules governing official conduct. At the same time, the demands on the Senate as an institution have continued to grow in number and complexity. It is a tribute to the genius of the Constitution that, especially during such a time of change, the Senate remains a vital and responsive forum of representative government.

These four years also have been a time of notable change and improvement in the services rendered to the Senate by the officials and units under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Senate. Traditional services have been enhanced, innovative approaches and technologies have promoted both efficiency and economy, and new programs have been initiated successfully. Accompanying this expansion in service has been a continuing emphasis on productivity. Through the dedicated efforts of the officials and employees under the supervision of the Secretary, it has been possible to improve and expand Senate services markedly while keeping their costs to the American people at an absolute minimum.

This report summarizes the activities of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate during the 95th and 96th Congresses. The costs of these activities, in dollars and manpower, are considered first. Special attention then is given to some developments in an area of particular importance: the improvement of the information services available to Senators, committees, and staff. There follows a summary of the duties of each of the primary officials and units under the Secretary's jurisdiction, and the major recent developments that have occurred within the purview of each of them.

PERSONNEL

The improvement and expansion of services provided by the Office of the Secretary during the past four years have been achieved with only a minimal increase in staffing levels. At the end of fiscal year 1977, positions in the Office of the Secretary numbered 159, including the staffs of the recently created offices of the Curator of Art and Antiquities and the Historian of the Senate. For fiscal year 1981, there are 167 such positions—a net increase in personnel of only eight persons during four fiscal years, or a percentage increase of merely 5.0 percent.

Of the eight new positions, five were required to staff the Office of Classified National Security Information, established by S. Res. 252 of the 95th Congress. The remaining three new employees were hired to respond to increasing work load demands on the Disbursing Office and the Stationery Room, under the lump sum authority delegated to the Secretary. This authority permits the supervisors of these two units, under the Secretary's direction, to make appropriate adjustments in job positions and titles to meet changing work load requirements, but within an overall maximum allowance for personnel costs. In fiscal year 1979, this arrangement, under which the Disbursing Office has long operated, was extended to the Stationery Room as well. The flexibility offered by such lump sum authority enables positions to be created, altered, or abolished as necessary, and in this way contributes to the more efficient use of salary funds.

All other significant changes in the personnel structure of the Office of the Secretary between 1977 and 1980 have been accomplished through the shifting of positions from one component office or unit to another, or through the redesignation of positions within a single office. By judicious use of such opportunities, the Secretary has been able to redefine and upgrade a number of

positions, in order to provide the more sophisticated and technical services required by new management systems and information technologies, without any net increase in total manpower. For example, a position for the terminal operator for the bill status system was created by a reduction of one in the number of clerks in the Office of Public Records—a reduction in force made possible through increases in productivity despite the increased work load of that office. Similarly, the position of clerk in the office of the Official Reporters of Debates was transformed into that of an assistant in the office of the Daily Digest. In addition, positions have been upgraded within several offices under the Secretary's jurisdiction. These actions have permitted adjustments to changing office requirements, while encouraging and recognizing the development of professional skills.

As a result of these personnel policies, the Office of the Secretary has been able to develop a more highly professionalized job structure that is better able to make use of contemporary methods of delivering services to the Senate Chamber, as well as to Senators' offices and committees. At the same time, the use of these approaches, as well as new equipment and technologies, has made possible increases in productivity that allow the necessary clerical and service functions to be performed with increased efficiency by fewer employees. The consequence has been an increasing level of professional service with only a negligible increase in total manpower.

EXPENDITURES AND SALARIES

The improvement of services provided to the Senate and the upgrading of the personnel structure within the Office of the Secretary during 1977-1980 has been achieved in conjunction with a deliberate and successful program for controlling costs, and particularly expenditures for salaries, which constitute the single largest portion of the budget for the Office of the Secretary and the units under his jurisdiction.

The degree to which necessary operating costs have been maintained within limits appropriate to the current fiscal situation emerges from a comparison of the funding levels for the Office of the Secretary from fiscal year 1978 to fiscal year 1981, a period of time that encompasses most of the 95th and all of the 96th Congresses. The total amount available for obligation by the Secretary during fiscal year 1978, including pertinent supplemental appropriations, was \$4,158,625. The corresponding amount for fiscal year 1981, including all anticipated supplementals, is expected to be \$5,396,350. Barring any major cost increases during the first session of the 97th Congress, operating costs will have increased 29.8 percent over the period of four fiscal years. This percentage increase compares favorably with the 37.6 percent increase in the consumer price index from October 1977 to October 1980, a period of only three fiscal years.

Accordingly, funding for the Office of the Secretary during fiscal years 1978-1981 rose by 7.8 percentage points less than the rate of inflation during the same period, even without regard to the almost certain prospect of continuing inflation throughout the remainder of fiscal year 1981. Put in other terms, operating costs for the Office of the Secretary actually will have declined by 5.7 percent over the four fiscal years if measured in constant dollars of October 1977. Similar results have been achieved with respect to salaries alone. Total obligations for salaries will have increased from \$3,656,000 during fiscal year 1978 to \$5,109,000 during fiscal year 1981. Based on the same comparisons, this increase of 30.1 percent is 7.5 percentage points less than that of the consumer price index during the corresponding period, and represents a decline of 5.4 percent in constant dollars.

It has been possible, therefore, to hold increases in the budget and expenditures of the Office of the Secretary below the prevailing national rate of inflation, while at the same time instituting a program of major improvement, modernization, and expansion of the services provided by the Secretary and his staff.

These overall real savings reflect in part the improvements that have been made in personnel management and practices. They also have resulted from the institution of a merit pay system and changes in the longevity pay system for officials and employees that have been proposed and implemented by the Secretary.

The revised longevity pay system now awards longevity pay increases in smaller and more frequent increments, thereby extending benefits from the program to newer employees, making Senate pay scales more nearly comparable to other Federal pay systems, and improving morale and incentives for employees under the Secretary's supervision. At the same time, the schedule is so adjusted as to avoid inflating the overall pay scales that previously had been in effect.

The new merit pay system similarly improves incentives and morale by enabling the Secretary to grant merit increases to a limited number of employees each year when their compensation has reached maximum statutory levels. This system also has promoted efficient personnel management by eliminating the need to request changes in statutory limits in such cases, and has proven economical in that the statutory salary ceiling for a position remains in force for a subsequent incumbent, who must earn a merit increase on the basis of his or her own performance.

These personnel management practices represent a prime means by which staff professionalism, morale, and productivity have been increased without any increase, in real-dollar terms, of the personnel budget of the Office of the Secretary.

INFORMATION SERVICES

One of the major concerns of the Secretary during the past several years has been the improvement and expansion of information services available to Senators, committees, and staff. For example, the Secretary and his staff have worked closely with the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Sergeant at Arms, House officials, and others, in the development of automated information systems. Continuing attention has been given to enhancing the range and accuracy of information that is available through these systems, and to achieving cost savings and increased efficiency through the application of automated techniques to many of the information and record keeping activities under the Secretary's jurisdiction. From processing purchases in the Stationery Room to tracking the status of legislative amendments on the floor, the use of computers has increased productivity and enabled the Office of the Secretary to assume the new duties assigned to it with only minimal increases in manpower.

At the same time, the Secretary has been concerned with expanding information services in other forms. Descriptions have been prepared and distributed of the activities of the offices under the Secretary's jurisdiction to increase awareness of their responsibilities and the assistance they can offer to Senators and staff. A booklet on the stages of legislative action, "Senate Legislative Procedural Flow," also has been prepared to describe the administrative, as well as many of the parliamentary, actions that may occur as a measure progresses from introduction to enactment. In addition, the increased use of micrographics has improved the accessibility of masses of data for legislative research, as well as for internal management and archival purposes.

To complement these approaches, the Office of the Secretary has been intimately involved in developing a series of orientation and briefing programs for Senators-elect and staff. In 1978 and again in 1980, the Secretary worked closely with the Senate's leadership, the Committee on Rules and Administration, and the Sergeant at Arms in developing and conducting an orientation program for newly elected Senators and their staffs. In conjunction with the Sergeant at Arms, the Secretary's Office sponsored a series of seminars for staff on such subjects as crisis management, accounting, micrographics, records management, and the legislative process. During fiscal year 1979 alone, more than 650 Senate staff members participated in this seminar program. The Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms also have joined with the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Committee on House Administration, and the Congressional Research Service to sponsor seminars in Washington for Congressional staff from across the country. To date, 84 Senate staff members representing 41 Senators have participated in six such extended briefing programs.

The increased use of computers and micrographics has proven to be cost-effective, and will become increasingly so as time passes. Some of the orientation and briefing programs have been conducted at no cost to the Senate, and virtually all the costs of the others have been absorbed through reallocation of existing resources. Thus, this expanded range of information services and techniques exemplifies an economical approach to administering and promoting understanding of the Senate and its operations.

LEGISLATIVE CLERK

Summary of duties

The Legislative Clerks conform bills as amended, bills and reports from Senate committees, and measures received from the House requiring Senate action. They also prepare the Senate Calendar of Business for each daily session of the Senate, endorse statements presented by Senators for printing in the Congressional Record, and verify all floor votes.

Major recent developments

As of July 1979, the Legislative Clerk was designated by the Secretary to serve as Principal Clerk, and to coordinate and advise on the legislative services provided by the offices of the Legislative Clerk, Bill Clerk, Daily Digest, Enrolling Clerk, Executive Clerk, Journal Clerk, and Printing Clerk.

In addition to assuming this new responsibility, the Legislative Clerk implemented several improvements in the daily Senate Calendar of Business, involving changes in format and inclusion of more information to make the Calendar even more readable and useful a document. For example, in 1980, a new section was added to the Calendar that now lists budget waiver resolutions in a special place at the end of the General Orders section. A system for numbering unprinted floor amendments has been instituted, as have separate numbering systems for roll-call votes and quorum calls. In consultation with the leadership, the Committee on Rules and Administration, and other Senate officials, the Legislative Clerk was instrumental in developing a new amendment form, suitable for both legislative and executive business, that is more convenient to use and that encourages inclusion of brief Statements of Purpose for the information of Senators and staff. Direct telephone links established between the Legislative Clerk and other Senate clerks have expedited the transmission of information on floor action and the status of legislation.

Under the direction of the Secretary, the Legislative Clerk made a major contribution to promoting understanding of Senate opera-

tions by preparing "Senate Legislative Procedural Flow," a 98 page booklet that explains the parliamentary and administrative stages through which a measure progresses from introduction to enactment. This booklet, now in the process of revision, has proven to be an invaluable reference document.

In addition, the former Legislative Clerk has compiled a draft legislative glossary which is projected for publication in 1981 either as an appendix to "Senate Legislative Procedural Flow" or as a separate document.

BILL CLERK

Summary of duties

The Bill Clerks maintain an authoritative historical record of Senate business. They receive and refer all Presidential messages and communications, communications from States, municipalities, and citizens, and communications from executive departments to the appropriate Senate committees. The Bill Clerks supervise the printing of bills, resolutions, amendments, reports, and other documents which are sent to the Government Printing Office. In addition, the Bill Clerks prepare information on the daily legislative activity of the Senate for inclusion in the automated legislative status system and directly enter vote tally information into this system.

Major recent developments

In addition to improvements in practices affecting the printing of the Senate's legislative documents, such as bills, amendments, and reports, the major innovation affecting the Bill Clerk's office has been the development of the Legis automated information system. The Bill Clerk and his staff have assumed the responsibility for entering into the system information on all Senate measures and reports and on all House measures received by the Senate, as well as information on developments affecting the status of measures. The advent and improvement of this system have imposed a significant new responsibility on the office of the Bill Clerk and required changes in its pattern of activity.

Once operational, it has been possible to refine and expand the system in cooperation with the Senate Computer Center and other Senate offices. Changes have been made in the sequence of status steps and additional steps have been added to the system. The system also has been altered to facilitate reordering the list of actions on a measure to clarify the sequence of events. The Legis system has been used to produce an increasing range and number of reports to assist in record keeping and in preparation of the Congressional Record and the Journal. Furthermore, the information available through Legis on measures and their status has meant a dramatic improvement in the immediate accessibility to Senators and staff of vital data on legislative developments.

One position has been added to the staff of the Office of the Secretary to enter and retrieve data through the automated legislative status system. This has been the only recent net addition to the personnel of the offices under the Secretary's jurisdiction that provide direct services to the Senate Chamber.

JOURNAL CLERK

Summary of duties

The office of the Journal Clerk is responsible for the preparation of the official Senate Journal, required by the Constitution. The Journal Clerks record actions taken by the Senate during each of its meetings, from which they prepare the authoritative record of the Senate's legislative proceedings. In addition, the staff prepares the History of Bills and Resolutions, which serves as an index to legislative action.

Major recent developments

Innovations affecting the activities of the Journal Clerks have facilitated preparation of the Journal itself and improved trans-

mittal of information about the status of Senate business.

The development of a system for numbering unprinted amendments considered by the Senate has eliminated a potential source of confusion and made it possible to identify such amendments with greater speed and certainty. The preparation of the Journal has been expedited by eliminating the complete texts of conference reports and amendments disposed of by roll call vote—information readily available in the Congressional Record. As a result, both the size of the Journal and the time and effort required for its preparation have been reduced significantly. The work of the Journal Clerks also has been made more efficient through the use of information prepared for the Congressional Record on the receipt and referral of executive communications, the list of newly introduced bills and resolutions produced through the Legis automated information system, and the daily list of reports of committees prepared by the Assistant Reporter of Debates.

The centralization in one location within the Capitol of almost all activities relating to the Journal has increased efficiency and operational control, as has the installation of a direct telephone line between the Journal Clerk's office and his position at the rostrum on the floor. Similar telephone links have been established between the Journal Clerk on the Senate floor and the offices of the Bill Clerk, the Assistant Reporter, and the Executive Clerk. These improvements in communication have improved significantly the flow of necessary information among these officers and to Senators and staff on the floor.

Changes in the materials included in the Journal have decreased its size substantially, and made it possible, as of September 1980, to not fill the position of Second Assistant Journal Clerk. This development illustrates the economies that have been achieved through re-evaluation of existing practices and application of new technology.

EXECUTIVE CLERK

Summary of duties

The Executive Clerk prepares the Executive Journal, the Executive Calendars, and the necessary papers relating to treaties and nominations during the various stages of their consideration by the Senate. This office is responsible for the initial distribution of treaties and executive reports. It also transmits copies and prints of all executive messages from the President to the appropriate committees of the Senate, and provides information to GPO for the printing of nominations, confirmations, and executive documents for use by the Senate and for inclusion in the Congressional Record.

Major recent developments

In light of the increasing number of nominations and treaties before the Senate, the office of the Executive Clerk has considered a number of better methods for handling the information and papers associated with them. New techniques and equipment have improved the transmittal and retrieval of materials relating to the Senate's executive business. The system for recording amendments proposed to treaties has been changed to avoid possible confusion with legislative amendments. Moreover, means have been developed for including information on executive business in the Legis information system so that it will be more readily available to Senators. Major strides have been taken toward automating the recording and retrieving of information to be included in the Executive Calendar and Executive Journal, as well as nomination messages, reference and report forms, receipts, resolution forms, and Congressional Record entries.

The refinement of a catalog of positions requiring Senate confirmation has been a further step toward assisting the Senate and

its committees in exercising their power to advise and consent.

ENROLLING CLERK

Summary of duties

The Enrolling Clerk proofreads and prepares for printing all Senate-passed legislation prior to its transmittal to the House of Representatives, the White House, or other ultimate destination. The Clerk physically transmits all Senate messages to the House of Representatives, and all enrolled bills and joint resolutions to the White House.

Major recent developments

The Enrolling Clerk has continued to meet the demands on his office while improving the efficiency and economy of its operations. Installation of a computer terminal has improved the office's access to legislative information and facilitated the entry of data for inclusion in the Senate Journal Index. Direct telephone lines to other Senate offices also has expedited the flow of information on measures to be enrolled. The Enrolling Clerk has worked closely with the Government Printing Office to promote a smooth transition from GPO's use of "hot metal printing" to the new "electronic printing" technology that is now being used to print all engrossed bills, engrossed amendments, and enrolled bills. At the same time, savings have been achieved by the office in the arrangements made for depositing official Senate papers at the National Archives.

PARLIAMENTARIAN

Summary of duties

The Parliamentarians provide information and advice on Senate procedures and maintain records of the Senate's precedents and practices. They maintain custody of messages from the House of Representatives and conference reports awaiting Senate action, and, in the name of the presiding officer, refer to the appropriate committees all measures, messages, communications, Executive Branch reports, petitions, and memorials. The office prepares certain publications and certified copies of official papers in the custody of the Secretary for use in judicial and quasi-judicial proceedings. In addition, the Parliamentarians prepare daily legislative agendas for the presiding officers, unanimous consent agreements, cloture motions, and other similar papers.

Major recent developments

In addition to continuing improvements in the systems for organizing and maintaining records essential to the conduct of the Senate's legislative and executive business, a number of innovations have enhanced the communication of timely information regarding Senate floor activity. For instance, a new telephone link between the Parliamentarian's position on the floor and the office of the Enrolling Clerk has improved communication of actions taken by the Senate. A similar direct line between the Senate lobby and the Parliamentarian's office has made all the Parliamentarians more readily accessible to Senators and staff for consultation and advice. In the same vein, the direct telephone connection between the floor positions of the House and Senate Parliamentarians has improved the coordination of legislative activity between the two Chambers, especially during the press of business immediately before extended recesses and adjournments.

Throughout this period, the Parliamentarians have continued the tradition of providing expert assistance to the presiding officers of the Senate, as well as to all Senators and Senate staff.

PRINTING CLERK

Summary of duties

The Printing Clerk coordinates and schedules the printing of all bills, resolutions, amendments, hearings, reports, calendars, and other Senate documents and publications. In addition to assigning certain docu-

ment numbers and filling requests for stationery materials, the office also coordinates the flow of committee transcripts and tapes to GPO, prepares all requisitions for binding, and advises Senate offices, committees, and subcommittees on printing questions. The Printing Clerk is responsible for page count verification of all Senate hearing transcripts.

Major recent developments

The Printing Clerk and his staff have coped successfully with a steady increase in printing requirements while improving their services to the Senate in several respects. The system for determining priorities among the materials to be printed has been improved in cooperation with the Policy Committees, other Senate offices, and the Government Printing Office. The transition at GPO from hot metal to electronic printing is still continuing and has yielded improvements in accuracy. Improvements also have been made in the arrangements for distributing documents for use on the Senate floor and by Senate committees.

With the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Printing Clerk has worked with the Senate Computer Center to develop a computerized records management systems with two subsystems. The Quota System is designed to calculate and keep track of paper and stationery allowances; the Document Tracking System is to maintain records of printing in process. This system also is to be used for billing verification of Senate hearing transcripts.

For example: In 1978 the Printing Clerk verified 996 hearing transcripts and no magnetic tapes; in 1979 the number of transcripts increased to 1,212 and included 76 tapes; and in 1980 the number of transcripts increased to 1,314 of which 794 were on tape. Also during the last four years, the following has occurred:

Type of work	1977-78	1979	1980 ¹
Committee prints.....	570	220	90
Committee print bills.....	820	450	230
Committee print reports.....	760	280	237
Public bills.....	3,631	1,976	1,214
Reported bills.....	1,410	399	592
Reports.....	1,410	399	617
Senate resolutions.....	598	262	274
Amendments.....	4,742	571	2,046
Senate documents.....	56	34	31
Senate requisitions.....	6,309	6,150	5,923

¹ As of Nov. 1.

The printing of materials that are expected to be considered on the Senate floor continues to be the first priority of the Printing Clerk and his staff.

DOCUMENT ROOM

Summary of duties

The Document Room distributes legislative and executive documents to Senators, committees, and other Senate offices, and responds to specific requests from Senate offices, executive agencies, and the public. The Document Room compiles personal files of bills sponsored or cosponsored by each Senator for periodic distribution to Senators along with the compilation of two sets of all versions of every Senate bill and resolution, together with their printed amendments. A cross-index is maintained between Presidential Messages and House Documents.

Major recent developments

However undramatic and unobtrusive its work may be, the Document Room is at the heart of Senate operations. It is responsible for maintaining and distributing the papers—in the form of bills, amendments, and reports, among others—that document the legislative and executive business before the Senate. Every Senate office relies on the dependability and smooth efficiency of the Document Room to provide them with much

of the material on which their work depends.

The efficiency of Document Room operations has been increased recently through the recruitment and training of new staff and through the installation of improved equipment. In addition, the hours during which the Document Room is open have been changed to better coincide with the Senate's work schedule. To maintain the quality of its service, the Document Room's staff have regularly reviewed the documents on file—relocating thousands of documents and distributing others to various State libraries and historical societies—to ensure that the most timely documents are readily available. Cross-indexes also have been developed or improved so that closely related documents can be located and delivered as promptly as possible.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

Summary of duties

The Official Reporters prepare and edit for publication in the Congressional Record a substantially verbatim report of the proceedings of the Senate, and edit written material submitted by Senators for insertion in the Additional Remarks and Extensions of Remarks sections of the Record. In addition, they serve as liaison for the Senate on matters related to the Record, and coordinate with GPO on the scheduling, printing, and correcting of the daily and permanent Record. The Reporters also transcribe the proceedings in Democratic and Republican Conferences and Steering Committee meetings.

Major recent developments

During the past several years, the office of the Official Reporters of Debates has been directly involved in a continuing re-examination of the Congressional Record. In cooperation with the Office of the Secretary, the Chief Reporter has contributed to the efforts of task forces on improving and automating the Record and prepared reports for use by the Advisory Committee on Automation and Standardization of Congressional Publications. These efforts have been directed toward applying new technologies in the production of the Record in a manner that is well suited to the operations and requirements of the Senate. For example, information on cosponsors and descriptions of bills and joint resolutions introduced now are available from the computer system for preparation of routine morning business in the Record. In addition to increasing efficiency, techniques for automating the Record offer the possibility of making the information it contains more accessible to Senators and staff for research and retrieval.

To improve current activities of the office, new machinery has been installed and better recruitment procedures have been implemented. The Chief Reporter and his staff have assisted Senators in adapting to the use of "bullets" in the Record to indicate statements that were not actually delivered, in whole or in part, on the Senate floor. A statistical information system also has been devised to record data on the Senate sections of the Congressional Record.

DAILY DIGEST

Summary of duties

The Daily Digest was established by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide a concise and convenient account of actions taken by the Senate and its committees and subcommittees. Such a summary appears in the Congressional Record each day either House of Congress is in session. The Digest summarizes Chamber and committee actions during the previous day and activities anticipated during the near future.

Major recent developments

While continuing to compile the information on Senate floor and committee activity

that appears in the Digest section of the Congressional Record, the office of the Senate Daily Digest also has assumed the responsibility for preparing a list of prospective committee and subcommittee meetings that now appears in the Extensions of Remarks section of the Record on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4 of the 95th Congress, the Committee System Reorganization Amendments of 1977, called for the development of a computerized system for recording and assisting in the scheduling of meetings to be held by Senate, joint, and conference committees and Senate subcommittees. The Daily Digest staff is to be notified of the time, place, and purpose of all such meetings and any changes that occur in committee and subcommittee meeting schedules. The intent of these provisions has been to assist Senators in planning their schedules and to minimize schedule conflicts.

As an interim procedure until the computerized system becomes operational, the Daily Digest office now compiles the meeting information it receives into a biweekly list for publication in the Record. This list of "Senate Committee Meetings" offers advance scheduling information that complements the list in the Digest section of the Record of meetings scheduled for the following day only.

During 1980, the Secretary conducted a comprehensive review of Digest operations. As a result of this review, some duplication of work has been eliminated and the forms and procedures used in preparing the Digest have been reconsidered. Attention also continues to be given to the prospects for increased use of computer technology to compile and retrieve information on Senate and committee activities.

LIBRARY

Summary of duties

The Library staff provides traditional library services—ready reference, research (legislative histories), general reference, book loans, binding, reader assistance, and a Reading Room for Senators, Senate staff, and other authorized personnel. The Library maintains and acquires material for the collection of Congressional documents and material related to the Senate, and provides legislative status information through the Legislative Information Center. In addition, the staff prepares and publishes a series of volumes on a regular basis, including compilations on committee hearings, Presidential vetoes, proposed Constitutional amendments, and Senate election, expulsion and censure cases.

Major recent developments

The Senate Library has responded successfully to increasing demands for its services and resources. Through more extensive and innovative uses of automated information systems, the Library has made a wider variety of information more readily accessible to Senators and staff. New data bases have been added to the Library's files and automated systems have been designed to assist in its ongoing publication program. The Library continues to respond to thousands of requests each year for information on the status of pending legislation. The number of such requests almost doubled between fiscal year 1977 and fiscal year 1980; the 79,072 bill status inquiries handled during fiscal year 1980 represented a 70 percent increase over the number of inquiries received during the previous fiscal year. There has been a similar increase in reference activity. Reference inquiries increased from 6,650 in fiscal year 1977 to 12,614 in fiscal year 1980, and grew 37 percent between fiscal year 1979 and fiscal year 1980 alone.

Increased use of micrographics and relocation of the Micrographics Center, as well as expansion of the Library's operating hours,

also have enhanced the availability of its resources and services. Moreover, the Library's collection has been improved through a continuing program of expansion, transfer, disposition, and reorganization of materials. In addition to the Library's regular publication program, a new brochure has been published and distributed to encourage all Senators and staff to make optimal use of the Library and its services.

BOOKBINDER

Summary of duties

Since 1926, a Bookbinder has been detailed from the Government Printing Office to the Senate Library. The Bookbinder is responsible for binding of all miscellaneous items, as well as Senate and House hearings for the Senate Library. In addition, the Bookbinder fabricates protective cases for volumes that cannot be rebound or need improved protection. Other duties include stamping and affixing classification numbers to all current and newly acquired Library material and carrying out a systematic program of cleaning and oiling of leather bound volumes in order to assure their long-term preservation. The Bookbinder accepts miscellaneous binding and other assignments from all other offices under the jurisdiction of the Secretary and, at the behest of the Secretary, carries out various assignments for other offices within the Senate.

Major recent developments

The Bookbinder and his assistants have undertaken a number of new initiatives and special projects while continuing to meet their established responsibilities. Extensive work has been done to ensure the preservation of volumes in the Senate Library, and new equipment allows the office to undertake Mylar Encapsulation of brittle, fragile, and deteriorating documents to preserve them as well. A number of volumes also have been restored, making them suitable for display in the Old Supreme Court Chamber and, in one instance, at the Vice President's residence. To minimize future preservation and restoration work, the Bookbinder has been instrumental in developing a set of binding standards now in force for all material sent for binding from the Library to the Government Printing Office.

In addition, the Bookbinder's office has been responsible for redesigning and re-making two displays for the Old Supreme Court Chamber and preparing displays in connection with the orientation program for newly elected Senators. The office also has worked with the Curator's Office in preparing its special exhibits. In conjunction with the Senate Library, a disaster plan has been drawn up and accepted that will be put into effect in the event of water or fire damage to the Library and its collections. Moreover, a number of special projects have been undertaken, such as the fabrication of protective cases for volumes and other objects that have been presented by the President or Vice President to His Holiness John Paul I, the President of Mexico, and the State of Israel on the occasion of its 30th anniversary.

HISTORICAL OFFICE

Summary of duties

The Historical Office serves as an information clearinghouse for persons interested in the Senate's history and traditions. A staff of five advises Senators and committees on the disposition of their non-current office files, assists researchers seeking access to Senate records, and maintains a register of locations of former Senators' papers. Additionally, the office edits for publication committees' older executive session transcripts and conducts oral history interviews with senior Senate staff. The Photohistorian provides limited coverage of current Senate activities of potential historical significance and collects older photographs illustrative of the Senate and its 1,600 former Members. Drawing upon

the resources of the Senate Library, the Curator's Office, and its own files, the office responds to questions on the Senate's history from Members of Congress, the public, and the press.

Major recent developments

Although it has been in existence for only five years, the Senate Historical Office already has made impressive contributions to interest in and research on the history of the Senate.

In 1977, the office published "The United States Senate: A Historical Bibliography," including approximately 1,000 references to books, articles, and dissertations on the Senate and its Members. Also in preparation are guides to the locations of the papers of all former Senators in nearly 400 libraries and archives. These efforts are part of a continuing program to compile the most comprehensive catalog possible of sources of information on the membership, development, and activities of the Senate. To complement materials available elsewhere, the office has commenced its own oral history project and acquired and cataloged an extensive archive of more than 30,000 Senate photographs. Another continuing project is the development of a catalog of all unprinted Senate committee hearings held between the 80th and 90th Congresses. The Historian and his staff also have assisted the Committee on Foreign Relations to select and edit for publication its past executive session transcripts. The office currently is assisting the Study Group on the Commemoration of the United States Bicentenary to develop recommendations for appropriate observance of the 1989 commemoration.

A major focus of the Historical Office's activities has been on promoting access to and preservation of Senate papers of historical interest. To this end, the Historian provided staff assistance in the development of S. Res. 474 of the 96th Congress, which establishes general procedures for research use of the Senate's non-current official records. The Historian and his staff also have advised Senators and committees on the management and disposition of their papers, and have served as an intermediary between Senate committees and those seeking access to unpublished committee records. The office assisted the National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials in its examination of proposals affecting the ownership and control of Federal papers, and organized a "Conference on Congressional Papers" which contributed to the Commission's final report.

Among the most important contributions the Historical Office has made to the Senate and the scholarly community was the Conference on the Research Use and Disposition of Senators' Papers, held in September 1978. Senators' representatives met at length with historians and archivists to discuss questions of mutual interest, such as procedures and criteria for preserving and discarding papers, arrangements for donations, and problems of access. The conference proceedings have been published in a volume that has been distributed to all Senators and to approximately 500 libraries that have custody of former Senators' papers. The result has been an enhanced appreciation on the part of all concerned for the possibilities and problems associated with the mass of records that document the deliberations of the Senate and the activities of its individual Members.

The activities of the Historical Office and its resources have been described through lectures and conferences and by means of a newsletter on "Senate History," inaugurated in 1978, that is distributed to the Congressional and scholarly communities.

CURATOR OF ART AND ANTIQUITIES

Summary of duties

The Curator carries out the plans and programs of the U.S. Senate Commission on Art

and Antiquities, suggests acquisitions, organizes exhibits, engages in research, and writes and edits publications. The staff study, identify, arrange, protect, preserve, and keep proper records of the historical collections of the Senate, including those chambers of the Capitol under the jurisdiction and control of the Commission.

Major recent developments

Working under the direction of the Commission, the Curator's Office has engaged in a range of programs to enhance, preserve, and display objects of historic and artistic value that have been associated with the history of the Senate. At present, for example, the office is working closely with the Senate Historical Office to develop proposals for consideration by the Study Group on the Commemoration of the United States Senate Bicentenary.

The Old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers were restored in time for the 1976 bicentennial celebrations and have become two of the most popular and admired attractions to the millions who have visited the Capitol in recent years. The Curator's Office has prepared brochures and offered interpretive guides and lectures to promote appreciation of these rooms and the historic events that occurred in them. The office also has been responsible for selecting and preparing, at minimal cost, a series of exhibits on the history of the Senate; two recent exhibits have focused on views of Presidential inaugurations during the second half of the nineteenth century, and the Senate as seen through the eyes of American political cartoonists. In addition, the Curator and his staff have assisted in arranging short-term exhibits and loans of fine American paintings for display in locations throughout the Senate wing of the Capitol.

The Curator and the Commission are responsible for the Senate's collection of art and historic artifacts. In this context, the Curator's Office has arranged for necessary preservation and restoration work, and has completed a ten year project to compile the first comprehensive catalog of paintings and sculpture in the collection of the Senate. While other catalogs are in preparation, the office has also completed a number of studies on specific aspects of the Senate Chamber and other areas under Senate jurisdiction. At the same time, the Curator and his staff have assisted the Commission in making important additions to the Senate collection and advised the Senators on the management and ultimate disposition of objects in their possession. A closely related activity has been the Curator's assistance to the Commission in its responsibility for disposing of foreign gifts and decorations received by Senators and Senate employees under the provisions of the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act.

Through its Executive Secretary, the Secretary of the Senate, the Commission is represented on the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities. By this means, the Commission and the Curator's Office have kept abreast of the full range of Federal programs that relate to its responsibilities. In addition to useful programs of information exchange, the Curator's Office participated actively in the Council's Graphic Improvement Program, which stimulated the development of new design formats for a number of publications issued by the Office of the Secretary. In 1978, the results were designated one of the 50 best designs of 1975-1977 by the American Institute of Graphic Arts. Through this association and through participation in a variety of public forums, the staff have promoted the aesthetic environment in which the Senate works and the public's appreciation of the Senate as a repository of American art and history.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC RECORDS

Summary of duties

The staff of the Office of Public Records receive, process, and maintain records, reports, and other documents filed with the Secretary of the Senate pursuant to the Standing Rules of the Senate and such statutes as the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended, and the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. The office also provides public services for the review, inspection, and reproduction of these documents.

Major recent developments

The Senate has imposed a series of new reporting requirements on its Members and staff, and has directed that the information submitted shall be available for public inspection under appropriate conditions. Much of the responsibility for implementing and administering these information requirements has been assigned to the Office of Public Records. The result has been a massive increase in the number of forms and amount of data that must be processed, and in the number of public inquiries to which the office responds. For example, between 1977 and 1980, more than 250,000 copies of reports and statements were sold to the press and the public.

Senate Rule XXXIV incorporates the provisions of Title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, and requires the submission of financial statements by Senators, officers, and designated Senate employees, which are made public. Rule XLI limits the number of Senate employees who may engage in political fund activity, and requires that employees engaging in such activity shall be designated in writing and shall file a financial statement in conformity with Rule XXXIV. The designations as well as the financial statements are available for public inspection. Rule XL provides that franked mass mailings shall be registered annually with the Secretary of the Senate, together with a description of the group or groups of persons to whom the mass mailing was sent. This information is publicly available as well. In addition, the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended, now requires submission of and public access to both quarterly reports of receipts and expenditures and Federal Election Commission Office Account Reports.

In cooperation with the appropriate Senate committees, the Secretary, and other Senate officials, the Office of Public Records has been instrumental in developing the procedures and guidelines necessary to implement these requirements. Liaison also has been maintained with the Federal Election Commission and House officials, among others, to resolve problems and ambiguities that have arisen. At the same time, the office has continued to process the information submitted in accordance with reporting requirements imposed previously by rule or statute, such as reports on foreign travel expenditures and those filed pursuant to the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Both manual and automated systems of information management have been devised or improved to confirm compliance with the reporting requirements and to facilitate retrieval of information for use by the Senate or for inspection by interested citizens.

To assist Senators and their staffs, the Office of Public Records initiated an annual compilation of reports and statements to be filed by Senators, officers, employees, and other individuals. The office also has participated in seminars and consulted extensively with Senators and staff to promote understanding of the reporting requirements with which they are expected to comply.

SPECIAL DEPUTY, FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Summary of duties

The Federal Election Commission, created under the Federal Election Campaign Act

Amendments of 1974 and later reconstituted under a 1976 statute, in effect supervises and regulates the financing and disclosure of campaign finances of campaigns for elections to the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Presidency. In addition to the six voting members of the Commission, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House serve as ex-officio Commissioners. The Special Deputy to the Secretary is authorized to carry out his responsibilities as an ex-officio member.

Major recent developments

The work of the Federal Election Commission has been both complex and controversial. On behalf of the Secretary, the Special Deputy has performed an important liaison function between the Commission and the Senate, keeping the Senate informed of Commission activities and ensuring that the Commission is fully apprised of the potential impact of possible decisions and regulations on the Senate as an institution and on Senators in their individual capacities.

As the representative of the Secretary, the Special Deputy works with the Commission on a daily basis, participating in its open and executive sessions on an equal footing with its voting members. Liaison between the Commission and the Office of Public Records has been particularly important, because of the numerous campaign reports that the latter receives and makes available to the public. In this and in other aspects of the Commission's work, the Secretary and the Special Deputy have been guided by several principles: (1) to ensure that all Senate candidates, and their supporters and contributors, receive equal treatment; (2) to minimize the burden of complying with the record keeping and reporting requirements imposed by law, as interpreted and applied by the Commission; (3) to encourage Commission actions that promote broad public participation in political campaigns; and (4) to identify statutory problems that might require legislative action by the Senate.

OFFICE OF CLASSIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

Summary of duties

The Office of Classified National Security Information has authority to perform the administrative functions necessary to classify and declassify information relating to the national security considerations of nuclear technology, in accordance with guidelines developed for restricted data by the responsible executive agencies. The office also provides appropriate facilities for hearings of Senate committees at which restricted data or other classified information is to be presented, and operates a central repository in the Capitol for safeguarding restricted data and other classified information for which the office is responsible.

Major recent developments

This office is under the policy direction of the Majority and Minority Leaders and the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, and under the administrative direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Senate. Created by S. Res. 252 of the 95th Congress, the office began operation on September 20, 1977, and, since that time, has provided assistance on a regular basis to Senators, the leadership, and committees.

The office has maintained a storage facility for classified and sensitive documents within the custody of the Senate and for the records of the proceedings of the Senate in closed sessions. Its staff also have worked with appropriate executive agency officials to prepare unclassified versions of closed session transcripts for publication in the Congressional Record. In cooperation with other Senate offices, new procedures were instituted to control the initial receipt and management of classified documents sent to the President of the Senate by various agen-

cles of the Government. A further responsibility of the office has been to provide a secure room for committee hearings and meetings involving information to which access must be restricted. This room has been used frequently by Senators and committees, including the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, Environment and Public Works, Energy and Natural Resources, Foreign Relations, and Judiciary, and the Select Committees on Ethics and Intelligence.

At a time of great Senate interest in such international policy issues as arms control and sales, energy costs and supplies, and the Panama Canal, the office has assisted the Senate in protecting the secrecy of information vital to its deliberations.

DISBURSING OFFICE

Summary of duties

The Disbursing Office functions primarily as the budget, payroll, and accounting office of the Senate, but also serves as the office which maintains Senators' and employees' personal appointment and payroll records. The audit function, which is part of the accounting process, serves to verify all expense vouchers prior to payment and establishes the acceptance of expenses of Senators, committees, and other offices of the Senate.

Major recent developments

The Financial Clerk and the staff of the Disbursing Office have been confronted with a number of recent developments that increased their work load, imposed new responsibilities, and required adjustments in established operating procedures. The necessary changes have been made smoothly and successfully, and without any diminution in the efficiency which the Senate has come to expect from these officials.

Significant changes in the membership of the Senate and the organization of its committee system, with the many consequent terminations, appointments, and transfers of staff, have combined to increase the number of personnel actions taken by the Disbursing Office. Changes in salary rates for Senators and staff have required payroll adjustments as well. Further innovations affecting office operations have included the authorization of the savings allotment program, initiation of shared employee arrangements, changes in procedures affecting official expenses, legislation providing for payment of certain expenses of Senators-elect, and the development of new reports for the Committee on Appropriations and the Office of Personnel Management.

At the same time that these developments have been absorbed by the office, the efficiency of its operations has been enhanced through a program for microfilming employee records, through increasing the capability and flexibility of its computer system, and through improvements in the management of data to be included in the Report of the Secretary. The office also has conducted seminars and briefings for both Washington and state office staff, and has prepared an accounting handbook to assist Senators and staff in managing their expenses and accounts. Looking to the future, a requirements analysis has been developed for a new financial management system that will better serve the growing needs of the Senate.

STATIONERY ROOM

Summary of duties

The Stationery Room provides for the sale of stationery items for the use of Senate employees and others authorized to use the service. The staff maintains individual stationery accounts for Senators, committees, officers, etc., issues bills and statements, receives reimbursement for all purchases, and delivers merchandise to Senate offices.

Major recent developments

The operation of the Stationery Room has been transformed to improve service and to

increase the efficiency and economy of its operations. In May 1979, a minicomputer was installed to assist in accounting and record keeping, after extensive consultations with the Committee on Rules and Administration and the Office of the Secretary. At the beginning of 1980, the Stationery Room was converted to a self-service system. Both of these developments have made more effective use of personnel and facilities. In addition, the accuracy of transaction records has been improved, and the time required for customers to make their purchases has been reduced. A program for microfilming past and current sales records also has been instituted to facilitate reference to these records and to minimize storage requirements and problems.

The Bid Schedules and Contracts for Goods and Supplies used by the Stationery Room were revised and clarified in cooperation with the Financial Clerk and the Office of Legislative Counsel. In addition, an increase in authorized capital has permitted a gradual expansion of inventory and improvements in purchasing and payment arrangements. The result has been an increase in the efficiency with which goods can be provided and transactions completed.

A 1980 survey of customers indicated overwhelming satisfaction with the overall service offered by the Stationery Room to Senators, committees, and staff.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to honor my colleague from Pennsylvania, Senator RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER.

Senator SCHWEIKER has served the people of Pennsylvania and this country with distinction. Through his work as ranking minority member of the Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee and the Health and Scientific Research Subcommittee of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, Senator SCHWEIKER has been a leader in improving health care in this country.

Senator SCHWEIKER's efforts have laid the foundation for increased support and understanding of health care and disease control. My colleagues in the Senate and the American people are very grateful for his work in this very important area.

I have only known Senator SCHWEIKER a few months. During that time, however, I have come to admire and respect him greatly. The Senate will miss Senator SCHWEIKER.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR GAYLORD NELSON

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to say farewell to Senator GAYLORD NELSON. GAYLORD has effectively served the people of Wisconsin for 18 years. I feel privileged to have served with him, even in the short time I have been here.

GAYLORD will long be remembered for his work on the Environment and Public Works Committee. His many contributions there have helped to shape the foundation of many of our present environmental policies.

As chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, GAYLORD has led the fight to protect the small entrepreneurs in our country. He has championed leg-

islation to encourage and support the legislation which has enabled many Americans to realize their dream of opening and successfully running a small business.

GAYLORD's presence in the Senate will be dearly missed. I wish him the best for the future.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JACOB JAVITS

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, today, I regretfully say goodbye to the distinguished senior Senator from New York, JACOB JAVITS.

In the few months I have been a Member of this body I have come to greatly respect my colleague on the other side of the aisle. JACK will long be remembered for his work on the Foreign Relations Committee. Through his efforts on this committee, especially in the area of human rights, persons all over the world have benefited.

JACK has also distinguished himself with his work on the Labor and Human Resources Committee. The legislation he has fought for has brought meaningful and constructive changes to many of our valuable social programs. His work in this area will be dearly missed in the Senate.

In closing I would like to recall the words of the ancient Romans, "This man truly was a Senator." I bid JACK JAVITS a fond farewell.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR HENRY BELLMON

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, after 12 years of distinguished service, Senator BELLMON is returning to his home State, which he represented so well during his years in the Senate.

HENRY BELLMON will be remembered for his contribution to the Budget Committee as a ranking member, and the great team effort he and my predecessor, Ed Muskie, displayed while serving on the Budget Committee together. It is due to their ability to work together effectively, that we can attribute the success of the budget process. Senator BELLMON made us realize that we must live up to our responsibilities when dealing with fiscal restraint. Although I have served on the Budget Committee for only a short time, Senator BELLMON has been an example of dedication and integrity which will be valuable to me as I continue my service in the Senate.

I wish Senator BELLMON the very best in his future endeavors to serve the country.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN DURKIN

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, it is with regret that I say goodbye to Senator JOHN DURKIN, a good friend from the neighboring State of New Hampshire.

Our colleague has been a tireless fighter for the people of his State. His efforts have also benefited the rest of New England as well. For this we owe him thanks.

JOHN DURKIN has been an active participant in the development of our energy policy, as a member of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. He was an effective spokesman for the energy needs of the Northeast. He has spoken out even when his views did not represent the conventional wisdom. He is a man of courage. We will miss him.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR MIKE GRAVEL

● MR. MITCHELL. Mr. President, at the close of the 96th Congress, MIKE GRAVEL will be leaving the Senate after 12 years of distinguished service to this body. MIKE GRAVEL served on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee and the Environment and Public Works Committee, both of which are vital to the protection of our country's natural resources. I served with MIKE on the Environment and Public Works Committee and want to thank him for his contribution and dedication to the environmental issues which we dealt with.

Perhaps the most important contribution of all, was his successful attempt to provide this country with an environmentally safe pipeline, which delivers crude oil from his home State, Alaska, to the rest of the 48 States. The Alaska pipeline is a valuable means of making our country more energy independent.

I commend Senator GRAVEL for his hard work and for representing Alaska in an effective manner.

I extend my best wishes for the future to Senator GRAVEL and to his family.●

TRIBUTE TO DONALD W. STEWART

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, as a newcomer to the Senate I am well aware of the expectation that the freshman Senator, much like the freshman in an academic setting, will spend most of his time simply scrambling to keep up. Of course, we freshmen like to think that we can participate fully in the affairs of the Senate, and, when the occasion arises, take a leadership role. In this respect, we have an outstanding role model in Senator DONALD W. STEWART of Alabama.

Senator STEWART, though he was able to serve only 2 years in the Senate, was an active Member from the day of his arrival in 1978. He was selected as an assistant majority whip, an unusual honor and responsibility for a freshman.

He also served on the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, where he chaired two subcommittees and was a forceful supporter of programs to aid rural areas. His interests are broad: He sponsored the Rural Energy Independence Act, helped shape the alcohol fuels section of the national energy bill, and was cochairman of the Congressional Family Farm Task Force, a bipartisan group addressing the needs of America's small farmers. He also served on an advisory committee to the President's Commission on an "Agenda for the Eighties."

Senator STEWART, who served 8 years in Alabama's legislature before coming to Washington, did not lose touch with

"the folks back home," despite his many responsibilities here. Among other things, he was instrumental in establishing a State office of rural health in Alabama, and in backing legislation to give relief to communities plagued by forest fires.

Senator STEWART has shown himself to be a man of ability and character. The people of Alabama have every reason to be proud of him.●

TRIBUTE TO MILTON YOUNG

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, it is ironic that in 1981—the year in which Republicans will have a majority in the Senate for the first time in 26 years—the Republican Party will lose its most senior Senator, MILTON YOUNG of North Dakota.

Senator YOUNG's retirement after 35 years in the Senate is a loss not only to his party, but also to the people of North Dakota and the Nation. He leaves for all of us, however, an example of what a legislator should be: A tireless worker for his constituents, a man of honesty and integrity, one who is unafraid to stand firm for what he believes, but who never seeks the bright lights of publicity.

As a member of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Senator YOUNG has devoted countless hours to the cause of American agriculture, during a period when the farm, especially the small family farm, has been threatened as never before by worldwide economic, political and social forces. Senator YOUNG is acutely aware of these problems. About one-fourth of North Dakota's citizens—more than in any other State—live on farms and ranches.

Senator YOUNG also has served on the Appropriations Committee, where he has been a strong but low-key voice for fiscal restraint.

His service to his party has been exemplary. He was secretary to the Senate Republican Conference for 25 years, the longest anyone has served in a Senate leadership post in this century.

It is hard to imagine the Senate without MILTON YOUNG. I join my colleagues in wishing him many years of happy retirement; if anyone has ever earned them, it is he.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR MAGNUSON

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, when the 96th Congress adjourns, the Senate will lose the remarkable services of Senator WARREN MAGNUSON. Since coming to the Senate only 6 months ago, I have observed firsthand his dedication to his myriad duties in the Senate. His leadership has been essential to the workings of this body.

Senator MAGNUSON has served in the Congress with distinction for the last 44 years. During these years, he has been a dedicated servant of the Nation as well as his State of Washington. He has been a prime architect of legislation to protect the country against oil spills. He has demonstrated his concern for our sea resources by sponsoring numerous laws to protect marine resources. And due to

Senator MAGNUSON's tireless efforts, Public Law 94-265 was enacted to save our commercial fisheries from extinction. The people of Maine owe him a debt of gratitude for that accomplishment.

Senator MAGNUSON has also been a leader in the area of health care. As chairman of the Appropriations Committee, he has demonstrated a longstanding concern for providing adequate resources for health programs to serve the American people.

Mr. President, the list of Senator MAGNUSON's accomplishments is far too long to enumerate here. He has made all of our lives richer through his tenure in the Congress and has touched the lives of all Americans, through his dedicated service. We will miss him.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR GEORGE MCGOVERN

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, in the brief time that I have served in the Senate, it has been my great privilege to know and serve with my friend and colleague from South Dakota, Senator GEORGE MCGOVERN.

In this short while, I have come to realize the truth in Robert Kennedy's words describing GEORGE MCGOVERN as "the most decent man in the U.S. Senate."

In these months I have found in GEORGE MCGOVERN an exemplary force to all the Members of this body: He has shown us that the politics of principles need not be ameliorated or lessened by the political pragmatism of the moment; he has exemplified that rare energy and spirit, seen in only a few of America's greatest leaders, which has enabled him to be effective through the years both as a thoughtful leader for his State and as an incisive and imaginative spokesman for his Nation.

GEORGE MCGOVERN will be a man long remembered in the U.S. Senate and indeed all across this land. His perceptive statesmanship and his clear voice of courage for the humane goals for which he stood will not fade in the passage of the years. As time moves on there will be no doubt that GEORGE MCGOVERN achieved; his history has already shown us this much. The people of this country are grateful for his work on behalf of the American farm and the American railroad, and for his substantial studies on the American diet; and we in the Senate are grateful for his friendship.

Of lasting importance to the memory we shall keep of GEORGE MCGOVERN is his clear and forthright vision. His is a vision which excluded no lives nor the dreams of those lives, and which cogently forced us and all of America to make the hard choices—and to step forward to meet the great challenges of the past two decades.

As set forth in his valiant campaign to bring America home and to cease our involvement in Vietnam, GEORGE MCGOVERN is a man dedicated to the work of hope and to the principles of peace. I will long admire his commitment to these lasting goals.

It is no irony that the new right's politics of resentment, fear and paranoia placed GEORGE MCGOVERN in the No. 1

position on their 1980 hit-list. For GEORGE MCGOVERN was in the forefront of the politics of discussion and debate, of civility and gentlemanliness, of ideas and real issues, of hope and positive action. It is little wonder that they sought to defeat him in his bid for reelection.

Like so many other Americans, I do not believe that this will defeat GEORGE MCGOVERN. I know that his valiant work will continue, knowing at the same time that his ideas will endure.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR HERMAN TALMADGE

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, it is with a deep sense of regret that I say goodbye to Senator HERMAN TALMADGE today. Senator TALMADGE has served tirelessly and with great enthusiasm in the U.S. Senate for more than two decades.

Senator TALMADGE will be especially remembered for his deep dedication to the American farmer. As chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee for 10 years, Senator TALMADGE has been instrumental in introducing and fighting for legislation to protect the small family farm. His efforts in this area will have many long-lasting benefits not only for the farm industry but for all Americans.

The people of Georgia will always remember HERMAN's concern for their problems, whether it was a lost social security check or a family in need, the Senator's office was always quick to respond. He will be dearly missed here in the Senate and in the State of Georgia. I bid Senator TALMADGE farewell and wish him the best of luck in the future.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ADLAI E. STEVENSON III

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I am pleased to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a man who I have admired for many years and who I have come to admire and respect even more since coming to the Senate, the distinguished Senator from the State of Illinois, ADLAI E. STEVENSON III.

All of us in the Senate are grateful to Senator STEVENSON for his work as chairman of the select committee to study the Senate committee system. The committee's recommendations resulted in the most extensive reorganization of the Senate's committee system since the 19th century. Although I was not yet a Senator when these changes were made, I recognize the importance of these reforms for improving the operations of the Senate and am grateful for Senator STEVENSON's work in making the job of all Senators more rewarding.

I enjoyed serving with Senator STEVENSON on the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Senator STEVENSON is widely respected for his work as chairman of the International Finance Subcommittee, particularly his work in strengthening international monetary policy.

I will miss Senator STEVENSON. I hope, however, that Senator STEVENSON will continue to play a leadership role and I look forward to his contributions.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ROBERT MORGAN

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, it is with regret that I say farewell to Senator ROBERT MORGAN. Senator MORGAN served 6 years in the Senate, representing the State of North Carolina effectively.

Senator MORGAN served on the Banking Committee, on which I too served, and he was a strong voice in the protection of consumers in banking policy. He also believes in the traditional role of the State in banking regulations. ROBERT MORGAN contributed to this body by being a strong man, and a believable voice.

I am sure that he will continue to contribute to the State of North Carolina and the country as he has in the past.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ABRAHAM RIBICOFF

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I would like to say a few words in honor of my distinguished colleague from Connecticut, Senator ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF.

Few individuals in this country have served with such distinction in so many different capacities as Senator RIBICOFF. Senator RIBICOFF has been in public service for over 42 years, serving as State legislator, municipal judge, Congressman, Governor, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and Senator.

Senator RIBICOFF has brought to each of these offices not only his intelligence and responsibility, but also his deep sense of caring for all the people of this country.

I have come to admire and respect Senator RIBICOFF as a person and as a leader over the years. I feel privileged to have had the opportunity to serve with Senator RIBICOFF in the Senate.

Senator RIBICOFF will be missed by his colleagues in the Senate, the people of Connecticut, and the citizens of this country. I trust that Senator RIBICOFF will continue to play a leadership role after he leaves the Senate and I look forward to his contributions.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR RICHARD STONE

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, in the brief period that I have had the privilege of representing Maine in the U.S. Senate, I have come to know Senator STONE as a leader of great perception, compassion, and dedication. It has been a privilege to work with him.

In the months I have served with Senator STONE, he has been a singularly effective leader in the areas of foreign policy and national security. His service on the Agriculture, Foreign Relations and Veterans' Committees has reflected his deep commitment to serving the Nation and the people of Florida.

The Senate will miss the articulate leadership offered by the Senator from Florida but his mark has been made on the institution and on this Member. His example and advice will be guides for me for years to come.

I wish Senator STONE and his family the best.●

TRIBUTE TO BIRCH BAYH

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, It is with a deep sense of regret that I say farewell to my friend and colleague, Senator BIRCH BAYH. In the short time that I have been a Member of this body I have grown to admire and respect the senior Senator from Indiana a great deal.

BIRCH has distinguished himself in so many areas it would be difficult to do justice to all of them. He will long be remembered for his dedication to the equal rights amendment. BIRCH is a man who has fought diligently in the Senate, as I am sure he will continue to do in the future, for justice and fairness for all Americans.

His work on the Judiciary Committee has been an inspiration to all Members of the Senate.

BIRCH, of course, will be especially remembered for his devotion and support for his wife Marvella during her losing battle against cancer.

I am sure many of my colleagues share my sentiment when I say we will miss you BIRCH. I wish him the best of everything in the future.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN C. CULVER

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, the Senate will not be the same without the presence of JOHN CULVER next year. Although I have only served in this body for 7 months, I have come to greatly admire and respect JOHN. We served together on the Environment and Public Works Committee, where I saw firsthand his dedication to principle and his tenacity in fighting for what he thought was right. He sponsored the original superfund legislation, one of the most far-reaching pieces of legislation considered in the 96th Congress. He persevered against all odds when the bill appeared to be dead. It is because of his belief that toxic wastes were a serious problem that we now have a superfund law on the books.

With this same tenacity, JOHN CULVER ran for reelection. His campaign is but one more indication of his honesty and his dedication to his beliefs. Although he will not be with us in the 97th Congress, the Senate is a better place for having known JOHN CULVER.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR CHURCH

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, it is with a great deal of regret I must bid farewell to the distinguished Senator from Idaho, FRANK CHURCH. I will miss him as a colleague from the West, and I will miss him also as a member of my party from the West. I was privileged to work with the Senator on a number of uniquely western problems and valued his wise counsel.

The State of Idaho has graced this body with a number of truly dynamic and creative Senators. Senator CHURCH continues that tradition of this remarkable State, assuming as he has the chairmanship of the prestigious Foreign Affairs Committee. He has handled that delicate and important assignment with a firm and steady hand. Never was this body or

the Government of the United States embarrassed by an action or statement from that committee while Senator CHURCH was its chairman. The Senator was a master of diplomacy and tact.

Senator CHURCH began his career at an early age. I have heard told that the Senator was from time to time mistaken for a page during his first months in this body, so young looking was he. I envy him that he has retained his boyish good looks over his more than 20 years of service. Seriously, this institution will not be the same without Senator CHURCH, and I personally will miss his friendship and good counsel. I wish him the best of everything and hope to have him join us again, perhaps in the future.●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN DURKIN

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I have a special feeling toward JOHN DURKIN as he leaves the Senate because of the tumultuous way in which he entered. As you will recall, his election was one of the closest in the history of this country and caused a full-scale review by the Senate Rules Committee, which I chaired at the time. After studying every aspect of this hotly disputed Senate contest, we determined that only the full Senate could fairly resolve the question of who won. The ultimate decision was to have another vote between Senator DURKIN and his opponent, Mr. Wyman. As history records, Senator DURKIN was triumphant and we have profited from his fierce Yankee independence over the past 6 years.

As a fellow member of the Senate Commerce Committee and in other venues, I grew to respect JOHN for his no-nonsense approach to problems and his outspokenness. I wish him and his family well in their future endeavors.●

TRIBUTE TO BIRCH BAYH

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, those of us who served for many years with BIRCH BAYH, knew him as a conscientious, fair minded Senator. I had the pleasure during my tenure as chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation to work closely with Senator BAYH on many issues affecting our Nation's transportation systems. As chairman of the Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee, he was a tough but fair voice on issues ranging from Amtrak to Conrail.

Senator BAYH is leaving us after a truly outstanding career during which he became a national leader on such issues as constitutional reform of our electoral system. He was a forthright and effective champion of the causes he believed in and we shall miss his voice in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR YOUNG

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I want to pay tribute to my good friend and colleague MILTON YOUNG.

It is sad to anticipate the 97th Congress without the good counsel of Senator YOUNG. The Senator has become an

institution in this body, giving it continuity. The Senate I have known has always been graced with his presence.

MILT YOUNG has been a steady, creative force on the Senate Appropriations Committee and the Senate Agriculture Committee. His expertise in these areas of jurisdiction will be missed and his absence from policy role in American agriculture, in particular, will be difficult to replace.

Mr. President, I join my many colleagues in wishing MILT YOUNG many years of contented and productive retirement. He certainly deserves the very best life has to offer.●

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE MCGOVERN

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, the U.S. Senate is losing many distinguished Members at the end of this Congress and one of the most distinguished and hard working is GEORGE MCGOVERN of South Dakota.

During his 22 years in the Congress, of which 4 were spent in the House, he earned the respect of his colleagues through hard work and a dedication to serving people. In addition to his service on the Hill, he served as the Special Assistant to President Kennedy as Director of Food for Peace. In all his dealings he has exhibited a special concern for the elderly, the disenfranchised, the downtrodden. In fact, in 1968 when he ran for President the New York Times summed up his interests as being agriculture, food, farmers and his fellow man. That is a testimonial from a prestigious newspaper that is hard to top.

In my 22 years in the Senate I can honestly say I have never seen any Senator work harder or be more effective. As a friend and colleague we shall all miss him, and I hope we have not seen the last of him.●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN CULVER

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, the U.S. Senate is losing many distinguished Members at the end of this Congress and one of the most distinguished and hard working is JOHN C. CULVER of Iowa.

During his 16 years in the Congress, 6 of which were spent in the Senate, he earned a respected reputation as a formidable debater and champion of the elderly, the poor and the downtrodden. In short, he championed people—a rather commendable attribute.

It was my privilege to observe him at close range in the Senate Armed Services Committee where he chaired the Research and Development Subcommittee. He has the rare ability to cut through issues with cold logic. The most complex problems became commonplace after his detailed questioning of a witness.

In my 22 years in the Senate I can honestly say I have never seen any Senator as vigorous, as effective, or as dedicated. As a friend and a colleague we shall all miss his quick wit, his enthusiasm and his competence. I hope we have not seen the last of him.●

TRIBUTE TO HENRY BELLMON

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to add my tribute to the many paid to our colleague Senator HENRY BELLMON. It has been one of the most gratifying experiences of my service in the Senate to work with Senator BELLMON and to claim him as a friend.

The Senate will lose a true champion of fiscal responsibility when HENRY retires. More important, however, the Senate will lose a voice of reason, moderation, and persuasion without equal. No one can accomplish more with a quieter voice than HENRY BELLMON. His has always been a voice of quiet logic and persuasion. HENRY BELLMON's vision has always been clear and his homework always completed.

The budget process, upon which desperately needed fiscal reform and responsibility rests, is in large measure the product of Senator BELLMON's tireless efforts. Long after we are all departed to other pursuits, the budget process will remain as a tribute to the Senator from Oklahoma.

I will miss Senator BELLMON's gentle voice, his wit, his wisdom and his friendship. He has served his State and Nation well. His contributions to the legislative process will be missed but the Senator has surely earned the retirement he now begins.●

TRIBUTE TO WARREN MAGNUSON

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I ask myself what I might add in tribute to the stature and legend of WARREN MAGNUSON. When MAGGIE first came to this body in 1944 I was a major in the Army Air Force just returning to my unit after escaping from behind enemy lines in Holland. It was another 15 years before I joined this distinguished body. And now after serving with MAGGIE for 22 years it is indeed a sad time to bid adieu to my friend and colleague.

WARREN MAGNUSON must be remembered for much more than his tenure. He has served with distinction and wisdom. Further, he has brought panache and a becoming forthrightness to his position and has worn his awesome influence lightly. Perhaps, as a Senator who has "seen it all" through the administrations of eight Presidents, the need for trappings of office became less significant, but MAGGIE has always been approachable.

MAGGIE has been the champion of this Nation's health research program and strongly supported protection of equal opportunity, the environment, and consumers. The National Institutes of Health have made great strides in health protection and Senator MAGNUSON has been their indefatigable champion. It is fitting, indeed, that the NIH Clinical Center will be named for the Senator.

In addition, the people of the State of Washington have benefited in direct and dramatic ways from the long service of Senator MAGNUSON. He has been alert to provide for growth and development of his State which has greatly benefited its citizens and the economy of the whole region.

I count it a high honor to have worked with Senator MAGNUSON over the years we have served together and am privileged to call him a friend. His many achievements will remain as a tribute as MAGGIE enjoys his well-earned retirement.●

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT MORGAN

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, ROBERT MORGAN was a hard working, conscientious Senator who served his State and the Nation well. I had the pleasure of working with Senator MORGAN on the Armed Services Committee and was always impressed by his diligence and preparation. He displayed a keen mind and a firm grasp of our Nation's defense needs. There was never a more staunch advocate of national security than BOB MORGAN and his support on the difficult defense issues we face in the future will be missed.●

TRIBUTE TO JACOB JAVITS

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, of the many things I found hard to believe about the 1980 Senate elections, one of the strangest was the decision of the people of New York to end the career of JAKE JAVITS. Surely there has been no more effective representative of his State and Nation in this body than Senator JAVITS. His intelligence, diligence, and integrity were beacons that guided all of us through a multitude of issues over many years.

That familiar blue Mustang parked outside the Senate wing of the Capitol was a symbol of Senator JAVITS' unquenching love for this body. He seemed to be always here, offering his insight on issues ranging from health policy to foreign affairs. He was criticized as one of the more frequent globetrotters in the Senate, but those narrowminded critics should have known that his great energy and thirst for knowledge could never be satisfied by staying at home.

I am sorry that ill health played a role in Senator JAVITS' defeat, but I have more confidence in his strength and endurance than the voters of New York apparently do. I look for him to assume a position of prestige and leadership in the national arena and know the country will be better off when he does.●

TRIBUTE TO GAYLORD NELSON

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, it is with sadness that I add these few words to the many already uttered in tribute of GAYLORD NELSON. It has been noted that election results do not always reflect whether or not a person has served well in office and that is demonstrably true in the case of Senator NELSON. Intelligent, loyal, persevering, hard working, honest—these are all his characteristics and are attributes that any public servant would be proud to claim. Yet, the fortunes of political life find him leaving the Senate after 18 years of exemplary service.

One does not worry about the future of a person like GAYLORD NELSON, because

his qualities will always make him stand out. But the future of the Senate without him is not so encouraging.●

TRIBUTE TO DICK STONE

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, it is not an easy thing to build a notable record in this body in just one term, but in many ways DICK STONE, the distinguished Senator from Florida, did just that.

We all know him as a staunch defender of Israel as a bulwark of democracy in the Middle East. He and I were allies in that cause and it is no exaggeration to describe him as a Senate leader on pro-Israeli issues.

But his expertise extended beyond the Middle East, to foreign agricultural policy, to gasohol development, and to refugee settlement. In each of these areas he impressed his colleagues with his knowledge and judgment. He was a hard-working and effective legislator and I congratulate him on his fine record as a Member of this body.●

TRIBUTE TO HERMAN TALMADGE

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, traditions are being shattered almost daily in these tumultuous times, so I guess it is no shock that the tradition represented by HERMAN TALMADGE's Senate service should likewise be broken. But let no one mistake the fact that he was an individual, a singular character who made his mark on this body as distinctly as any of his colorful counterparts from the South.

As much as I admired Senator TALMADGE for his work on behalf of American agriculture, my admiration was increased during his last years as he fought against a sea of enemies. He never gave in to the many personal and professional misfortunes which befell him and went down fighting to the last. That his fight was unsuccessful was due to no fault of his own and the record of his courage and tenacity will outlive the election results.

I wish him well in the future and make no revelation by saying the Senate will be diminished without his presence.●

TRIBUTE TO DONALD STEWART

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, in the 2 years he served as a successor to the departed Jim Allen, I did not have the opportunity to know DONALD STEWART well. It is unfortunate that the conditions under which he assumed office, which forced him into a reelection effort less than 2 years later, prevented him from serving longer. For in my brief acquaintanceship, I found him to be an outstanding individual with many qualities to offer the people of Alabama and the Nation. I wish him well as he leaves the Senate and feel confident that he will continue the fine record of public service he had compiled before coming here in 1978.●

TRIBUTE TO ADLAI STEVENSON

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, it is a difficult task to say goodbye to ADLAI

STEVENSON, both because of his individual qualities and because of what his name represents to the Democratic Party. I was a city attorney in Las Vegas during one of his father's Presidential campaigns and have spent my entire political career imbued with the legacy of Stevensonian politics.

Senator STEVENSON was that rare Member of this body who was not known for the amount of verbiage he contributed to the public record. But when he spoke, others listened and his was a voice always accorded respect by his colleagues. I will never forget his staunch support of the difficult issue of truck deregulation when it was before the Senate Commerce Committee. All of us were under severe pressure during consideration of that measure, but I never doubted Senator STEVENSON's position for a moment and he never failed to speak forcefully at key moments.

On another difficult issue that brought us together, reorganization of Senate committees, he was similarly unwavering. It seemed to be his lot to draw the difficult assignments that no one else wanted—such as chairmanship of the Senate Ethics Committee—but it is to his credit that no one ever complained about his handling of these matters when they fell to him.

Senator STEVENSON accomplished much on the Commerce Committee and in his other Senate endeavors and it is an understatement to say he would have accomplished much more had he chosen to stay here longer. I can only hope that we have not heard the last of ADLAI STEVENSON as the Democratic Party begins a search for renewed national unity.●

TRIBUTE TO ABE RIBICOFF

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, it will not seem like the same Senate without the wisdom and counsel of ABE RIBICOFF to call upon. As a former Congressman, Governor, and Cabinet Secretary before he came to the Senate, ABE brought a wealth of experience and judgment with him.

Although we did not work together as committee members, I looked to him for leadership on many issues. His insight and integrity were obvious to all of us who had the pleasure to serve with him, and his position will not easily be filled.●

TRIBUTE TO MIKE GRAVEL

● Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, in MIKE GRAVEL the Senate had a true maverick. Although not a breed appreciated by everyone, it is one I, as a resident of a State where mavericks are respected, had a fondness for.

This would be an awfully dull place if it were not for the MIKE GRAVELS who are not afraid to ruffle a few feathers to get things done as they see fit. It may be that his disinclination to go along with the pack was the trait that cost him reelection, but at least he can say he never changed his ways to suit the passions of the moment. That is a greater testimonial to his character than many of the platitudes that will be said about departing colleagues. He will be missed.●

J. STANLEY KIMMITT

● Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, as this Congress draws to a close, I want to pay tribute to the splendid work which has been done over the years by the outgoing Secretary of the Senate, Stanley Kimmitt.

When Stan Kimmitt first came to the Senate in 1966, he already had completed a distinguished career in the U.S. Army, reaching the rank of colonel. Since that time, he has served the Senate with the diligence and dedication which are part of his character, and the Senate has been the better for it.

Born and raised in the ranch country of Montana, he entered the Army as a young man and quickly rose to distinction. During his career, which included several significant commands, he was awarded the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star-V with a three-oak-leaf cluster.

At the conclusion of his years in uniform, he determined to continue his public service here in the Senate, working closely with his fellow Montanan, the distinguished former majority leader, Senator Mike Mansfield.

Four years ago he assumed the duties of Secretary of the Senate, and in that post he has consistently displayed an unflinching courtesy, a great talent for organization and a total dedication to duty.

As Stan Kimmitt prepares to turn over the duties of his office, I want to take this occasion to join my colleagues in saluting him and wishing Stan and his fine family all of the best in life in the years ahead.●

REMEMBERING JAMES C. KELLOGG III

● Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, all of New Jersey mourns the sudden passing of one of its finest citizens and I am saddened at the loss of someone I am proud to have known as a friend.

James C. Kellogg III was a leader in the business community as a senior partner of Spear, Leeds, & Kellogg. Jim became, at age 21, the youngest member of the New York Stock Exchange and rose to chairman of its board of governors in 1956. He also served as president of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, the forerunner of the Securities Industry Association.

As active as he was in the business community, he will be even more remembered for his devotion to public service. For 25 years Jim served on the board of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, including a term as its chairman from 1968 to 1974. Most recently he chaired the Port Authority's port planning committee where his vision of New Jersey's future guided innovative port development plans. He also served on the board of PATH.

Jim Kellogg's special insights also guided the operations of City Federal Savings and Loan Association of Elizabeth and City Financial Corp. of Somerset in New Jersey as a member of their boards of directors and he served the latter as chairman. He also served on the board of New York City's East River Savings Bank.

Health care held a special interest for Jim. He established the J. C. Kellogg Foundation which has provided many deserving students with financing for their medical education. He also served as a trustee of Point Pleasant Hospital, an honorary trustee of New Jersey's Childrens Specialized Hospital and New York's Hospital for Special Surgery.

He will be missed by his wife, Elizabeth, his outstanding four sons, Jim, Peter, Richard, and Morris, and by the many whose lives were touched by his.●

TRIBUTE TO FRANK NORDY HOFFMANN

● Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, during my first 2 years in the Senate, Nordy Hoffmann has provided me with invaluable assistance in carrying out my responsibilities as a U.S. Senator. I know my colleagues have equally benefited from his dedication to the tradition of the Senate and his diligent approach to its efficient operation. His innovative ideas and gracious manner have enhanced the administration of the support activities of this institution.

His constant availability and willingness to offer advice has been a great source of strength to me and my staff. Nordy has increased my understanding of the legislative and administrative aspects of the Senate and made my first years in the Senate memorable and pleasant ones.

As Nordy Hoffmann embarks on a new career in the private sector, I am sure his accomplishments will be as significant as they were here in the Senate. I would like to wish him every success in this endeavor. He will be sadly missed.●

TRIBUTE TO MURRAY ZWEBEN

● Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, while there are many staff members who are important to each of us as individual Members, there are few who are as important to the body collectively as our Parliamentarian, Murray Zweben.

He has served this body diligently since 1956 and has risen from Second Assistant Parliamentarian in 1963 to Parliamentarian in 1975.

As a freshman Senator who has filled a substantial number of hours in the last 2 years presiding over this body, Murray has offered special help and guidance. Both he and his predecessor, Dr. Floyd Riddick, have also given generously of their time to me to explain the intricacies of the Senate rules and procedures.

As the 96th Congress comes to a close I would like to express my personal thanks to him for his patience and generous assistance during the past 2 years.●

TRIBUTE TO J. STANLEY KIMMITT

● Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I wish to offer my sincere thanks and appreciation to Stan Kimmitt, not only for the professional and efficient manner in which he has served the Senate as its chief administrative officer, but for his assistance to me as a junior Senator.

Stan has served this body with distinction since 1965, first as administrative assistant to majority leader Mike Mansfield, then as secretary for the majority of the Senate, and for the last two Congresses as Secretary of the Senate.

Prior to his service to the Senate, Stan had an outstanding career in the U.S. Army where he was decorated with both the Silver and Bronze Stars.

The administration of the Senate floor and all of its support services is a major undertaking. Stan Kimmitt has truly "managed" that system efficiently and with great consideration for each of the Members of the Senate. For his assistance to me—and to all of us—I thank him.●

THE JOB OF BATH IRON WORKS

● Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, development of a strong national defense posture requires a sound working relationship among the various components of the military community. We need quality personnel, good planning, and the best possible equipment.

The services need to know that they will be supplied with the material they need, when they need it. And they need to know that the equipment being delivered by defense contractors will do the job it is being relied on to accomplish.

One contractor stands out above the rest in meeting these criteria. That contractor is, I am proud to say, a Maine firm, Bath Iron Works.

The Christian Science Monitor, in its December 9 edition, had an article about Bath Iron Works. The article, "Bringing a Ship to Life," captured the qualities of competence, enthusiasm, and hard work which have made BIW a paragon in its field. One paragraph, in particular, tells the impressive Bath story:

Pride of shipbuilding has been Maine's heritage for 300 years. It accounts for the storied quality built into the ships Bath Iron Works produces. Combined with expert management, it explains why this yard, which dates back to 1833, is turning out these FFGs—"fast frigate guided"—3 months in advance of schedule, below the agreed-upon price even with inflation, and without one financial claim against the United States government. So far, the savings to the U.S. Navy from these early deliveries are big enough to buy a good portion of another FFG. Shipbuilders from all over the free world keep coming here to find out how Bath does it.

So that my colleagues have a better understanding of "how Bath does it," I ask that the full article be printed following this statement.

The article reads as follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 9, 1980]

BRINGING A SHIP TO LIFE (By Emilie Tavel Livezey)

BATH, MAINE.—On any day that the famous Bath Iron Works sends a new warship down to the sea for trials, the air in this shipyard on the Kennebec River is electric with excitement. It's the acid test of every wire and weld, every bolt and bulkhead that has gone into her.

But on a cold, crystal morning following the season's especially beautiful first snowfall, standing at sunup on the still unshoveled deck of a guided missile frigate as she

slips her moorings and sweeps downstream, the feeling on board among the several hundred men and a few women who helped build her is sheer exhilaration.

Pride of shipbuilding has been Maine's heritage for 300 years. It accounts for the storied quality built into the ships Bath Iron Works produces. Combined with expert management, it explains why this yard, which dates back to 1833, is turning out these FFGs—"fast frigate guided"—three months in advance of schedule, below the agreed-upon price even with inflation, and without one financial claim against the United States government. So far, the savings to the US Navy from these early deliveries are big enough to buy a good portion of another FFG. Shipbuilders from all over the free world keep coming here to find out how Bath does it.

The USS *Clifton Sprague* is one of a completely new class of 54 ships being built for the Navy here in Bath and at Todd Shipyards' two yards on the West Coast to replace with something far better the redoubtable old destroyers from World War II that are now being phased out of service.

The sophisticated *Sprague*, computerized and bristling with automated weaponry, is the sixth of the new breed to be completed by Bath, with a dozen more to be built here under the present contract. On this brilliant winter day when she is to be put through her paces, the view from her fantail is spectacular.

As sunshine breaks over the high hills that hedge this river, the freshly fallen snow glints from every rock and evergreen. As we run the 12 miles down to the mouth of the Kennebec, the twisting channel snakes us past plateaus crowned with handsome farmhouses. It squeaks us through passages so tight we could knock off a front porch if we aren't careful. It carries us past white spired churches and old frame lighthouses, until at the mouth we pass Fort Popham, a deserted granite landmark. Nearby, the Popham Colony built the first merchant ship in North America 13 years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. Then they sailed right back to England. One Maine winter was quite enough.

All this is more than just history and striking scenery. It's Maine's magnet that draws even overqualified college professors, schoolteachers, and other highly educated people to become well-paid welders, pipefitters, and such for BIW.

As a huge flock of black elderdown ducks flutters across our bow, our land legs feel the first long ocean swells and we enter the open sea.

Incredible as it sounds, a watch has been set on the bridge of this 445-foot, 3,700-ton man-of-war to look out for lobster pot markers. Port Captain William L. Rich, a reserve naval officer in command of the ship today, explains with a grin that you can get into a mess of legal snarls if you tangle with lobster pot lines.

So we're heading 20 miles out, clear of fishermen's boats and floats, where we'll run up and down the coast all day and half the night pushing the *Sprague* to her limits, testing her seaworthiness and ability to perform to Navy specifications.

These are called shipbuilder's trials. At considerable expense, Bath Iron Works conducts its own dress rehearsal tests to prove to itself and Navy representatives on board that all the complex mechanism and electronic wizardry on what has been called "the Stradivarius of destroyers" works correctly on command. Before taking custody of the ship, the Navy will conduct independent ("preliminary acceptance") sea trials of its own to make sure taxpayers are getting their money's worth.

In today's tests, the *Sprague* is firing only dummy weapons from the completely unmanned missile launcher on its bow and

antiaircraft gun on top of the ship's superstructure. The Navy's own climactic test, reserved alone for the lead ship of this class, the USS *Oliver Hazard Perry*, also Bath built, was a baptism by real fire to simulate a near miss. Called an "underwater shock test," it was a series of remotely detonated large explosions with live ammunition which came closer and closer until the final bang occurred right alongside the *Perry*, which had her full crew on board.

The ship's ability to wage war after these explosions was not seriously impaired. Navy spokesmen termed the test "immensely successful," especially when compared to that of other ships of different classes.

The game plan for today is for a BIW-hired plane and helicopter to rendezvous with the *Sprague* at sea so that its radar can track them, and its gunnery personnel in the ship's combat information center can test the accuracy of the weapons systems.

The empty missile launcher stands bolt upright, as rigid as a tin soldier. The helicopter comes into view. Before you can bat an eyelash, a blue missile shoots up into place in the launcher and points skyward. "If it's blue," I'm assured, "it's not real." Suddenly the launcher gives the missile a jerk, yanks it into firing position and aims it to starboard, over the bow to port, then, oohh! straight over us in the pilothouse. Blue or not, at that moment it looked very real indeed.

Then just as instantly as it had appeared, it vanished, dropping down into one of the two revolving circular magazines where 40 missiles are stored, standing on end with their pointed warheads upright like sharpened pencils in a box.

"The best thing about the fire power on this ship is not how much there is of it, but the speed with which it can react to an incoming threat," US Navy Commander Andrew J. Combe observes. He is scheduled to take command of the next FFG to come down the BIW skids.

"That's all tied up in the fire-control system which can detect a target, track it, generate the proper fire-control solution, and determine the right direction in which to shoot the gun or missile in order to intercept the target at the weapon's maximum range, that is, as far away as possible from the ship. That's a very advanced system. Fast reaction is the name of the game. We can react in a hurry to any threat. We have a lot of electronics to aid us in that process." He says the *Sprague* is "much more responsive than any other ship I've ever seen."

The control console on the bridge of an FFG is at least as complex as that of a Boeing 747 jet. As gunnery and missile practice continues, Captain Rich explains what the amazing array of dials, switches, knobs, and lights mean.

"Push that button," he orders this reporter.

With a mental, "Aye aye, sir," this writer becomes the first woman in US naval history ever to activate all 12 of an FFG's windshield wipers. (Women are not permitted by law to serve on the Navy's combat ships). The place goes crazy with flip-flopping blades and shooting sprays of water until the knife edge of the 180-degree far horizon springs back into view.

"You're combat ready now," one wise-cracker quips.

Unlike the grueling sailing vessels of the past, where sailors hung onto yardarms with their eyelashes, this is a ship for which men of iron need not apply. Fingertip steering has gone to sea.

Conspicuously absent from this late 20th-century pilot-house is the traditional 36-inch mahogany helm. Replacing it is an absurd little three-inch-diameter wheel on the console that any four-year-old could easily twist. The helmsman on duty today is guiding this powerful vessel with the thumb and third finger of his right hand.

And do our eyes deceive us or do we really see seat belts on the two bolted-to-the-floor swivel chairs before the console? They're there, all right. And when the *Sprague* begins going through her handspings—quick reversal astern from full speed ahead, quick reversal ahead from full speed astern, each in less than a minute—we can see and feel why.

When the *Sprague* is at full power ahead, it can come silently to a rapid halt within three of its own lengths. Though hardly a fair comparison, it takes an aircraft carrier three miles to stop dead in the water. The *Sprague* and her sister ships can circle so sharply they can turn within their own length.

What gives an FFG its incredible speed of response and ease of operation compared with the old destroyers are its aviation-type engines. Replacing the steam boilers, turbines, and miles of hot piping that turned engine rooms into an inferno are two General Electric LM 2500 gas turbine engines, similar to those in Boeing 747 and McDonnell Douglas DC-10 jets, that have been adapted to marine use and consume a refined distillate of diesel oil similar to that used for heating homes.

The old destroyers were remarkably maneuverable, as much so as these new ships. But they took forever to get under way. If a captain wanted to shove off at 8 in the morning, the boiler crew had to start warming up the pipes at 4 a.m. These new engines are ready to roll in 10 minutes—a giant advantage in case of emergencies.

The new engines, which produce about 20,000 horsepower each, can be operated singly or in tandem. If one fails, the other can carry on. If either needs to be repaired, it can be disconnected and plucked from the bowels of the ship by a tender's crane and another engine slipped into its place. This can be done in 24 hours. Overhauls on the old steam-driven destroyers put the ships out of commission for weeks on end.

Gas turbine engines also occupy much less space than steam engines, thus saving on cost of ship construction.

With each engine enveloped in its own soundproofed module, they purr along with such relative quiet that what used to be the noisy boiler rooms of the old destroyers, which had two propeller shafts and two boilers manned by 20 men, have disappeared. In their place is a cool, quiet, immaculate, livable central control station (CCS) that looks more like an office than a ship's engine room, and which can be operated with no more than two to four people. This model comes with mint green walls, daffodil-yellow light fixtures, and mouse-gray floors.

And why not, asks William Lowell, also a reserve naval officer, a graduate of the Maine Maritime Academy, and chief engineer of BIW's shipyard in charge of the CCS for these trials.

"This is the new Navy!" he exclaims. "Do you realize that 365 days of the year for probably the next 25 to 30 years this space is going to be manned? Good surroundings are conducive to good performance."

There are no windows in this small room aft of the engines and one level below the main deck. But it's loaded with consoles that give an exact mental picture at any given moment of everything that is happening on board pertaining to operation of this self-sufficient floating community.

One console regulates the speed of the engines on command from the bridge. Another controls generation of the ship's electrical power. A third governs distillation of the seawater to make it potable, maintains water pressure for fighting fires, and operates the ship's nonpolluting sewage system.

"Picture this as an information center," Mr. Lowell suggests. "Thousands of pieces of information from sensors all over the ship are being constantly fed to us, and we are monitoring that information.

"I'm getting temperatures, pressures, speeds. If a tank of oil begins to get empty or a tank of water begins to fill up, I know about it instantly. We know what our consumption of fuel and electricity is.

"If any of that information shows there is an abnormal condition, we get audible alarms. A siren or bells give us warning. And a flashing red light shows us where the problem is."

For example, he says, "We have a room for keeping food frozen. I want to know how cold it is in there. I don't want to thaw the meat. What if that broke down and I wasn't there watching it? I'd starve the whole ship. I can dial 830 on our digital computer and it tells me that we have 3 degrees F. in the freeze box. I'm pretty happy with that. But I don't really have to do that. If the temperature started going up, this light would flash on and tell me I was in trouble. Then I'd take a man here and say, 'Go take a look at the meat box.'"

On one side of the central control station is a computer printer. "Every hour, whether we want it or not," Mr. Lowell says, "it churns out about 1,000 pieces of information, a printed record of everything the ship is doing."

It's the centralization of all these vital functions that makes the FFGs more efficient than the old destroyers. The latter had gauges and warning signals, too, but they were scattered around the ship at the site of each individual piece of equipment. Hence many more men were needed to monitor the large number of systems such a warship includes.

For the helicopter and weapons tests, we needed 25 knots. Now that they are completed, what we are doing is slowly building up our engine power to 40,000 hp. "This becomes very important to us," Chief Engineer Lowell explains, "because we are really bringing the ship alive for the very first time, and it is a very difficult task. There are a lot of things to watch. A lot of gremlins can sneak into different systems. And we've got to get up to more than 30 knots." How much more is the Navy's secret.

In addition to her aviation-style engines, what gives the *Sprague* her great responsiveness is her variable pitch propeller. The old destroyers had fixed propeller blades attached to their drive shafts. To go forward, the propeller was turned in one direction. To thrust the ship astern, the turbines and shafts had to come to a full stop. Then the shafts had to be turned in the reverse direction.

The new FFGs have only one drive shaft, but it is the largest on any single propeller ship in the Navy. It's about 160 feet long and 14 inches in diameter and has blades that turn separately from the hub so that whether the ship is moving forward or backward, its propeller shaft continues to turn in the same direction. To change the ship's direction, all the central control station has to do is reverse the pitch of the blades.

"Up to 15 knots," explains Captain Rich, "to increase the speed of the ship, we change the angle of the blade. The blade cuts deeper into the water just like cutting into a piece of wood with a bit and screw. You just change the angle of the blade. It digs deeper and the ship goes faster. From 15 knots and up, the engines' rpms [revolutions per minute] have to be increased to make the ship go faster."

Standing today at the propulsion console, I wonder if the small black handle on the throttle would fit neatly into the hand of, say, a Wellesley, Mass., housewife. So I stretch forth my right hand, grasp it, and sure enough, it does. To say that reaction to this move is panic might be too strong a term. Still, there is much sucking in of breath in the crowded CCS, and Mr. Lowell blurts out: "No, no! Don't touch! You'll slow the ship down!"

He swiftly regains his composure—as I remove my hand from the controls—and con-

tinues: "Right now we are commanding 15 knots and we are getting 15 knots. But we don't even need oral communications from the captain. When he flips the black needle on a dial on the bridge, the corresponding dial down here shows that. We acknowledge the signal by flipping the red needle under the black one to show him we are in agreement. There's an awful lot of interplay of electronics here. Now you wait a minute," he adds, "and I'll let you move that throttle."

For a few towering moments, this reporter is in supreme control of the Sprague's propulsion, effortlessly edging her speed up and down at Mr. Lowell's bidding. It is more fun than driving a car, even if I can't see where we're going, and a lot easier.

We have a light sea going today. And as the ship moves faster through the water, we begin hitting four- and five-foot waves. The ship wants to work a little, and even here in our cocoon we can feel the motion of the accelerated speed.

"We are looking at a marvelous collection of shipbuilders here," Mr. Lowell remarks, looking around him at the BIW personnel on board. "My job is easy because of all the talent that stands behind us in the shipyard. We are blessed with good people. They have good attitudes, real positive-type thinking, and pride of workmanship. It is very refreshing to see people who care, who try hard."

BIW is cranking out these guided missile frigates at the rate of one every three months, or four a year. Together with another four coming out of Todd's two yards every 12 months, that's about half the number of all ships being built this year.

Until recently, Bath's proclivity for finishing ahead of schedule meant it was turning out vessels faster than the Navy could provide the highly skilled crews required to man them. But Washington has learned to live with this problem, a far more welcome one than the trouble it is having with the first of its Trident missile submarines at Groton, Conn., which is two years behind schedule and \$200 million over original estimates.

By eliminating nonessential elements of its 19-month training program, the Navy is managing to keep crew arrivals in step with frigate deliveries. The cream of its officers as well as its new recruits are being assigned to these fast ships.

"The crews who report for duty aboard these ships are of the highest quality," reports US Navy Capt. Charles L. Mull, supervisor of shipbuilding, conversion, and repair at Bath Iron Works. "They are extremely interested in what they are doing, are motivated and anxious to learn everything possible about their jobs."

Captain Mull's staff of nearly 200 civil service personnel are resident at the BIW. They keep a constant watch over the shoulders of Bath builders to assure that quality remains high. A spirit of mutual respect and teamwork between Bath and Navy personnel aids in solving engineering problems as they arise.

The first FFG ship cost \$92 million. Aside from the fact that this price included many nonrecurring costs, including design costs, the speed with which Bath turned out the first "flight of ships" in this new class cut the cost to \$52 million each in 1975 dollars. Even with inflation about 10 percent a year, the price Bath is now asking for these warships is about \$70 million. But by the time the Navy finishes fitting out an FFG with electronic and weaponry systems, the overall cost climbs to \$200 million.

THE GREAT TECHNOLOGY GIVEAWAY

● Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, the lack of adequate controls on the sale of high technology to the Soviet Union is of great

concern to me. In September of this year, Senator JACKSON and I held hearings on S. 2606, legislation that would establish an Office of Strategic Trade. The objective of this bill is to remove the authority for export licensing from the Commerce Department, where there is a conflict between the goals of trade promotion and the restriction of trade that is detrimental to our national security.

I was disturbed to hear that the Carter administration, which suspended high-technology sales to the Soviet Union as a result of the invasion of Afghanistan, plans to resume previous levels of sales if the Soviets withdraw.

I encourage the new administration to recognize the seriousness of this problem, and I look forward to examining appropriate solutions during the coming year.

Mr. President, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a recent article which appeared in the Washington Star, entitled "The Great Technology Giveaway," by Arnaud de Borchgrave and Michael Ledeen, and ask that it be printed in full in the RECORD.

The article reads as follows:

THE GREAT TECHNOLOGY GIVEAWAY (By Arnaud de Borchgrave and Michael Ledeen)

For nearly two decades, the West has been financing two separate defense budgets—its own, and a steadily increasing part of the Soviet bloc's.

Some of President-elect Ronald Reagan's closest advisers insist that the new administration take the lead in establishing more stringent controls on the flow of information and advanced technology to the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries. But even though Reagan's counterparts throughout NATO and Japan agree with the diagnosis, they will be reluctant to reduce high-technology trading with the communist nations.

In one of his most oft-quoted remarks, Lenin predicted that the capitalist countries would some day provide the Soviet Union the rope with which it would hang the West. And today, in the words of Senator Henry Jackson, "Our export control system is a sham. The United States and its allies have been selling the rope to the Soviets. What we haven't sold, we have been giving away in educational, governmental, and technical exchange programs. What we haven't sold or given away, they have been stealing."

In the last 10 years alone, Western countries have sold the Soviets \$50 billion worth of goods, including machine tools, power lines, sophisticated technology that has gone into missiles and tanks; command, control and communications systems; spy satellites and radar. The Russians have also been able to purchase "turnkey" factories, designed and built by Western companies and financed with Western credits, that produce part of their military stockpile.

Restraints on Western shipments to the Soviets have weakened markedly in recent years. In part, this is because the persons and institutions that are supposed to regulate this traffic are generally ill-equipped to judge the possible impact of technology transfer, in part, because of a blind faith in the virtues of East-West trade.

Last year, for example, Datasaab of Sweden sold the Soviet Union an air traffic control system that is able to detect any kind of airborne object (even if there is no radio signal), and can determine if the object is a hostile aircraft or missile. The Datasaab system can calculate the flight path of the object, and predict its location at a specific moment in the future. In short, the "air

traffic control system" sold to the Soviet Union has characteristics uniquely suited to military purposes. This Swedish system—destined for Moscow airport—contains American integrated circuitry and was sent to Moscow with American approval; though some Pentagon officials expressed concern.

In 1972 the U.S. government approved the sale of 164 Bryant Centalign-B grinders to the Soviet Union. These machines manufacture tiny ball bearings to remarkably precise specifications—one 25-millionth of an inch. Such ball bearings are indispensable for advanced missile guidance systems. The Russians had first requested the Bryant system in 1960, and the Elenhower administration approved the sale. President Kennedy's experts concurred the following year, but Kennedy cancelled the sale after a congressional investigation highlighted the enormous military potential of the technology. One expert told the Senate that, "Our manufacture of these small devices is no secret—but the capability to do it well and economically has taken years to develop and should not be sold to a potential adversary . . . The situation is not one of selling our adversary a club, but machines which help to produce better clubs faster and cheaper."

Then years later, the Russians finally obtained approval from the Nixon administration, on grounds that the Bryant technology could allegedly be duplicated by other countries, such as Switzerland. (This crucial decision was arrived at following a 24-hour round trip to Switzerland by American technicians.)

The \$20 million deal was a bonanza for the Soviets, for it enabled them to produce a new generation of highly accurate ICBMs. The United States now faces the possibility of having to spend tens of billions of dollars to defend its own land-base missiles against this new Soviet threat. "It is hard to believe," Lawrence Brady (former deputy director of the Office of Export Administration) told a Senate committee, "that machines comparable in quality and scale of production could have been acquired elsewhere, when the Soviets waited 11 years for Bryant to obtain an export license."

TRUCKS FOR AFGHANISTAN

In both of these cases, it might have been argued that American officials simply failed to see the military potential of the sales to the Soviets. But even when the military implications have been all too clear, the American government—like those of other Western countries—has failed to move. In 1977, for example, the Americans learned that many missile launchers were being produced at the Zil truck factory in Moscow, and that thousands of Zil trucks were being sent to military camps. Earlier, the Zil-131 truck was used in Vietnam to move material down the Ho Chi Minh trail. Yet the United States continued to license sales of computers, computer parts and even a laser system for use by Zil at both its truck factory and its laboratory in Moscow. At the same time, American experts were able to establish that trucks from the massive American-built Kama River project were being used for military purposes, and here again there was no action to stop licenses for further support. American participation in the Kama River project was suspended when Kama trucks were found involved in the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

A BRAIN-DAMAGED SPIDER

The Kama and Zil cases showed the failures of one of the major theories of detente—that the Soviet Union would become enmeshed in a network of agreements and interlocking interests with the West. Instead, in Senator Jackson's words, the Carter administration "behaved like a brain-damaged spider caught in its own web, unable to extricate itself."

Other Western countries have behaved with similar lack of sensitivity. The West Germans exported computer-controlled, multiple performance machines to treat titanium—thus facilitating the development of the most modern generation of Soviet missiles and the new monster submarine that is almost twice the size of the American Trident. And when the United States tightened export controls after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the French announced plans to have their leading steel manufacturer, Creusot-Loire, build a \$350 million electric steel plant in the Soviet Union. This so enraged the Americans that Creusot-Loire steel alloys with more than 2.5 per cent nickel have been banned in the United States (on the grounds that the nickel comes from Cuba, still subject to a general American embargo).

WHO BENEFITS MORE?

The rationale for the Western contribution to Soviet technology has been explained by Fiat's chief, Giovanni Agnelli: "It is impossible to prove—with the exclusion of a few high-technology areas—that East-West trade adds more to Soviet power than it contributes to the well-being of the Western economies." Officials in most European ministries of foreign trade, and the U.S. Commerce Department, seem to agree. But many military experts tell quite a different story.

Dr. Miles Costick, president of the Washington-based Institute on Strategic Trade, testified that, "seldom, if ever, has a country been able, as the Soviet Union has, to persuade the countries against which most of its military buildup is directed to finance so much of such a buildup."

And a striking number of emigres and defectors from the Soviet bloc report that Western technology is crucial to the growth of Soviet power, to the long-term detriment of the West. Dr. Igor S. Giagolev, a senior research member of the Soviet Academy of Science until October 1976, when he was granted asylum in the United States, has said that, "Soviet society would be confronted with intolerable strains without all the assistance they have received from Western countries."

OPENNESS EXPLOITED

First of all, the Soviets exploit the notorious openness of the West—particularly in the detente period—to obtain the secrets of Western industry. For example, roughly 80 per cent of all requests to the American government under the Freedom of Information Act regard industrial and scientific information. Some of these requests come from the Soviet bloc. Various federal departments are deluged with requests regarding patents, manufacturing methods, and engineering designs, and they often have no way to check the true source of the requests. "When I think of the hundreds of bits of information I release each year," a top Pentagon official remarked, "I shudder to think about the overall picture the Russians are able to obtain of our activities."

Soviet experts attend Western scientific conferences, take highly specialized courses in Western universities, and have access to advanced research projects in Western laboratories. But Western researchers have no such opportunities in the Soviet Union. Indeed, a comparison of the research projects of the 45 graduate students and "young faculty" from the Soviet Union and the United States studying in each others' country in 1980 tells volumes about the advantages to the Soviets. Almost all the Soviet projects are highly technical in nature (including such subjects as "interaction of ions and plasma with solid surfaces," "automatic control as applied to space ships," and "principles of analog computer design," along with such interesting topics as "research on the U.S.-Middle East policymaking process using official U.S. and Israeli government docu-

ments"), while the American scholars in Russia are working on almost exclusively humanistic subjects like "Soviet Tort Law," "A Comparative Semantic Analysis of Verbal Aspect in Russian and Serbo-Croatian," and "Musical Genres in Russian Music."

"POTEMKIN COMPUTER"

In addition, of course, the Soviets use a panoply of techniques to stir up enthusiasm for East-West technology transfer. For example, in mid-1972 the Russians put on an exhibition of their latest computer hardware—the so-called RYAD series—in Moscow. According to Eugene Douglas, a top executive of the Memorex Corporation: "Much of the equipment was not operation ready. Some models were no more than empty shells, dummy machines displayed for effect." These "Potemkin computers" were intended to serve two purposes. First, they were meant to convince Western companies that there was—in the Soviets' own slogan—an "enormous untapped Soviet computer market." Second, they were meant to suggest that the Russians had made such great advances in computer technology that there no longer were national security grounds to deny them our own computer technology.

BUYING UP COMPANIES

The Russians have even begun to buy controlling interests in Western companies in such sensitive areas as electronics. One of these is Unitronix, located in Des Plaines, Illinois. Unitronix is partially owned by a Polish computer-electronics complex known as Unitra, and deals with some of the most advanced computer technology available in America today. According to sources in the Pentagon, companies like Unitronix can gain access to advanced technology that might well be denied for export.

There are now over 25 of these companies in the United States, a development that reportedly prompted a paper on the subject by the National Security Council this summer. When the NSC study was subjected to an inter-agency review, the Pentagon urged that the names of these companies be published so that everyone would know who they were. But the State Department suggested that the U.S. government refrain from interference, and stressed the importance of good overall relations with the Soviet Union. There is, of course, nothing illegal about this device of the Soviet bloc: American companies with foreign communist shareholders are permitted to do business just like any other American firm.

THE ENERGY-AID DEBATE

One of the basic themes of Soviet propaganda in favor of access to Western high technology is that such access could help the Russians develop their own energy supplies, thereby lessening the temptation to launch a military strike in the Persian Gulf. This has been one of the central themes in the debate over the so-called "Dresser deal."

In 1978 Dresser Industries of Dallas, a leading manufacturer of oil drilling equipment, obtained export licenses for a \$144 million "turnkey" project for a plant to manufacture oil drilling rock bits, and for a computer-controlled electron beam welder that could be used in manufacturing the bits. The licenses were approved by both the Commerce and Defense Departments, but Senator Jackson's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations challenged the Carter administration decision. In testimony before Jackson's Subcommittee in October 1978, Dr. J. Fred Bucy, chief executive officer of Texas Instruments, identified the central question: "There is no policy as to whether the United States considers it to be a good thing or a bad thing to help the Soviets develop their energy resources. Until that decision is made, it seems to me that we need to preserve the option, either to help them or not help. It is my personal feeling that if this drill bit factory

goes through, we have, in essence, given that option away."

The Carter administration postponed final approval of the Dresser deal for two years, and the matter was apparently resolved shortly after the presidential elections when National Security Adviser Brzezinski—speaking for the president—announced that the Dresser factory should not be built for the Soviets.

Carter's decision leaves the basic issue unresolved; President-elect Reagan will have to address the broader question of whether the West wishes to assist the Soviet energy program.

U.S. PLEADS "SPECIAL CASES"

There is an international organization for controlling exports to the Soviet bloc, known as COCOM—the Coordinating Committee—that includes Japan and all NATO countries except Iceland. COCOM lists certain technologies that cannot be sent to the Soviet bloc without the granting of an exemption. Prior to the Carter administration most of the exemptions were granted to West European countries. In recent years, however, the United States has accounted for more than 60 percent of the special cases, thus making it difficult for the United States to demand a tougher stand from the allies. While exports to the East account for only a small percentage of American foreign trade, they are far more significant to the Europeans.

A current issue is presented by West Germany's swap of technology for Soviet natural gas. The Soviets are attempting to involve most of Western Europe as part of the package which amounts to some \$12 billion. A group of Belgian banks is now negotiating with the Soviets for a \$1 billion line of credit, and the country's largest bank—the *Societe Generale*—has asked the Belgian government to guarantee the credit. The Soviets would use these credits to buy pipe and pipe-laying tractors of extraordinary size (currently under negotiation with the Caterpillar Corporation in Washington), and other equipment. Repayment would be in the form of Soviet natural gas.

If this package goes through, West Germany will eventually come to depend upon the Soviet Union for 30 percent of its natural gas, while the Soviets will have all the technology necessary to develop their own resources, and even to build a pipeline into the Persian Gulf area. This will make it more difficult for the new Reagan administration to convince America's allies of the urgency of strict controls over future technology transfers, for the Russians will have acquired considerable leverage over Western energy supplies.

The president-elect is known to favor a policy of linkage with the Soviets, and technology transfer is slated to play a major role in this policy. Reagan hopes to be able to reduce Soviet adventurism in the Third World by withholding sophisticated technology unless the Kremlin behaves acceptably.

But there can be no linkage without full cooperation by all members of COCOM; so technology transfer must be rated a potentially divisive issue for the new president. ●

TRIBUTE TO J. STANLEY KIMMITT

● Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, Stan Kimmitt, our departing Secretary of the Senate, is a fine man. We in the Senate were fortunate to have his services. The office he ran was efficient and courteous, and Stan Kimmitt himself led by his example those who made it so. It was a trademark of the Secretary of the Senate's office that all Senators were treated alike without partisan bias. ●

THE "LAMEDUCK" SESSION

● Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, the Senate of the United States has a great reputation as a classic debating arena and a responsible deliberative body. For the most part, that reputation has been earned and sustained by giants of American political intellect and by great historical issues settled in the peaceful combat of ideas and words.

Alas, Mr. President, the closing battle of the 96th Congress—the lameduck battle—while not perhaps destroying our reputation, surely took an enormous pillar from under it. It totters, and it should.

I refer to the Senate "victory" over the House and the restoration of the pay cap. Oh yes, Mr. President, I opposed a congressional pay raise at this time too, but not at the expense of three quarters of a billion dollars or more. How grown men can posture so is incomprehensible. In order to look heroic in the eyes of Americans, some gave forth in stern and self-sacrificing speeches with high principle oozing from every line. "The Senate prevailed. We won a great victory! The House capitulated!"

How shallow and how fraudulent. We won no victory, Mr. President. We bought affection and admiration we did not deserve with the tax dollars of Americans, indeed, those very same Americans deceived by the high-minded speeches.

How were they deceived? Quite simply, Mr. President. The Senate put up the pay raise as the only visible argument in contention. They captured the imagination of the press and the public alike. We were willing to risk bringing the Government to a halt to fend off those dastardly numbers in the House who sought to increase their compensation; and, in the 11th hour, we won.

For its noble victory the Senate gave up between 700 million and a billion dollars worth of savings contained in the resolution, and yes, we also gave up the postponement of certain vengeful regulations due to be implemented by the outgoing administration. Among these were new grazing regulations and relief for sand and gravel operators from the ill-advised mass application of MSHA's rules. These regulations and others will consume not only the time of the new Congress—time which should be spent dealing with the new programs of the incoming administration in rescuing an ailing economy and a defense machine in disarray—but will cost additional millions of dollars to hold hearings and publish revisions.

Mr. President, if the country wants relief from the mad dogs of Congress who seek to raise their own compensation, should they be asked to pay such a price? Nine hundred million dollars for us to appear brave and responsible is a price most citizens would deem too high.

Consider what the pay raise would have cost. Forty-two million dollars out of a budget in excess of \$630 billion. Consider too, that responsibly we are going to have to make adjustments, if not for ourselves, at least for the senior levels of Government service. If Government cannot attract and retain high-

ly qualified men and women, it will only get worse. How can anyone ask these people to leave civilian life in America's private sector and shoulder even for a short time the task of aiding a sick America if they are to be asked to make major financial sacrifices? The answer is obvious. We expect no such thing.

Thus, have we not only given up the savings of nearly a billion dollars for this momentary victory, but we have postponed the inevitable decision that will restore the \$42 million at least in civil service. So the Senate's victory so proudly proclaimed was a political fraud, and the public should hold the 96th Congress and its leadership accountable for it. To look noble they squandered the reputation of the Senate, but worse still, the public purse.

The lame duck lies dead. It died in shame professing glory. How typical of the era just past that a Congress felt free to buy public approval with that public's own dollars. In its last gasp that procedure was only more subtle but no less disagreeable.

Perhaps in the 97th Congress the Senate can find a way to deal with these difficult issues directly, and with a sense of honest need, honestly met. To be sure, the tombstone of the dead-duck 96th can bear no reference to honor.●

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS PERMITTING ACCEPTANCE OF A GIFT OF EDUCATIONAL TRAVEL FROM FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS

● Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, it is required by paragraph 4 of rule 35 that I place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this notice of Senate employees who propose to participate in programs, the principal objectives of which are educational, where the programs are sponsored by foreign governments or foreign educational or charitable organizations, and where the programs involve travel to a foreign country paid for by foreign governments or organizations.

The committee has received the following requests for determinations:

Senator HATCH has requested that Mr. John M. Haddow of his staff, and Senator HEFLIN has requested that Mr. Arthur B. Briskman of the Judiciary Committee staff, be permitted to accept the necessary expenses of travel to Israel from the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation in order to attend a program in Israel on Middle East issues sponsored by the foundation from January 4 to 18, 1981; and

Senator EAGLETON has requested that Mrs. Judith Ann Ferrera of his staff, and Senator TOWER has requested that Mr. Edward B. Kenney of the Armed Services Committee staff, Senator TSONGAS has requested that Mr. Dennis Kanin of his staff, and Senator CRANSTON has requested that Ms. Susan Pitts of his staff, be permitted to accept the necessary expense of travel to Taiwan from the Tamkang College of Arts and Sciences in order to attend a program at Tamkang College on Trade, economics, and cultural issues sponsored by the college

from December 28, 1980 to January 4, 1981.

The select committee has determined that participation by Mrs. Ferrera, Ms. Pitts, and Messrs. Haddow, Briskman, Kenney and Kanin in these programs, at the expense of these foreign organizations, is in the interests of the Senate and the United States.●

TRIBUTE TO F. NORDY HOFFMANN

● Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President. If ever there was the personification of a Senate Sergeant at Arms, it was Nordy Hoffmann. Compelling in stature, obviously, but compelling too in personality and efficiency. During my entire acquaintance with Nordy Hoffmann I never saw a flicker of partisan bias. He and his office were helpful, creative, and always courteous.

On top of everything else I consider Nordy Hoffmann a good friend. He was a credit to the Senate and to those who asked him to serve. I salute him as he leaves his post and look forward to a continued friendship in the years ahead.●

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

● Mr. McCLURE. Mr. President, the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies has been at the forefront of the strategic and national security debate in the United States since its founding in 1962. Under the initial leadership of its co-founder Adm. Arleigh Burke, the Center's work has incorporated that of America's leading strategic analysts.

The Center's chairman, Dr. David Abshire, who is currently directing the National Security Group for the Transition, and Richard V. Allen, the President-elect's National Security Adviser, organized the Center's first major program entitled "National Security." It brought together an extremely wide range of thinking on the key strategic issues of the day. For example, in the lead presentation to the CSIS conference on "National Security," the distinguished scholar Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupe, stressing that "the Communists seek to attain decisive military superiority over the Western Powers", warned against overestimating the long-term impact of the success of the 1962 U.S. confrontation with the Soviets in Cuba.

In that same early 1963 conference, the noted economist Prof. Murray Weidenbaum warned vigorously of the inflationary impact of a limited war which could run "in the order of \$18-\$20 billion for 1967," in addition to ongoing military expenditures of over \$50 billion.

Dr. W. Glenn Campbell of the Hoover Institution argued at that same conference that the U.S. Government should stick to the "primacy" of national security at the Federal level and leave domestic public services largely to the State and local officials.

This wide-ranging and indeed seminal conference was but the first of many at CSIS that anticipated critical interna-

tional policy issues of vital national security interest to the United States.

A similar and equally important CSIS conference was convened on NATO in early 1964. Again Dr. Abshire, Richard Allen, and a number of well-known international figures reviewed the state of NATO's cohesion and the distinguished political scientist, Hans Morgenthau, admonished: "The Western Alliance has ceased to be an instrument for policies to be pursued in common by its members." This increasingly worrisome theme has been sounded in several subsequent CSIS studies and at conferences organized by the Georgetown Center, including a high-level study mission to Europe in early 1969, following the brutal 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, and a widely reported Brussels conference on NATO in September 1979. (A followup meeting of the key leaders of that conference was convened this week in Washington.)

In addition to focusing on the central European front, the Center has examined repeatedly the Soviet challenge throughout the world, particularly in the sealanes. Its 1972 work by James Theberge on Soviet Sea Power in the Caribbean, along with several subsequent studies on the same subject, were bellwethers of an issue only now reaching the top of the public agenda.

At the same time, the Center has frequently taken a hard look at the U.S.-Soviet naval balance. It published a very important study on Soviet sea power in 1969, and another one on Soviet-U.S. naval balance in 1975. Both warned strongly about the rate and quality of the Soviet naval buildup.

On the proscriptive side of this national security agenda, the Center has called for redress of the loss of momentum in U.S. military research and development and taken a leading position in arguing for compatibility among NATO armaments. Its analysis shows that NATO-wide weapons interoperability within the Alliance could realize as much as \$10 billion additional defense without any spending increase. It also reissued in 1980 its basic analysis of the need for a new manned bomber (Slow To Take Offense) and its 1978 Washington Paper on aircraft carriers by John Lehman remains a key document on that topic.

The Center, as it has done in these critical areas of the past, is today focused on the cutting edge issues of America's national security. Currently its single most important studies are concentrating on "Energy and National Security," especially as they relate to the Middle East, the Caribbean, and nuclear matters.

I wish to commend the Georgetown Center on the extraordinary leadership it has demonstrated in the area of vital U.S. national security and defense.

A select list follows:

CSIS NATIONAL SECURITY RESEARCH RECORD

Ever since the Center's initial monumental 1963 study, "National Security," CSIS has had a deep and fundamental commitment to high-quality studies of U.S. defense and national security.

Its most important works in the field include early studies on:

Military Posture, eds. James McBride and John Eales, 1965

The Test Ban Treaty, James McBride, 1967
NATO In Quest of Cohesion, ed. Karl Cerny (with a forward by General Lauris Norstadt), 1965

Soviet Seapower in the Caribbean, ed. James D. Theberge, 1972

The Indian Ocean: Its Political, Economic, and Military Importance, ed. Alvin J. Cottrell, 1972

The Economics of Peacetime Defense, Murray L. Weidenbaum, 1974

World Power Assessment, Ray Cline, 1975
American and Soviet Military Trends Since the Cuban Missile Crisis, John M. Collins, 1978

World Power Trends, Ray S. Cline, 1980
NATO: The Next Thirty Years, ed. Kenneth Myers, 1980

CSIS has produced a variety of high-impact shorter works including:

Soviet Seapower, 1969; Economic Impact of the Vietnam War, 1967; Russia in the Caribbean, 1973; U.S. R&D Management, 1973.

More than a dozen Washington Papers ranging from:

The Strategic Balance, Edward Luttwak, 1972, to

Aircraft Carriers: The Real Choices, John Lehman, 1978, and

U.S. Overseas Bases, Alvin Cottrell and Admiral Thomas Moorer, 1977.

Numerous monographs starting with:
Soviet Nuclear Strategy, ed. Robert Crane, 1965

The Vietnam War: Its Conduct in Higher Direction, ed. General Gordon Gayle and others

The Soviet-U.S. Naval Balance, Robert Kilmarx, 1975

Slow To Take Offense, Francis Hoeber, 1977
Allied Partnership in Armaments: Transatlantic Seminar, co-chaired by Senator Sam Nunn

U.S.-European Economic Cooperation in Military and Civil Technology, 1975, and
The Allied Interoperability Newsletter (1978-present), Thomas Callaghan.●

TRIBUTE TO J. STANLEY KIMMITT

● Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, like so many of my colleagues, I greatly regret that the adjournment of the 96th Congress also means a close to Stan Kimmitt's career in the U.S. Senate.

Stan has been an able, loyal and dedicated officer of the Senate. During his years as secretary for the majority and then as Secretary of the Senate, he earned the respect and friendship of this entire body, on both sides of the aisle. For all of us, Stan Kimmitt has been the person to call on when we need help with the knotty administrative problems that go into the daily life of the Senate. We have all benefited from his positive, no-nonsense approach to issues and his quick, efficient answers to our needs.

Joseph Stanley Kimmitt came to the Senate in 1965, following a long and distinguished career in the U.S. Army which won him top honors and responsibilities. From being an Army liaison officer to the Senate, in 1965 Stan became administrative assistant to Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield—a fellow Montanan—and then secretary for the majority. In 1977, he was named Secretary of the Senate. His second career of public service in the Senate has been as distinguished and commendable as his first in the armed services had been.

Over these past 15 years, Stan has learned and mastered the workings of

the Senate. He has done the hefty part of keeping the Senate running smoothly and efficiently. For this he deserves our fondest gratitude and praise. With his fortitude and ability, Stan will—I have no question of it—do well wherever his path leads next. I join my fellow Senators in wishing Stan Kimmitt the very best in the times ahead.●

F. NORDY HOFFMANN

● Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, in a season of tributes, Nordy Hoffmann is an easy subject. The Notre Dame All-American Senate Sergeant at Arms looks and sounds like a man to pay tribute to.

But easy targets can be deceptive. In thinking about Nordy, I am convinced that the conventional accolades may miss the bulls-eye. To me Nordy's most notable virtue is his unassuming, unaffected honesty. He is one of those rare individuals on whom the adjective "genuine" fits like a glove.

He is outspoken, candid and strong in his beliefs, yet he could never be accused of taking himself too seriously. Indeed, his humor seems constantly to break through in whatever he's doing.

I hate to see Nordy leave. As a human being, he sets a standard all of us should live by—particularly in this body where the distractions of ego and other focus of self-deceit are constant threats to sound and realistic thinking and decisionmaking. Nordy would have been a first-rate Senator if fate had so decreed—and we would all have been better Senators for serving with him.

As it is, he leaves us enriched by his demonstration that a big man can indeed be a big man.●

MURRAY ZWEBEN, SENATE PARLIAMENTARIAN

● Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, on December 13, 1980, the Senate adopted a resolution of commendation for Murray Zweben, the Parliamentarian of the Senate for the last 6 years. Few honors bestowed by this body are so well-deserved.

For over 20 years, Murray Zweben has served the Senate. He began as secretary to Parliamentarian Charles L. Watkins in 1956, and secured his law degree at George Washington University Law School during this employment. After a judicial clerkship and private practice he returned to the Senate in 1963 and has served continuously in the Parliamentarian's office since then.

He worked his way up through every job in that office until he was appointed Senate Parliamentarian in 1974 upon the retirement of Dr. Floyd Riddick. His legal training and extensive parliamentary experience have served him and the Senate very well throughout numerous very complicated and extended matters coming before the Senate in recent years. He earned the respect of all Members as an impartial, knowledgeable, an unfappable guide through the volumes of Senate precedents. His wise counsel has been of special value to me and my staff on numerous occasions, and we shall miss his skill, his wit, his

intelligence, and his good humor. He was and is a friend as well as trusted counsellor.

That we will carry on well without him, I believe, is a true test of how effectively he has done his job. For he has left a legacy of well-trained assistants, and I have every confidence that Bob Dove, as Parliamentarian, and Alan Frumin, as Assistant Parliamentarian, will carry on in the outstanding tradition of Senate Parliamentarians—a tradition confirmed and enhanced by Murray Zweben's service to the Senate in four decades.

I know that all Senators join me in wishing Murray great success in his future pursuits in the law and academe.●

STATEMENT ON S. 3261

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, both the Senate and the House of Representatives recently passed S. 3261, amending section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934 to include Hawaii in the same category as other States for purposes of such section. Since the bill was not referred to any committee, the only explanations of it were provided by relatively brief statements made on the floors of the Senate and House. In order to more fully understand the intent of this legislation, one should look at the report on S. 1866—a bill identical to S. 3261—which passed the Senate in the 95th Congress. The report number for S. 1866 is No. 95-389. One should also look at the Senate report (No. 96-1055) accompanying H.R. 6228, since that bill, as reported by the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee, contained a provision amending section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934 to make Hawaii a domestic point.●

J. STANLEY KIMMITT

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, when I began my Senate service in November of 1966 our distinguished secretary, J. Stanley Kimmitt, was beginning his tenure as secretary to the Democratic majority. Stan had already completed one successful 25 year career as a highly decorated officer in the U.S. Army.

In the ensuing 14 years I, like the rest of this body, have enjoyed a wonderful working relationship with Stan Kimmitt; but more importantly, Stan has become my good friend. Most of us are familiar with Stan's professional background as a combat soldier in World War II and in Korea, and as an exceptional soldier in the post of army legislative liaison to the United States Senate. We have worked with him day by day and we are familiar with his contributions to this body.

Stan Kimmitt is a man of many dimensions and I would like to speak briefly about some of his other facets. One description easily applied to Stan is that of a devoted man. He is devoted to his wonderful wife and family. He is the proud father of seven children, three fine sons who are graduates of the U.S. Military Academy and one son who is

a practicing physician here in the Washington area. He is doubly blessed in that he is the father of three lovely girls.

Stan is devoted to his church and on the occasions that we have traveled together, I have never known Stan to miss Sunday mass whether it was inconvenient or downright difficult. He is devoted not only to his beloved Army, but to all the services that make up this great Nation's defenses and he has always been ready and willing to put in an oar in aid of our national security when the opportunity arose.

Stan is also a man to whom loyalty has become a tenet of life. Since I have known him he has always had prominently displayed in his office a quote from Elbert Hubbard which reads in part, "If you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him, speak well of him and stand by the institution he represents." I know of no one who can say that Stan Kimmitt ever failed to live up to that charge.

I do not know what course he shall now choose to pursue. After two highly successful careers, one might think that he would go back to his beautiful Montana, to the mountains, rolling hills, streams and rivers for a leisurely life of hunting and fishing, pursuits, I might add, at which he is quite adept. However, that is not in Stan's nature. He will be here in this city among us, giving of his time and of himself and contributing—and he will be successful. He knows no other way.●

TRIBUTE TO F. NORDY HOFFMANN

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, for the last 5 years the U.S. Senate has run more efficiently and more effectively primarily due to the diligent efforts of one man, our distinguished and dedicated Sergeant at Arms, F. Nordy Hoffmann.

Nordy has brought greater professionalism to the Senate's operations as the executive officer of this Chamber. He has done yeoman's work not only responding to our growing needs, but anticipating them and developing systems and programs to meet them. He has improved our computer systems for legislative tracking and enhanced our ability to communicate with our constituents. He has structured a series of seminars for incoming freshmen to familiarize them with the workings and services of this body. He has promoted fair, competent management and upgraded a number of our services.

But more than being the Senate's ox working endlessly to meet our every demand, Nordy is a warm, friendly, and admirable person. His good humor, kind words, courtesy and "can-do" spirit make him a very special person. His open door policy for Senators, staff, tourists and people in general attests to his willingness to accommodate the people of this Nation he has so ably served.

Football fans will remember him for his exploits on the gridiron and his play under the immortal Knute Rockne. Labor union researchers will remember him for his work in establishing the United Steelworkers Union. Democrats will remember

him as one of their most able executive directors of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. Those of us who have benefited from his efforts in this body will remember him as an effective manager. And I, like nearly everyone he has come in contact with during his lifetime, will remember him as a loyal friend.

Nordy, we will miss you.●

THE HONORABLE JACOB JAVITS

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, JACOB JAVITS is one of the most intelligent and hard working Members of this Chamber and I consider it a distinct honor to have served with him and worked for the enactment of his many bipartisan initiatives.

His long and distinguished career as a Senator from New York State merits our highest praise. His legislative achievements in both foreign and domestic matters are legion, and I sincerely hope that his influence on the national scene will continue. What better consultant could we have than the Senator who sponsored such wide-ranging accomplishments as ERISA, the War Powers Act, the future of American cities, and so many other complex issues? What better source of expertise could we draw upon than a man who has served with sagacity and devotion our Nation and our Senate for over a quarter of a century?

There are very few who have had such a lasting impact on our domestic well-being and our national security than JACOB JAVITS, and his departure from the Senate is a distinct loss for all of us. I wish him every success in whatever field of endeavor he chooses. I am sure his qualities of tenacity and brilliance will soon bring him back into his traditional position of leadership.●

THE HONORABLE FRANK CHURCH

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, FRANK CHURCH has served with great distinction in this body for the past quarter of a century. I had the privilege to serve with him on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee where, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy Research and Development, he was in the forefront of encouraging the development of alternative energy sources. He was a champion of the environment as well, and managed the Senate bill that created the National Wilderness System in 1964.

His record in the area of foreign relations is outstanding. He has served on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee since 1959. His expertise and tireless work contributed to the end of America's tragic involvement in the Vietnam war. FRANK will long be remembered for his lasting contribution to international peace.

As chairman of the Senate Committee on Aging, FRANK tirelessly worked to improve the life of the senior citizens in our Nation. His legislative achievements in this area have helped restore confidence and dignity to our senior citizens.

FRANK's personal courage and commitment will be missed. His tenacity and intellect have made him one of the most distinguished individuals to have ever served in the U.S. Senate.●

THE HONORABLE ROBERT MORGAN

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, ROBERT MORGAN has been a public servant since he was 24 years old when he was elected clerk of the superior court in a small town in North Carolina. He went on to serve for 5 terms in the State senate, where he was elected president pro tempore in 1965. He gained national distinction for his work as North Carolina's attorney general. In the Senate he led the fight for rural homeownership programs for low-income families and for better housing for migrant workers. He has been constantly mindful of the proper relationship between State and Federal government.

ROBERT MORGAN is a man of conviction. Whether protecting the interests of his own constituents or promoting legislation that had national scope, he could be counted on to vote his principles and stand by his work. He has been a most effective legislator and he spoke for all rural Americans. He will not be with us next year, but his many legislative achievements will be, and for that we can be thankful.●

THE HONORABLE HERMAN TALMADGE

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, it was my pleasure to work closely with my distinguished colleague from Georgia, HERMAN TALMADGE, during my first 2 years in the Senate when we were considering the National Forest Management Act. Senator TALMADGE chaired the joint hearings and markup of this bill with the Energy Committee on which I served. He directed these sessions on this landmark legislation with skill and fairness. Through this association with HERMAN TALMADGE, I was impressed with his expertise on forestry legislation and his parliamentary skill.

HERMAN TALMADGE demonstrated these skills repeatedly during his 24 years of service in the Senate. As chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, he has stood up for the farmer and American agriculture. As others have pointed out, almost every major agricultural and forestry bill has been authored by him or bears his imprint. This is a remarkable record of achievement without mentioning energy and gasohol legislation which he has authored.

As chairman of the Health Subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee, HERMAN TALMADGE has worked tirelessly to improve health care in America. This task remains unfinished, and the Senate will miss his expertise and skill when it reconvenes in January.●

THE HONORABLE DONALD STEWART

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, my friend and colleague, DON STEWART, came to this body only 2 years ago but in that short time has distinguished himself as a U.S. Senator. DON represents a rural State, as I do, and we have had much in common. From his position on the Agriculture Committee, DON used this forum to discuss the problems of farmers and

the importance of carrying out rural development programs. He was also interested in rural health. He worked to get Federal grants that would bring vital health care to medically underserved areas of his State of Alabama and thereby cut down on a high infant mortality rate. He was a sponsor of the Rural Energy Independence Act, legislation which served as the basis for the Senate version of the alcohol fuels program.

The people of Alabama could not have had a more effective representative in the Senate. We were fortunate to have had his services in the Senate, and we owe him a deep debt of gratitude.●

THE HONORABLE JOHN DURKIN

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I had the privilege of serving on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee and the Appropriations Committee with JOHN DURKIN. JOHN was a resourceful chairman of the Subcommittee on Conservation and in that capacity led us through many of the complexities surrounding the important issue of conservation of energy. He has been one of the Senate's leading advocates in developing alternative, renewable sources of energy, such as wind, solar, wood, small-scale hydroelectric—most of which were incorporated into the Omnibus Energy Act. He has promoted home energy conservation by working on behalf of legislation to provide tax credits for home heating oil users, the purchase of wood burning stoves and for the installation of solar equipment.

I would also like to commend JOHN for his interest in supporting legislation designed to improve the quality of life for the elderly and to protect the interests of the working man.

Before being elected to the Senate, JOHN served with distinction as insurance commissioner of New Hampshire and the reforms he instituted on behalf of the consumer remain progressive steps in State insurance regulation.●

THE HONORABLE GEORGE MCGOVERN

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, one of the Senators in this body who has most ably demonstrated great intellectual honesty and a deep conviction to speak out for what he thinks is right is the Senator from South Dakota, GEORGE MCGOVERN. As one of the first Senators to speak out against the Vietnam war, Senator MCGOVERN showed himself to be a brave and committed figure, unafraid of taking what was then the unpopular way. We will always need men in the Senate with this level of courage, particularly when it is combined with the commonsense that GEORGE has always demonstrated.

More than anyone else in the Senate, he saw it that the Government did what it could to promote an adequate diet and adequate health care for all our citizens. His concern with the problems of disease and hunger was limited not only to the residents of this Nation. As director of the food and peace program

he represented the best in America's involvement overseas. Senator MCGOVERN is a man who always stood on principle and those who say that the principles for which he stood are now outmoded I believe will be proved wrong in the very near future. I trust that his contributions to this body and to this Nation will be remembered for generations to come.●

THE HONORABLE ADLAI STEVENSON

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, ADLAI STEVENSON came to the Senate in 1970 to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Everett M. Dirksen and was reelected in 1974. He was always studious and diligent in his work on the Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee and on the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee. He also served with distinction on the Select Committee on Ethics. As chairman of the Subcommittee on International Finance, he became a leading spokesman on international trade.

It was on the Subcommittee on International Finance, as a member of the Commerce Committee, that he showed his admirable willingness to take on difficult and not always rewarding tasks. He demonstrated his legislative acumen on that committee, and on the bipartisan select committee which reviewed the Senate committee system. On the latter, he served as an outstanding and hard-working member, and he should be applauded for the many long hours he devoted to that task.

The phrase "a gentleman and a scholar" seems almost to have been invented in anticipation of this Senator from Illinois. We will never have enough like him.●

THE HONORABLE GAYLORD NELSON

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, GAYLORD NELSON has served the people of Wisconsin and the people of the Nation with great dignity and courage, and he has been a close personal friend to me here in the Senate. GAYLORD has been active in a wide variety of areas during his 18 years here. Early in his career he saw the need for environmental safeguards that would curb pollution and return the land to a condition we could be proud of. He initiated the fight to cut drug prices and to require the use of generic drugs in place of the more expensive brand names. He will long be remembered as a spokesman for small businessmen, and has been among the leaders in pushing for a reduction in government regulation. He also succeeded in including some sorely needed reforms into the tax code.

The list could go on much longer. It should be noted that among his accomplishments was the courage he showed in being among the first to speak out against the Vietnam war. It should also be said of GAYLORD that he exhibited that quality that so often distinguished the great from the near-great, a sense of humor that not only could get quarreling Senators over a tense situation but

do so with an insight that made us see the problem more clearly. And it should also be said that GAYLORD never left any doubt about his convictions on an issue. He never succumbed to grandstanding, but you always knew that if he voted in a certain way it was only from heartfelt conviction. I consider it a great privilege and a great inspiration to have served in the same chamber with GAYLORD these past 6 years, and I will miss him greatly.●

THE HONORABLE BIRCH BAYH

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, BIRCH BAYH's many achievements of the last 18 years are known to us all.

Many of his successful efforts will have a lasting impact on our form of Government, in particular his accomplishments in the complicated area of constitutional law. As chairman of the Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, BIRCH BAYH vigorously worked for passage of the 25th amendment on Presidential succession—an amendment which served our Nation well during 1974 when both a U.S. Vice President and a U.S. President resigned. BIRCH BAYH also tirelessly worked for approval of the 26th amendment to allow 18-year-olds to vote in Presidential elections. In these and other proposals to strengthen our Constitution, BIRCH BAYH has consistently been fair and responsive and has always displayed his strong sense of loyalty toward the principles underlying our basic law.

In addition to the field of constitutional law, BIRCH BAYH has been in the forefront on important legislative initiatives concerning minorities, the elderly, and working men and women. He has worked long and hard for a responsible gasohol program.

He is a man of great courage and conviction, and I am sure he will continue to contribute to the public good from whatever position in private life he chooses to occupy.●

THE HONORABLE RICHARD SCHWEIKER

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, RICHARD SCHWEIKER is retiring from the Senate after a distinguished career, but we know that he will bring his dedication, knowledge and commitment to his new position as Secretary of Health and Human Services.

RICHARD SCHWEIKER is well prepared to address with intelligence and fairness the many critical matters under the responsibility of this important department. For the last several years, he has been the ranking minority member of the Health Subcommittee and it has been my pleasure to lend support to the vast majority of the bipartisan health legislation that has been reported out of that subcommittee for the consideration of the full Senate.

I am certain every Member of the Senate joins me in wishing him continued successes as Secretary of HHS, and I personally look forward to working with him and the new administration on the

many vital matters addressed by this department.●

THE HONORABLE MILTON YOUNG

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, it is not possible to list the legislative achievements of Senator MILTON YOUNG in this space. He has served longer consecutively in the Senate than any other Republican in the history of the Senate and is retiring after 35 years of service to his State and the Nation.

It has been my pleasure to serve with MILTON YOUNG on the Senate Appropriations Committee. As the ranking minority member of that committee, he has been a source of wisdom and judgment for all members of the committee.

His dedication to American agriculture began when he was actively engaged in farming near Berlin, N. Dak., before he came to the Senate. He is the longest seated member of the Senate Agriculture Committee. His work on agricultural issues is legend, and his legislative accomplishments in this area are the hallmark of his Senate career.

He has served the Senate and the Nation well and we will miss him.●

THE HONORABLE RICHARD (DICK) STONE

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, DICK STONE and I entered this Chamber at the same time. During these 6 years I have admired his intelligence, and his devotion to the hard work of the Senate. It was my pleasure to serve with him on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee during our first 2 years in the Senate.

One of his major legislative accomplishments—the "sunshine law"—has had a very beneficial impact on our way of doing business in the Senate. By assuring that the bulk of our legislative markups will be open to the public, this law has done a great deal to restore our constituents' confidence in the manner in which our laws are really made. DICK STONE has also secured advantageous legislation boosting our export of goods, in particular agricultural commodities which are produced for export in abundance in his State and my own State of Arkansas.

DICK STONE was a very effective representative for his State and Nation, and I am sure he will continue to contribute his many talents and long experience to the improvement of our way of life.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JACOB K. JAVITS

● Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, one of the persons whose presence will be sorely missed in the 97th Congress is the distinguished senior Senator from New York, JACOB JAVITS. He is a man whose heart and intellect is likely to be unmatched in the U.S. Senate.

I have noted before that my father, Milward L. Simpson, served in the Senate with JACOB JAVITS and it has been my very distinct honor to share that rare dual privilege. He has shown me great

kindness and wise counsel in these, my early days, in this body. I respect him greatly. He has brought a real touch of substance and class to this great institution.

Surely he will go down in history as one of the most highly respected persons ever to have held membership here. He has compiled a remarkable record, indeed—with more than 23 years of unstinting service to the people of his beloved State of New York.

Mr. President, it is impossible for me to be objective about JACK JAVITS. That just cannot be. He is a fine person in every single respect—with a facile and nimble mind. He has brought maturity and wisdom to the U.S. Senate. He has been there to counsel with us—the newer Members of this body—and was always available to us as we sought information from him.

And let me say, Mr. President, that I have indeed learned that he was nigh on unbeatable in debate on the floor. Stand back if you had not done your homework.

As for work—he patented the "work ethic." That is JACK JAVITS.

As to preparation—he was always prepared. And that is why he was always so devastating and so effective.

He has been a truly remarkable Senator and we have always looked to him for outstanding leadership—and will continue to do so in the future.

The U.S. Senate has been graced by the presence of JACK JAVITS.●

A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR HERMAN E. TALMADGE

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, for the past 23 years it has been my pleasure to serve as a fellow Senator to HERMAN E. TALMADGE of Georgia. Senator TALMADGE and I share many of the same ideas about our Nation and especially our region of the Nation. One of the areas in which Mr. TALMADGE has done so much for the people of this country is in agriculture. As chairman of the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee, he has displayed much leadership which has benefited not only the farmers of the Southeast, but the farmers in all regions of America.

He has been one of the most effective committee members that I have ever known. He knows the problems of agriculture from the ground up and always has very useful suggestions.

In addition to being such a fine leader in agriculture, Senator TALMADGE has been a dedicated servant in other areas such as finance and veteran's affairs.

I will always consider him as a close friend and an able colleague. I wish him well in all he seeks to endeavor in the future.●

A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JACOB K. JAVITS

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I have always regarded Senator JACOB JAVITS as a highly intelligent man and very capable in all phases of his work in the U.S. Senate. He is always well informed, is effective and certainly has a great capac-

ity for work. I often sought his counsel even though our philosophies sometimes differed.

He has served the State of New York and the United States well through his leadership in all areas of the Senate. I hesitate to recognize him for any one area of specialization because he is so capable in all areas.

I extend my best wishes to him and his wife for the years ahead and again thank him for his valuable help and service in the Senate.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR MILTON R. YOUNG

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, it is with mixed emotions that I speak on behalf of my friend and colleague, Senator MILTON R. YOUNG of the Red River country in North Dakota. I speak with great pride and happiness that I have been fortunate enough to serve with MILTON YOUNG for 33 of his 35 years in the U.S. Senate. However, it is with sadness that I realize that he is retiring from this body at the end of this Congress. We shall miss him and his wise counsel, advice, and his model attention to duty.

To me, MILTON YOUNG has been more than just a fellow Senator; he has been a solid friend. He has been a great supporter and a great leader, and I have especially enjoyed and benefited from our years of work on the same subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee, including our services together for many years on matters involving national defense and items of the highest degree of national security.

There are certain qualities a person has to have to attain his best as a Member of this body. Senator YOUNG has displayed the highest level of intelligence. He has been so trustworthy that his colleagues take his dependability and reliability for granted. He has been genuine as a whole and has a desire to be useful. All of these qualities epitomize MILTON YOUNG.

May God sustain and bless MILTON YOUNG and his wonderful wife and helpmate, Pat, in future years of usefulness which can include some relaxation.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR MIKE GRAVEL

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, in his years as a U.S. Senator from Alaska, it has been obvious that Senator MIKE GRAVEL has recognized the need for our most important water resources. Through his efforts, this Nation has a more secure energy and economic future through our water resources and related matters to which he has given attention. It has been a privilege of mine to work with him on many of these projects, to consider and support many of his proposals.

He has been a tribute to the State of Alaska and this Nation, and I thank him for his dedicated service. I hope that he and his wife will have a very successful future which will include many more fruitful years of service. His vivid imagi-

nation and tireless energy will find constructive things to do, and I commend him as he plans and carries out these future years.●

A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN A. DURKIN

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I want to extend my best wishes to Senator JOHN A. DURKIN of New Hampshire as he leaves the Senate on January 3. During his 6 years in the Senate, Senator DURKIN has established himself as a man who worked hard for the people of his State through his committee work and his involvement in many pieces of legislation.

JOHN DURKIN was a fine colleague and a very able Senator. I am sure he will have a very successful future, and I wish him many fruitful years ahead. His sense of humor, his enduring energy and his interest in people will continue to sustain him and bring him happiness.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR FRANK CHURCH

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, there are not many Senators here today who have been coming to these Chambers longer than Senator FRANK CHURCH. For 24 years he has been working diligently for the people of Idaho and for the Nation. He has been an outstanding Senator.

Although he is known for his work on the Foreign Relations Committee, of which he is chairman, his work in other areas has not gone unnoticed. Senator CHURCH has been very effective on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, the Legislative Review Committee, and the Special Committee on Aging. It will take more than one Senator to fill the void left by Senator CHURCH when he leaves the Senate on January 3.

Not all Members of the Senate have a chance to fully appreciate and evaluate the problems that confront the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee because so much of the work is classified. Further, almost without exception, the position is a political liability as has been the case with several during my tenure. Nevertheless, FRANK CHURCH met these responsibilities with his best skills and never buckled or ran away. We are thankful for this quality and for his services.

I am sure that Senator CHURCH will have a very successful future, and I wish him and his family much happiness.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR BIRCH BAYH

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, since his election in 1962, Senator BIRCH BAYH has been working hard to serve the people of Indiana. In doing this, he has also served the people of the rest of the Nation. I am very glad to have served along with Senator BAYH for these years.

I have been able to view Senator BAYH's hard work firsthand since we have served together on the Appropriations Committee. I also know of his outstanding work on the Judiciary Commit-

tee and as chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence where he served effectively and well.

On the Judiciary Committee, his work was outstanding in working up proposals for constitutional amendments. Whether you supported each proposal or not, all agreed that his work was constructive, that he was diligent and entitled to credit.

I certainly wish him well as he goes.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR GEORGE MCGOVERN

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, on January 3, 1981, GEORGE MCGOVERN will complete 18 years of service to the citizens of South Dakota and the other citizens of the Nation as a U.S. Senator.

Because agriculture and forestry are so important to my home State of Mississippi, I have watched carefully the actions of the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee. I have observed Senator MCGOVERN as a valuable member of that committee. He has made many fine contributions to the work of the committee and to legislation which has been important to my constituents.

He has always been a fine example of hard work and tireless application in his Senate duties and made himself felt in many ways throughout the Nation. In the face of differences of opinions or conclusions, I always gave him credit for good faith and reliability. In this way he was an asset to the Nation, and much of his earnest work will live.

I trust that the years ahead will be fruitful and happy ones for him and his family.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR RICHARD B. STONE

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, although Senator RICHARD B. STONE has only been in the Senate for 6 years, he has established himself as a truly fine Senator and a dedicated worker for the people of Florida and the United States.

During his time here, Senator STONE has become an effective member of the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee and has played an important role on several other committees and with several important pieces of legislation.

I thank Senator STONE for his unselfish service to this Senate, the people of Florida, and the entire United States of America. I hope and believe that he has a very successful and happy future, and I wish him well in every way.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR DONALD W. STEWART

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, although my time in the Senate with Senator DONALD W. STEWART of Alabama has been short, I have come to respect him as a fine Senator and a tribute to the citizens of one of Mississippi's sister States. Since he came to the Senate in 1978 to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator James B. Allen, Senator STEWART has shown a great amount of

dedication and capability. He was a fast learner and capable in many fields.

I commend this fine man for his performance in the Senate the last 2 years, and I thank him for his cooperation on the projects on which we worked together.

It is my wish that he has a future of success and happiness in all that he is involved in.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, it has truly been a privilege to serve the past 12 years in the Senate with Senator RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER of Pennsylvania. I have especially enjoyed serving along with Senator SCHWEIKER as a comember of the Senate Appropriations Committee. I have been able to see him at work and I can say, without reservation, that he has done much for his State and this country through his efforts in the Senate.

Although Senator SCHWEIKER will be leaving this legislative body in January, I believe we will be fortunate to continue working with him in his new role in the executive branch. His appointment to the position of Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, in itself, speaks well of the kind of reputation Senator SCHWEIKER enjoys. I approve this appointment with pleasure and satisfaction, and believe he will be a successful administrator.

I certainly wish him well in his new position, and I look forward to working with him in the future.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, when the 96th Congress comes to an end, the U.S. Senate will say goodbye to one of its most distinguished colleagues and leaders. For 36 years, Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON has served his home State of Washington and the United States as a fine Senator.

Senator MAGNUSON and Senator MILTON YOUNG—who is also leaving at the end of this Congress—are the only Senators who were in the Senate when I began my own Senate career 33 years ago. Since that time, I have enjoyed serving with such a fine national leader, dedicated servant, and close friend as Senator MAGNUSON.

Senator MAGNUSON was once the youngest Member of the Senate. He was soon a marked and respected man because of his ability and his energy. A well-established and wise senior Senator said to me in my first year:

Always recognize the fine mind of the young Senator from Washington and take seriously his advice and counsel.

I benefited greatly by this counsel, followed it over the years to my advantage, and saw the fruits and benefits of Senator MAGNUSON's services to his State and Nation grow as the years came and went. His contribution to his area in the field of electricity—water power—and other natural resources development have already served two generations and will serve for many decades to come.

I commend him highly for his useful services to his area and to the entire Nation and hope that he will continue to be active in a constructive way.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN C. CULVER

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I want to thank a colleague of mine, Senator JOHN C. CULVER of Iowa, for his service in the U.S. Senate. I especially appreciate his fine work as a member of the Armed Services Committee and as chairman of its Subcommittee on Research and Development. Of course, these are not the only areas in which Senator CULVER has been a dedicated worker, but I am most familiar with his hard work on this committee because of my association as chairman.

I depended on him in a large way to do the indepth work on many phases of our weapons systems and to then come up with a clearcut analysis of the facts and with recommendations. He never failed to do his duty. We had great confidence in him even when we might have disagreed with his conclusions.

Then in the full committee he was firm and often convincing, as was true on the Senate floor, in conferences with the House, and again in the consideration of appropriations bills.

As I have understood, he was full and forthright in his campaign. Thus he represented the finest traditions of the Senate, and his work will live. He makes me pleased with the fact that he and I worked together in the committee and that I chose him for chairman of the subcommittee.

I wish for him and his fine family many happy days.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR GAYLORD NELSON

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, after 18 years of service to the people of Wisconsin in the U.S. Senate, Senator GAYLORD NELSON will be leaving at the end of this Congress. Prior to his service in this body, Senator NELSON served in the Wisconsin Legislature and as Governor of Wisconsin. Throughout these years of public service he has shown capable leadership and dedication, and his work, by and large, has stood the test of time. I feel fortunate to have had the opportunity to serve with him.

Because of the efforts of Senator NELSON, our Nation is in much better shape environmentally. He has devoted much of his time in trying to improve poor environmental conditions and he has been highly successful.

Even though some of his work was controversial, his colleagues who differed always respected his views and the man behind them. Regardless of errors and extremism in the application by others of certain environmental rules and regulations, I think the work of Senator NELSON has been timely and helpful.

He has also been a valuable member of the Finance and Labor and Human Resources Committees, and has been a

worthy chairman of the Select Committee on Small Business.

Senator NELSON will be missed in the Senate where we have found him wise and useful. Mrs. Nelson is a charming lady indeed, always helpful to her husband and to her many friends, and Mrs. Stennis and I trust that they will find much usefulness and happiness in the years ahead.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR HENRY BELLMON

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, for the past 12 years, I have had the great pleasure of serving as a colleague of Senator HENRY BELLMON of Oklahoma. He has been a dedicated servant to his State and his country throughout his tenure in office.

I have a personal knowledge of Senator BELLMON's activities to better this Nation because, among other things, I have been able to serve with him on the Senate Appropriations Committee. Just this past spring, I joined Senator BELLMON and a group of other Senators and officials in a series of continuous meetings designed to find a way to do something about our failing economy and begin our track back to a balanced budget. During these meetings, which lasted no less than 8 full days plus several night sessions, I was able to see this Senator at his best. He, along with the rest of us, had to take some unpopular stands in order to take a stab at balancing the budget. As everyone knows, the 96th Congress was not completely successful in balancing the budget but, due to the hard work of Senators like HENRY BELLMON, we made some advances and laid the foundations that will help us reach our goal in the future.

HENRY BELLMON was always fully frank in every way, quick with his analysis of a given situation, and made conclusions that were based on logic and commonsense. These are the elements of sound judgment which are what our country needs and must have. I liked his rugged honesty, his sincerity, and judgment which were always forthcoming. This was all capped by a great capacity for work. We could use more such men as HENRY BELLMON, a Senator of the first degree, useful, dependable, and capable.

It is my wish that Senator BELLMON and his wife will continue to have the kind of constructive and successful life that they have had during his tenure in the U.S. Senate.●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ADLAI E. STEVENSON

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, when Senator ADLAI STEVENSON retires at the end of this Congress, both the State of Illinois and the United States will be losing a fine Senator. Senator STEVENSON was a trusted leader in the Senate as is obvious by his selection to be chairman of the Select Committee on Ethics, a position he held for several years. This was indeed a difficult role, but he was sincere, patient, and impartial. He served well.

Senator STEVENSON has been a diligent, quiet, and useful worker in many areas of the Senate and will be missed by us all.

I trust and believe he has many years ahead and feel that they will be useful, and I hope happy years. ●

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ROBERT MORGAN

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, for the past 6 years, ROBERT MORGAN of North Carolina has been an outstanding member of the Armed Services Committee. His work there as a committee member and chairman of the Subcommittee on Procurement Policy and Reprogramming has been highly rewarding to me and to other committee members.

He has been a fine Senator and a highly effective representative of the people of North Carolina. He fought hard for the causes he believed in, which largely reflected the views of the fine people of his great State. I always had full confidence in him, assigned him highly responsible work on the Senate Armed Services Committee where he always came through in a splendid way. This included extensive work he did for the committee and the Senate on involved and complicated legal questions. I admired and respected him highly as an all around capable lawyer of the first order.

I predict for him useful and productive years ahead and wish him well. ●

A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF

● Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, there are few men who can claim to have given as much to their State and their Nation as my very good friend and colleague from Connecticut, Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF. For more than 40 years, he has served as State representative, judge, Congressman, Governor, Presidential Cabinet member, and U.S. Senator.

During his 18 years as Senator, he has done an outstanding job in all areas, but I am especially mindful of the fine work he has done as chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee. He has also rendered splendid service on the Finance Committee and the Joint Economic Committee.

Mr. President, if my count is correct, I have served with a total of 343 Senators since I was first sworn in here in November 1947. This group includes some of the finest Members to ever serve in the U.S. Senate. No one can say which Senator was the greatest, and few persons are truly great. But, if I were called on to name the five most useful persons, with major evidence of greatness, I would have to include Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF.

Such a tribute cannot be earned from

mere publicity, boastfulness, ordinary and the usual service here. Such a tribute has to be gradually earned on the floor of the Senate, in the committee rooms and council chamber, in day-to-day activities here on duty and in his home State. Such a tribute comes only when the Member has earned a place with his colleagues that causes them to think of him as being reliable in his representations, dependable in his thoroughness, and genuine in his purposes. These are the qualities we uniformly found in ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, and these qualities were the source of his strength and formidable influence. The Nation owes him a debt of gratitude for his truly splendid services. But all he wants is the respect of the people, and that he has in great abundance.

I add one word further. The Senate as an institution must be sustained. It must have position, prestige, strength, influence, and Members with an abundance of ability and experience. ABE RIBICOFF held virtually every type of office in our system—State representative, judge, Congressman, Governor, Presidential Cabinet member, and U.S. Senator. I believe he cherished and actually loved his service in the Senate beyond all the rest. This is one reason why he was a Senator's Senator. I am thankful for his services, and may God continue to serve and bless him and his charming wife in further usefulness. ●

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, December 30, 1980

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. NEDZI, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee on the following dates had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., December 18, 1980.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,

The Speaker,

U.S. House of Representatives,

Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from The White House at 12:55 p.m. on Thursday, December 18, 1980, and said to contain H.R. 7175, "An Act for the relief of the Woodstock Daily Sentinel", which is being returned to the House of Representatives by the President in response to a request by House Concurrent Resolution 460.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

EDMUND L. HENSHAW, Jr.,

Clerk.

By: W. RAYMOND COLLEY,

Deputy Clerk.

To the House of Representatives:

Pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 460, I am hereby returning the enrolled bill H. R. 7175, "An Act for the relief of the Woodstock Daily Sentinel," to the House of Representatives for the purpose of making a necessary technical correction.

JIMMY CARTER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 18, 1980.

On December 17, 1980:

H.R. 5047. An act to provide for the temporary suspension of certain duties, to extend certain existing suspensions of duties, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6257. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain National Forest System lands, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 7171. An act to make certain miscellaneous changes in the tax laws.

On December 18, 1980:

H.R. 4155. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to simplify private foundation return and reporting requirements, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7175. An act for the relief of the Woodstock Daily Sentinel;

H.R. 7956. An act to make various changes in the tax laws;

H.R. 8406. An act to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for medicare coverage of pneumococcal vaccine and its administration; and

H.J. Res. 642. Joint resolution providing for convening of the first regular session of the 97th Congress on January 5, 1981, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore announced on the following date his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

On December 17, 1980:

S. 2363. An act to provide, with respect to the National Park System: for the establishment of new units; for adjustments in boundaries; for increases in appropriation authorizations for land acquisition and development; and for other purposes;

S. 3027. An act to extend authorization for the Disaster Relief Act, and for other purposes; and

S. 3212. An act to designate the "Thomas J. McIntyre Federal Building."

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. NEDZI, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On December 16, 1980:

H.R. 2111. An act to extend the service area for the Sacramento Valley Canals, Central Valley project, California, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3317. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to excise tax refunds in the case of certain uses of tread rubber, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3637. An act to carry out the obligations of the United States under the International Coffee Agreement 1976, signed at New York on February 27, 1976, and entered into force for the United States on October 1, 1976, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4968. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to net operating loss carryovers of taxpayers who cease to be real estate investment trusts, to increase interest rates on certain U.S. retirement bonds, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5043. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the tax treatment of bankruptcy, insolvency, and similar proceedings, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5391. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the determination of second tier taxes, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5505. An act to simplify certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5737. An act to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to allow recovery by U.S. nationals for losses incurred in Vietnam;

H.R. 5973. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to waive in certain cases the residency requirements for deductions or exclusions of individuals living abroad to allow the tax-free rollover of certain distributions from money purchase pension plans, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7112. An act to authorize an extension and amendment of the revenue sharing program to provide general purposes fiscal assistance to local governments, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7694. An act to authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide civilian career employees of the Department of Defense who are residents of Guam, the Virgin Islands, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico the same relative rotation rights as apply to other career employees, to authorize the Delegates in Congress for Guam and the Virgin Islands to have two appointments at a time, rather than one appointment, to each of the service academies, and to authorize the establishment of a National Guard of Guam;

H.R. 7709. An act to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to increase the quantity of cigarettes that may be accorded duty-free treatment if acquired in the insular possessions and entered by returning U.S. residents;

H.R. 7865. An act to provide for an accelerated and coordinated program of light water nuclear reactor safety research, development, and demonstration, to be carried out by the Department of Energy;

H.R. 8444. An act to authorize appropriations for certain insular areas of the United States, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 644. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1981, and for other purposes.

On December 18, 1980:

H.R. 4155. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to simplify private foundation return and reporting requirements, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5047. An act to provide for the temporary suspension of certain duties, to extend certain existing suspensions of duties, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6257. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain National Forest System lands, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7171. An act to make certain miscellaneous changes in the tax laws;

H.R. 7175. An act for the relief of the Woodstock Daily Sentinel;

H.R. 7956. An act to make various changes in the tax laws;

H.R. 8406. An act to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for medicare coverage of pneumococcal vaccine and its administration; and

H.J. Res. 642. Joint resolution providing for convening of the first regular session of the 97th Congress on January 5, 1981, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

□ 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.

On December 5, 1980:

H.J. Res. 634. Joint resolution to authorize the United States Secret Service to continue to furnish protection to the former Vice President or his spouse;

H.R. 2510. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to permit Federal Employees to obtain review of certain disability determinations made by the Office of Personnel Management under the civil service retirement and disability system;

H.R. 2583. An act to amend chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, to discontinue civil service annuity payments for periods of employment as a justice or judge of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5108. An act to provide for the removal of the names of certain Alaska Natives from the Alaska Native Roll and to allow their enrollment with the Metlakatla Indian Community;

H.R. 7698. An act for the relief of two mining claimants.

H.R. 7765. An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 3 of the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for the fiscal year 1981;

H.R. 7960. An act to provide for the setting aside in special trust lands and interests within the Winema National Forest to Edison Chiloquin and for the transfer of moneys otherwise available to Mr. Chiloquin from the Klamath Indian Settlement to the Secretary of Agriculture for the acquisition of replacement lands or interests; and

H.R. 8117. An act to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act, and for other purposes.

On December 8, 1980:

H.R. 4892. An act to repeal section 506 of the Communications Act of 1934.

On December 11, 1980:

H.R. 6410. An act to reduce paperwork and enhance the economy and efficiency of the Government and the private sector by improving Federal information policymaking, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 7020. An act to provide for liability, compensation, cleanup, and emergency response for hazardous substances released into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites.

On December 12, 1980:

H.R. 5496. An act to amend the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6086. An act to provide for the settlement and payment of claims of United States civilian and military personnel against the United States for losses resulting from acts of violence directed against the United States Government or its representatives in a foreign country or from an authorized evacuation of personnel from a foreign country;

H.R. 6211. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue certain patents under the Color of Title Act;

H.R. 6258. An act providing for reinstatement and validation of United States oil and gas leases numbered C-9496, C-9711, C-11600, C-11621, C-11622, C-11630, C-11631, C-11597, C-11599, C-13774, C-14197, C-17049, C-18262, C-26048, C-13532, C-11581, C-11585, S-11590, C-11591, and C-11595;

H.R. 6889. An act entitled the "Methane Transportation Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1980";

H.R. 6933. An act to amend the patent and trademark laws;

H.R. 7466. An act to amend section 3102 of title 5, United States Code, and section 7 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act to permit the employment of personal assistants for handicapped Federal employees both at their regular duty station and while on travel status;

H.R. 7724. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7805. An act to authorize appropriations for the American Folklife Center for fiscal years 1982, 1983, and 1984;

H.R. 7815. An act to recognize the meritorious achievements of certain individuals by providing for the designation of certain post offices in their honor, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8228. An act to provide that a certain portion of Lake Erie shall be declared non-navigable; and

H.R. 8388. An act to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize appropriations for international disaster assistance for the victims of the recent earthquakes in southern Italy.

On December 15, 1980:

H.J. Res. 205. Joint resolution authorizing appropriation of funds for acquisition of a monument to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, and installation of such monument in Ralph J. Bunche Park in New York City;

H.R. 927. An act for the relief of Dr. Ka Chun Wong, and his wife, Marilyn Wong;

H.R. 6243. An act to provide that the park referred to as the East Lake Park located within the West Point Lake project on the Chattahoochee River, Ga., shall hereafter be known and designated as the "R. Shaefer Heard Park";

H.R. 7591. An act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7631. An act making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8061. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 8105. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981, and for other purposes.

On December 16, 1980:

H.J. Res. 644. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1981, and for other purposes;

H.R. 58⁵⁶. An act to amend title 32, United States Code, to allow Federal recognition as officers of the National Guard of members of the National Guard of the Virgin Islands in grades above the grade of colonel; and

H.R. 6942. An act to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1981 for international security and development assistance, the Peace Corps, and refugee assistance, and for other purposes.

On December 17, 1980:

H.J. Res. 601. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the International Monetary Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981;

H.R. 6975. An act to extend temporary tax provisions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7018. An act to extend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act until September 30, 1981, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 7385. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain land and facilities used by the Bureau of Mines, and for other purposes.

On December 18, 1980:

H.R. 1298. An act to designate the United States Post Office and Federal Building in Huntington, W. Va., as the "Sidney L. Christie Federal Building";

H.R. 4522. An act for the relief of Annette Jutta Wohrle;

H.R. 5687. An act for the relief of Michael G. Macdonald;

H.R. 5788. An act for the relief of Jun Ae Hee;

H.R. 8173. An act to provide for distribution in the United States of certain international Communication Agency films relating to President Lyndon Baines Johnson;

H.R. 8386. An act for the relief of Roy P. Benavidez; and

H.R. 8404. An act to designate the Federal Building-United States Courthouse in Sacramento, Calif., the "John E. Moss Federal Building-United States Courthouse."

On December 19, 1980:

H.J. Res. 570. Joint resolution to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit;

H.R. 935. An act for the relief of Jesse Kuo Tang and Sharon Kuo Tang;

H.R. 936. An act for the relief of Kit Tung;

H.R. 1316. An act for the relief of Kuo-Yao Cheng;

H.R. 2433. An act for the relief of Zora Singh Sunga;

H.R. 2872. An act for the relief of Oliva Manaois Abrasaldo;

H.R. 3096. An act for the relief of Raymond M. Gee;

H.R. 3138. An act for the relief of Surip Karmowiredjo;

H.R. 3351. An act to amend chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize dependents of members of the uniformed services serving on active duty to use CHAMPUS inpatient cost-sharing rates for certain surgery performed on an outpatient basis;

H.R. 3707. An act for the relief of Joy Marisa Dehaney;

H.R. 3859. An act for the relief of Eileen Angella Crosdale;

H.R. 4139. An act for the relief of Feero-nah Abbosh;

H.R. 4778. An act for the relief of Sada Kim;

H.R. 5067. An act for the relief of Dr. Thomas Eisler and Carmen Elizabeth Eisler;

H.R. 5157. An act for the relief of Lilia Ester Cantu;

H.R. 5182. An act to amend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Development Act to change the Termination date of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission from the date 10 years after the effective date of such Act to the date 20 years after such effective date;

H.R. 5379. An act for the relief of Jaram-porn Sermstri and Akharata Sermstri;

H.R. 5745. An act for the relief of Michael Chinwen Ke;

H.R. 6030. An act for the relief of Elena Patricia Mattos;

H.R. 7147. An act to provide that certain land of the United States shall be held in trust for certain communities of the Kdewakanton Sioux in Minnesota;

H.R. 8235. An act to grant the consent of the Congress to the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact, and to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture and others to cooperate with the planning agency thereby created; and

H.R. 8298. An act to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of New Mexico for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.

On December 22, 1980:

H.J. Res. 337. Joint resolution designating February 11, 1981, "National Inventors' Day";

H.J. Res. 615. Joint resolution providing for appointment of David C. Acheson as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution;

H.J. Res. 642. Joint resolution providing for convening of the first session of the first regular session of the 97th Congress on January 5, 1981, and for other purposes;

H.R. 949. An act for the relief of Welita F. Sebastian;

H.R. 999. An act to amend the Plant Variety Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 2321 et seq.) to clarify its provisions, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2111. An act to extend the service area for the Sacramento Valley Canals, Central Valley project, Calif., and for other purposes;

H.R. 2145. An act for the relief of Florette Ivoree Gayle and Keisha Dajaran Karr;

H.R. 2170. An act to provide for the reimbursement of legal expenses incurred by the city of Fairfax with respect to a 1971 entry and search by employees of the Federal Government;

H.R. 2432. An act for the relief of Ronald Regespi Doliente;

H.R. 2533. An act for the relief of Mrs. Kerry Ann Wilson;

H.R. 3396. An act for the relief of George David Maxwell, doctor of medicine;

H.R. 4032. An act for the relief of Mahumud Ali Khan Fazal Dad;

H.R. 4793. An act for the relief of Simon Ifergan Mears;

H.R. 4941. An act to name a dam and reservoir on the San Gabriel River, Tex., as the "North San Gabriel Dam" and "Lake Georgetown," respectively;

H.R. 4966. An act for the relief of the estate Philip H. Ward;

H.R. 5016. An act for the relief of David Roland Weaver;

H.R. 5487. An act to designate certain National Forest System lands in the States of Colorado, South Dakota, Missouri, South Carolina, and Louisiana for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6000. An act for the relief of Camparella Construction Co., Inc.;

H.R. 6011. An act for the relief of William H. Koss;

H.R. 6044. An act for the relief of Woo Jung He;

H.R. 6069. An act for the relief of I Wen Chen;

H.R. 6739. An act to confer U.S. citizenship posthumously upon Leopoldine Marie Schmid;

H.R. 6836. An act for the relief of James A. Schultz;

H.R. 7175. An act for the relief of the Woodstock Daily Sentinel;

H.R. 7217. An act to establish the Kalau-papa National Historical Park in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7865. An act to provide for an accelerated and coordinated program of light water nuclear reactor safety research, development, and demonstration, to be carried out by the Department of Energy; and

H.R. 8345. An act to name the U.S. Customs House in Ogdensburg, N.Y., the "Robert C. McEwen United States Customs House."

On December 23, 1980:

H.R. 6796. An act to amend and extend title VII of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act;

H.R. 7306. An act to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Nevada and for the acquisition of certain other lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7626. An act to amend title 37, United States Code, to improve certain special pay and allowance benefits for members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7682. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide greater flexibility for the Armed Forces in ordering Reserves to active duty, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7709. An act to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to increase the quality of cigarettes that may be accorded duty-free treatment if acquired in the insular possessions and entered by returning U.S. residents;

H.R. 7814. An act to designate certain lands of the Fire Island National Seashore as the "Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness," and for other purposes; and

H.R. 8195. An act to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to extend certain cost-of-living increases.

On December 24, 1980:

H.R. 1196. An act to revise and improve the laws relating to the documentation of vessels, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3317. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to excise tax refunds in the case of certain uses of tread rubber, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3637. An act to carry out the obligations of the United States under the International Coffee Agreement 1976, signed at New York on February 27, 1976, and entered into force for the United States on October 1, 1976, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4698. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to net operating loss carryovers of taxpayers who cease to be real estate investment trusts, to increase interest rates on certain United States retirement bonds, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4774. An act to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide that any employee who is a member of a religious sect historically holding conscientious objection to joining or financially supporting a labor organization shall not be required to do so;

H.R. 5043. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the tax treatment of bankruptcy, insolvency, and similar proceedings, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5391. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the determination of second tier taxes, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5505. An act to simplify certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6671. An act to unify the rules for preventing collisions on the inland waters of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7894. An act to authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide civilian career employees of the Department of Defense who are residents of Guam, the Virgin Islands, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico the same relative rotation rights as apply to other career employees, to authorize the Delegates in Congress from Guam and the Virgin Islands to have two appointments at a time, rather than one appointment, to each of the service academies, and to authorize the establishment of a National Guard of Guam; and

H.R. 8444. An act to authorize appropriations for certain insular areas of the United States, and for other purposes.

On December 28, 1980:

H.R. 4155. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to simplify private foundation return and reporting requirements, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5047. An act to provide for the temporary suspension of certain duties, to extend certain existing suspensions of duties, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5737. An act to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to allow recovery by U.S. nationals for losses incurred in Vietnam;

H.R. 5973. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to waive in certain cases the residency requirements for deductions or exclusions of individuals living abroad, to allow the tax-free rollover of certain distributions from money purchase pension plans, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7112. An act to authorize an extension and amendment of the revenue sharing program to provide general purpose fiscal assistance to local governments, and for other purposes;

H.R. 7171. An act to make certain miscellaneous changes in the tax laws;

H.R. 7956. An act to make various changes in the tax laws; and

H.R. 8406. An act to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for medicare coverage of pneumococcal vaccine and its administration.

BILLS DISAPPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President announced his disapproval of the following bills with memorandums of disapproval as follows:

H.R. 5888

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 5888, a bill that provides for payment of a \$50,000 lump-sum death benefit to survivors of Federal law enforcement officers, firefighters, and certain other employees killed in the line of duty. This benefit would be paid in addition to the regular death benefits available to all Federal employees, and would be retroactive to September 26, 1976.

I am not approving H.R. 5888 because the special benefits it would provide are preferential and unwarranted, and because the bill would become a precedent for extension of similar benefits to other Federal employees.

My disapproval of this bill in no way reflects on the bravery and dedication of Federal employees in law enforcement and firefighting occupations. Nor does it in any way diminish the gratitude that I and this Nation feel for those who sacrifice their lives in the performance of their duty.

H.R. 5888 is objectionable because it would single out certain groups of employees for preferential treatment under the Federal employee workers' compensation law (FECA). Survivor benefits provided by the Federal Government should be adequate in all instances to ease the financial burden resulting from an employee's death, regardless of occupation. Moreover, there are many civilian employees outside the areas of law enforcement and firefighting who are also exposed to special hazards in their work. It is inequitable and unfair to provide a greater benefit to a select group of Federal employees based only on the nature of their employment. Such preferred treatment is directly contrary to the evenhandedness that must be basic to a workers' compensation system.

Under the existing FECA program, the Federal Government already pays generous death benefits to survivors of employees who die on the job. These benefits are tax-free and are adjusted annually for increases in the cost of living. Depending on family size, such benefits can be as high as 75 percent of the employee's salary while alive, and are limited in total amount and duration only by changed family circumstances. The Government's Group Life Insurance Program, which was recently liberalized for younger employees, also provides substantial protection in the event of an employee's death.

The proponents of H.R. 5888 argue that this legislation is needed to assure parity with State and local police and firefighters, who receive a \$50,000 death benefit under a law passed in 1976. However, one of the main reasons for enactment of that law was that States and localities' compensation systems were inadequate or nonexistent and that life insurance coverage was often unavailable. The Congress at that time expressly decided against granting the

\$50,000 death benefit to Federal firefighters and law enforcement officers because the benefits provided under FECA are comparatively generous and would in many cases exceed the \$50,000 payment authorized for State-local public safety officers.

Although the costs entailed in H.R. 5888 are not large, the special treatment provided by the bill would inevitably set a precedent for extension of its benefits to other, if not all, Federal employees who die in the line of duty. This would result in an unwarranted and costly added burden on the taxpayers of this Nation.

Finally, the retroactive provision in the bill is objectionable by arbitrarily excluding employees whose deaths occurred before the effective date.

For all of these reasons, I cannot approve H.R. 5888.

JIMMY CARTER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 23, 1980.

H.R. 4386

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I am withholding my approval from H.R. 4386, a bill "For the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Oveson."

H.R. 4386 would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay \$50,000 to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Oveson of Saint Louis and Koochiching Counties, Minnesota. The payment would be for full settlement of the Oveson's claims arising from the assumption of management by the United States of certain real property owned by the United States but occupied by the Ovesons. The payment would not affect any claims that the Ovesons might have arising from the loss of any structures affixed to the land. The Ovesons apparently purchased the land in question from another individual in good faith though title to the land actually rests with the U.S. Government as part of the Voyageurs National Park.

I am withholding my approval from H.R. 4386 because it would provide compensation to individuals who have occupied Federal lands without authority. Approval of this legislation would set a precedent of rewarding unauthorized users of Federal lands. It would not only undermine ongoing efforts by all Federal land management agencies to eliminate such uses but could also invite additional unauthorized use.

While I sympathize with the plight of the Ovesons, I cannot support the payment of taxpayers' funds to them to remedy a problem they have with other private individuals in a situation in which the United States Government was in no way at fault. I understand that there may be legal remedies available to the Ovesons against the person who improperly sold them land to which he did not have clear title.

JIMMY CARTER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 24, 1980.

H.R. 6257

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 6257, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain National Forest System lands and for other pur-

poses. As originally introduced in Congress, this was a noncontroversial bill providing a simplified procedure for conveying small parcels of land within the National Forest System. Sections one through seven of the bill would accomplish this purpose. However, during the closing hours of the 96th Congress, a new section 8 was added that would adversely affect the Alaska Railroad, an agency of the Department of Transportation.

Section 8 would require the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations for the rental of Alaska Railroad lands under terms that would result in a loss of revenue to the Railroad, provide for inequitable treatment of different tenants, and create a complicated method for determining rents that would be extremely difficult to administer. It would further delay the Railroad's effort to raise its lease land rents to fair market value, and it would lock into statute past practices that have been criticized by the General Accounting Office and the Department of Transportation. It would also inhibit the Railroad's ability to establish a modern lease land development program consistent with normal commercial practice.

The Railroad is operated as a self-sustaining business by the Federal Government, to the benefit of the State of Alaska and its citizens. Rental income from rail lands is used to pay part of its operating costs. The loss of revenue resulting from this bill may force the Railroad to curtail service or require a new federal operating subsidy to make up the difference. A curtailment of service would injure those shippers and residents of Alaska who use the Railroad, and an increase in federal funds for the Railroad is unacceptable.

For these reasons, I am vetoing H.R. 6257. However, I support those provisions in the bill that would give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to dispose of small tracts of National Forest lands that have become difficult to administer efficiently. This authority, which the Department of Agriculture has been seeking for several years, would greatly facilitate the disposal of approximately 200,000 acres of National Forest lands that present special management problems and would eliminate the need for a case-by-case authorization from the Congress before such lands can be sold or exchanged. Therefore, I urge the 97th Congress to enact similar authority early next year.

JIMMY CARTER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 28, 1980.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER received the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C. December 18, 1980.
The Honorable BRENDAN T. BYRNE,
Office of the Governor,
Executive State House,
Trenton, N.J.

DEAR GOVERNOR BYRNE: In accordance with the law, I hereby resign as the Representa-

tive of the Fourth District of New Jersey effective midnight, December 29, 1980.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK THOMPSON, Jr.

Copies: Hon. Edmund L. Henshaw, Jr., Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives; Hon. Benjamin J. Guthrie, Sergeant at Arms; Hon. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on Dec. 4, 1980, the following report was filed on Dec. 19, 1980]

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on Veterans Administration pays scant thought to medicaid computer needs (Rept. No. 96-1538). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DELLUMS: Committee on the District of Columbia. Activities and summary report of the Committee on the District of Columbia (Rept. No. 96-1539). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on Dec. 16, 1980, the following report was filed on Dec. 22, 1980]

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on the Government's classification of private ideas (Rept. No. 96-1540). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on Dec. 4, 1980, the following report was filed on Dec. 22, 1980]

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on allocation of budget totals by program (Rept. No. 96-1541). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa: Committee on Small Business. Report on summary of activities of the Committee on Small Business, 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1542). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on Dec. 4, 1980, the following report was filed on Dec. 29, 1980]

Mr. HANLEY: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Report pursuant to Section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Rept. No. 96-1544). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GIAMMO: Committee on the Budget. Report on activities of the Committee on the Budget, 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1545). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PERKINS: Committee on Education and Labor. Report on the activities of the Committee on Education and Labor during the 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1546). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WOLFF: Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. Annual report for the year 1980 of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control (Rept. No. 96-1547). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BENNETT: Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. Report on activities of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct during the 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1548). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ULLMAN: Committee on Ways and Means. Report on legislative review activity during the 96th Congress of the Committee on Ways and Means (Rept. No. 96-1549). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. REUSS: Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Report on summary of activities of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, 96th Congress, 2d session (Rept. No. 96-1550). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on Dec. 4, 1980, the following reports were filed on Dec. 30, 1980]

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce pursuant to section 302(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Rept. No. 96-1551). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on activities of the Committee on Government Operations during the 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1552). Re-

ferred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ZABLOCKI: Committee on Foreign Affairs. Report on legislation review activities of the Committee on Foreign Affairs during the 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1553). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. REUSS: Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Report of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs pursuant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Rept. No. 96-1554). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SEPARATION OF PERSONAL PAPERS FROM GOVERNMENT RECORDS

HON. RICHARDSON PREYER

OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. PREYER. Mr. Speaker, every 4 or so years, as an administration's term is ending, the Archivist of the United States issues a GSA bulletin on the disposition of personal papers and official records.

The bulletin is based on the rules of ownership fashioned by the Congress and codified in title 44 of the United States Code. The guidance points out that agency heads are responsible for insuring against the loss of official Government records, which are those created or received by a Government official in the discharge of his official duties.

Although it has long been held that the concept of what constitutes an official Government record applies to even the most senior of officials, the admonition of Justice Stevens in the Supreme Court's decision on access to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's telephone transcripts last spring renders the most recent guidance of heightened importance.

The Court's decision in Kissinger turned on the issue of whether a private right of action exists under title 44 for retrieval of records and whether the Freedom of Information Act carries with it an implied requirement for an agency to retrieve documents no longer under its control. The Court, deciding in the negative on both of these issues, specifically avoided the questions of ownership and wrongful removal. Justice Stevens noted, however, that the decision may be viewed by some as "an incentive for outgoing agency officials to remove potentially embarrassing documents from their files in order to frustrate future FOIA requests."

While I share this concern with Justice Stevens, I suspect an even greater danger exists—as we change the guard—from those either leaving or staying who would be encouraged to achieve anonymity and avoid accountability by shifting records outside the control of their agency. Strict adherence to the GSA bulletin sent to all assistant secretaries for administration—or their equivalents—on November 26, 1980, would do much to avoid such occurrences. A modicum of vigilance by the Congress, would, I suspect, help agency heads appreciate more fully the need to maintain the integrity of agency records.

The text of the GSA bulletin follows:

GSA BULLETIN FPMR B-106—ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

To: Heads of Federal agencies.
Subject: Disposition of personal papers and official records.

1. PURPOSE

This bulletin summarizes the requirements of Federal law and related regulations and reminds heads of all Federal agencies of their legal responsibilities to (a) inform agency officials and personnel about established procedures for maintaining personal papers and (b) ensure the security and integrity of Federal records.

2. EXPIRATION DATE

This bulletin contains information of a continuing nature and will remain in effect until canceled.

3. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY AGENCY HEADS

a. Heads of all Federal agencies are responsible for ensuring that agency officials and employees are fully informed of requirements of Federal law concerning official records held by their agencies. Agency heads should review agency records management programs and determine whether adequate safeguards exist against the loss of Federal records. To ensure adequate safeguards:

(1) Employees must be acquainted with Federal law governing disposition of official records. Removal or destruction of Federal records should occur only with authorization of NARS-approved records control schedules or general records schedules.

(2) Employees must be aware of the criminal penalties that are attached to unlawful removal or destruction of Federal records. Employees also must be aware of their legal responsibility to inform responsible officials of any actual or threatened unlawful loss or removal of official records.

(3) Employees must be aware of the requirement for identifying and maintaining personal papers separately from official records. Responsible officials should regularly monitor compliance with this requirement.

b. Effective methods to bring these legal requirements to the attention of agency employees include issuance of circular memorandums containing written instructions and discussions held during orientation and debriefing sessions, especially those held for senior executives.

c. Requirements of Federal law governing removal or destruction of Federal records should be incorporated into agency files maintenance manuals and records control schedules. Adequate and proper separation and control of personal papers is essential to ensure the security and integrity of Federal records.

4. BACKGROUND

a. 44 U.S.C. 3301 legally defines "Federal records" to include: . . . all books, papers, maps, photographs, machine readable materials, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency of the United States Government under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of data in them. Library and museum material made or acquired and pre-

served solely for reference or exhibition purposes, extra copies of documents preserved only for convenience of reference, and stocks of publications and of processed documents are not included.

b. FPMR 101-11.202-2(d) provides a legal definition of personal papers and prescribes standards for their maintenance: Papers of private or nonofficial character which pertain only to an individual's personal affairs that are kept in the office of a Federal official will be clearly designated by him as nonofficial and will at all times be filed separately from the official records of his office. In cases where matters requiring the transaction of official business are received in private personal correspondence, the portion of such correspondence that pertains to official business will be extracted and made a part of the official files. . . .

c. The definition of official records involves materials made or received either under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business. The definition of personal papers covers material pertaining solely to an individual's private affairs. For example, correspondence designated "personal," "confidential," or "private," etc., but relevant to the conduct of public business, is an official record subject to the provisions of Federal law pertinent to the maintenance and disposal of these records. Official records are public records and belong to the office rather than to the officer.

d. The legal definition of records (44 U.S.C. 3301) specifically excludes "extra copies of documents preserved only for convenience of reference." These extra copies of documents are commonly regarded as nonrecord materials and are disposable without reference to the requirements of chapter 33, title 44, U.S. Code. Although these materials cannot be considered as personal papers, a Government official may accumulate for convenience of reference extra copies of papers and other materials which he or she has drafted, reviewed, or otherwise acted upon. When deposited in a research institution, extra copies can serve the needs of historical scholarship. Government officials may be permitted to retain these extra copies, provided that retention would not (1) diminish the official records of the agency; (2) violate confidentiality required by national security, privacy, or other interests protected by law; or (3) exceed normal administrative economies.

e. Federal law (44 U.S.C. 3105) requires heads of Federal agencies to establish safeguards against the removal or loss of Federal records. These safeguards include notifying agency officials that (1) the alienation and destruction of records in agency custody is governed by specific provisions of chapter 33, title 44, U.S. Code, and (2) criminal penalties are provided for the unlawful removal or destruction of Federal records (18 U.S.C. 2071) and for the unlawful disclosure of certain information pertaining to national security (18 U.S.C. 793, 794, and 798).

f. Federal law (44 U.S.C. 3106) requires heads of Federal agencies to notify the Administrator of General Services of any actual or threatened unlawful removal or destruction of records in their custody. The Archivist of the United States has been delegated authority to assist agency heads in initiating action through the Attorney General of the United States for the recovery of records unlawfully removed.

5. ASSISTANCE TO AGENCIES

The National Archives and Records Service will assist agencies in appraising a body of materials and determining whether it comprises personal papers or official records. Oral requests for assistance should be directed to the Records Disposition Division, Office of Federal Records Centers (202-724-1625). Written requests should be forwarded to the General Services Administration (NC), Washington, DC 20408.

6. CANCELLATION

GSA Bulletins FPMP B-65, and B-99 are canceled.

ROBERT M. WARNER,
Archivist of the United States.●

TRIBUTE TO HON. BOB GIAIMO

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 3, 1980

● Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, to most of us BOB GIAIMO is the symbol of the Budget Committee of this House. The Budget Committee to most of us signifies fiscal responsibility on the part of a nation's government. BOB GIAIMO has made the Budget Committee work. He has been able to thread his way through the jungle of innumerable problems facing the Government and the country and come out at an acceptable end. Above all, BOB GIAIMO's greatest achievement has been to keep the Budget Committee alive—to save it from the crushing forces of fiscal irresponsibility.

BOB GIAIMO has been one of the great leaders of this House, a man of outstanding ability, of great personal charm, of immense capacity to persuade with unshakable dedication to his duty—BOB GIAIMO has left an enormous impact upon this House, the Congress, and the country. It would be difficult for anyone to walk in the seven-league boots with which BOB GIAIMO has led the Budget Committee. We shall immeasurably miss him as a Budget Committee chairman, as an outstanding leader in the House, as a great American, and a cherished friend. We are sorry that BOB GIAIMO has chosen voluntarily to leave the House, but we all hope that he shall continue to employ his magnetic talents somehow to further the public interest, and we extend to him and his lovely wife, Marion, our affectionate good wishes for long, healthy, meaningful, and happy lives.●

TRIBUTE TO JEROME AMBRO

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 20, 1980

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, in a short 6 years JERRY AMBRO has become a valued and respected Member of the House.

Before coming to Congress JERRY served as supervisor of the town of Huntington, N.Y., where he managed the affairs of a municipality of 215,000. This background of experience in local government served to enhance the thoughtful, enthusiastic, and capable efforts he undertook on Federal programs and policies coming under the jurisdiction of the Public Works and Transportation and the Science and Technology Committees on which he served.

JERRY was chairman of the freshman caucus for the first half of 1976 and was vice chairman of the House Environmental Study Conference in the 95th Congress. He was also co-chairman of the House Task Force on Industrial Innovation. With these responsibilities JERRY had a fine vantage point to focus on the complex and related problems of the environment and economic development which confront our Nation, and we will greatly miss his participation in our efforts to deal with these issues.

Those of us who worked with JERRY on matters of special interest and concern to members of Italian heritage will long remember the talent, judgment, and energy he brought to our deliberations.

I have no doubt of JERRY's success in the future, for I am confident his talents and abilities will be recognized and effectively utilized in any future challenges he may undertake.●

STATEMENT ON CUBA'S EFFECT ON UNITED STATES-LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, it is vital that the Cuban role in Latin American affairs is not used by the United States as an excuse for increased military intervention in present and future Latin American civil conflicts. Cuba's Government is not necessarily a threat to U.S. interests in this hemisphere, and to use it as such to justify sending military aid to unstable governments is dangerous and irresponsible.

We must be prepared to respond in a peaceful way to Latin American conflicts. It is likely that the current fighting in El Salvador will not be the last civil strife in the Americas. The allocation of military aid to Latin American governments based on the claim of defending against a Cuban threat can be expected to increase the political and social problems of this restless region.

A column which appeared recently in the New York Times argues convincingly that what is seen by some as the Cuban threat of communism is not presently a real danger. As the column "Avoiding a Hard Line on the

Cubans" explains, Cuba has played a minor role in recent Latin American unrest.

I am including a copy of the column for my colleagues' consideration:

AVOIDING A HARD LINE ON THE CUBANS

(By Carla Anne Robbins and Pamela S. Falk)

WASHINGTON.—The growing Cuban influence in Central America has become a matter of grave concern in Washington. Fears of a wave of Cuban-backed Communist takeovers were raised by the Nicaraguan revolution in 1979. Since then, increasing violence in El Salvador and Guatemala have reinforced these fears, and have become the basis for a new hard-line policy for the region. The incoming Reagan administration has already made clear its intention to abandon President Carter's concern with human rights, and, instead, plans to back the Latin-American right wing's attempts to contain the Communist threat.

There is more than a little sense of deja vu in these events. During the 1960's, the Cuban threat was the primary focus of United States policy toward Latin America. Washington spent millions of dollars arming and training Latin-American militaries in sophisticated counterinsurgency and domestic-pacification techniques.

There was irony in this response, for despite United States allegations (and Cuban claims) of a hemisphere-wide Cuban threat, there were never more than a few hundred Cubans fighting in all of Latin America in the 60's. But the effects of Washington's over-reaction were less ironic than tragic. Our efforts to protect the struggling Latin-American democracies actually hastened their demise in many cases. The Communist threat became the justification for military coups in many countries. Today's persistent repression under the military dictatorships of Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay make the cure seem deadlier than the disease.

We are now in danger of repeating this mistake. Such hard-line policies will be even harder to resist, for today there really is a substantial Cuban presence in the region—several thousand advisers in Nicaragua, Granada, St. Lucia and, until recently, Jamaica.

Cuba is no longer interested in exporting revolution to the region. It has refused to commit itself militarily. During the revolution in Nicaragua, it sent no troops and only limited arms—two plane-loads of light weapons, according to Central Intelligence Agency reports.

While there are Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua now, the majority are teaching school and building health clinics. The Cubans seem more interested in providing technical and political advice than proxy military support. Even more surprising is the advice the Cubans are offering their revolutionary clients. They are not instructing the Nicaraguans to nationalize all foreign industry, cut ties to the West, and follow Cuba into the socialist bloc. Instead of anarchy and revolution, they are suggesting that the Nicaraguans adopt a moderate course—a nonaligned position abroad and a mixed economy at home. As one member of the United States Embassy in Nicaragua put it: "The Cubans are telling the Nicaraguans not to repeat their mistakes."

This is not to suggest that the Cubans have suddenly become pro-United States. They have not. It is just that their own economic failures at home and the painful reality of their complete economic dependence on the Soviet Union have made them realistic about alternatives open to small

states. These countries, they are saying, cannot afford to reject Western business, investments, aid, and political ties—particularly because Cuba's own patron cannot be expected to foot the bills. In Peru, Chile, and Nicaragua, the Russians have made it clear that they will not take on the financial burdens of another Cuba.

The United States can afford a tempered response. There is no need to overreact to the Cuban presence. Indeed, the costs would be high. Much of the current instability in the region is the result of our similar decision 15 years ago to side with the Latin-American right. These regimes used the Cuban threat as an excuse to avoid making the economic and social reforms that would have guaranteed human rights and stability based on governmental legitimacy rather than military might.

There may be more opportunities for the United States in the region if the new administration adopts a course of active competition rather than reactive return to military containment. Our technical know-how, investment, and trade may be more effective in winning allies and undercutting the power of enemies.

Such measures would not be easy for the Reagan administration. The temptation to overreact will be great. Nevertheless, this would be a mistake. For while the Cuban presence in the region is clear, it is not necessarily a present danger to the United States. The real danger to both democracy and long-range peace may well lie in choosing military strength over the strength of democracy, both at home and in Central America. ●

TRIBUTE TO HON. AL ULLMAN

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 3, 1980

● Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, it was almost impossible for the Members of this House to believe that AL ULLMAN, the distinguished chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee who had done so much for his district, his State, and his country, will not return to this House for as long as he chooses to be here. We know it was extraordinary circumstances, attributable in no way to him, that that unhappy event occurred. While we have to accept the verdict of the people and no one would be more strongly committed to that than AL ULLMAN, we cannot suppress our strong feeling that the loss of AL ULLMAN to the House was an enormous deprivation for the House and for our country.

AL ULLMAN has long been a tower of strength as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and as a Member of this House, he is a man of outstanding ability, of dedication to his duty, hard working and cooperative with his colleagues. With those attributes, he has been able to lead his powerful committee in the enactment of outstanding legislation for the Nation. He has believed in a tax system fair to all the people without privilege to any. He has believed in a wise and frugal government and striven to spare the people of all burdens from which they

could be saved by taxation. Yet, he has been keenly aware as a man of noble compassion of the needs of the people of the country and he has been willing to make hard decisions to help those people. So many Americans are better off, healthier, and happier today because of the outstanding work of AL ULLMAN.

He came to the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee following in the footsteps of one of its greatest chairmen, Wilbur Mills. But, he soon had won the confidence of his committee, the House, the Senate, and the country, and now his leadership is respected and supported by the committee, the House, and the country.

Besides being a great legislator, AL ULLMAN is a great American. He has a keen mind, cultivated by good education, a deep dedication to duty, strong determination, and the enviable quality of leadership. Besides he is a charming gentleman, a cherished friend, and a noble man.

I do not know to what endeavors AL ULLMAN will direct his great talents in the years ahead. I hope they shall still be contributing to his country's strength and security and to the betterment of his fellow citizens. He has left a permanent mark upon this House, upon Washington, and upon America. He has left an imperishable friendship in the hearts of his colleagues.

We extend to AL and his lovely wife, Audrey, who has been such a valued helpmate to him here, our affectionate good wishes for many years of life, health, happiness, and abiding satisfaction. ●

BRAD BURNS' EXEMPLARY LEGACY

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mrs. HECKLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives the most untimely passing of Mr. Bradford Burns, aged 29, who already had become one of the most prominent leaders of the veteran community in my State.

Brad passed away unexpectedly Sunday night, December 14, at his home in Brockton, Mass. He had been employed by the Veterans' Administration as public education and outreach officer at the Vietnam veteran counseling center in that city.

I extend my deepest personal condolences to his widow, Lena, his son, Jamie, age 4 and to his mother, Mrs. Marian Burns, who resides in Stoughton, Mass. I share the sorrow and grief felt by all of Brad's family and friends.

Brad leaves a legacy as one of the most human and caring persons any of us shall ever know. He pursued his

mission in life—of helping and assisting others—with such intense purpose and zeal that he rarely had time to himself. And Brad was a doer.

Two years ago, Brad founded and became first president of the Massachusetts Vietnam-Era Veteran Association (VEVA). His commitment to the veteran began immediately after his honorable discharge from the Marine Corps in 1973 following service as a lance corporal mortarman with the 9th Marine Division in Vietnam. He was awarded the Vietnam Service Medal and the Marine Combat Medal.

Upon enrolling at Southeastern Massachusetts University in 1974 on the GI bill, Brad founded and became first president of the campus Veterans' Club. He organized and directed campus veterans in many civic projects and efforts, ranging from toys for tots to a crisis hotline for troubled veterans. He led successful efforts to commemorate the university's amphitheater as the "Vietnam Veteran Amphitheater." Its inscription—"We are all Vietnam Veterans"—is particularly poignant.

Brad also established a crisis hotline for troubled youths in the community. Brad's first involvement in such counseling came while he was in the Marine Corps and served as a peer counselor in the corps Pacific command.

Brad's commitment to helping others was total. His able vet center team leader, Bob Gillis, and personal friend and associate at the center, Frank Penacho, often stood in amazement at how—more than once—Brad would spend an entire night counseling a troubled friend and then report directly to work in the morning to perform his outreach duties. Brad always was really accessible and available to anyone in need of help and assistance.

It was upon graduation from Southeastern Massachusetts University in 1978 that Brad founded VEVA. As its president, he was the driving force behind the proclamation by the Governor that March 29 of each year shall be Vietnam Veterans Day in Massachusetts. This annual observance by the Commonwealth's 6 million citizens and residents commemorates the day the last American GI left Vietnam.

Last year I introduced House Joint Resolution 420, to declare that date as a national day of observance in honor specifically of our 8.5 million Vietnam veterans. I am pleased to have worked very closely with Brad in developing this proposed resolution. Its enactment by Congress would be a stirring tribute to Brad Burns and his exemplary legacy. Toward that goal, I shall introduce this resolution in the 97th Congress early next year and pursue its enactment.

Brad Burns' legacy—literally—is the countless number of lives he saved, and the many more he touched. Brad will be rendered full military honors by a Marine Corps honor guard Thursday, December 18, at Knollwood

Cemetery in Canton, Mass. We can best honor and enhance his legacy by carrying on his fine and selfless work. Brad's life has been an inspiration to each of us. It has been an example to all of us. ●

TRIBUTE TO HON. JIM CORMAN

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 3, 1980

● Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most grievous losses this House has sustained in the last election was JIM CORMAN. JIM CORMAN had exemplified the best there was in the philosophy and the programs of the Democratic Party. He has been a great leader in the Democratic Party in the House and in the country. He has been outstanding in his accomplishments as chairman of the Democratic fund raising dinners held every year. Those dinners have been an outstanding success because of JIM CORMAN. In the legislative field, JIM CORMAN's great work has been on the Ways and Means Committee of which he is a senior member. He has been the champion of social security, medicare, medicaid, and every program that was meaningful for the masses of the people in this country. In tax matters, he has always fought for a fair tax system which would not bear unjustly upon the backs of those already overburdened by adverse circumstances. JIM CORMAN would always be found fighting on the side of the people for what was best for the country and what made America stronger and a happier land for its people.

JIM CORMAN, as everyone knows, is a charming gentleman, a great American, and a treasured friend. He and his lovely wife, Nancy, have been an important part of Washington and the Congress for a long time. They will be sorely missed. Their loss is a tragedy for the country.

We all are confident that with his great ability, his high purpose, his noble character, and his outstanding attributes, JIM CORMAN and his lovely wife, Nancy, will continue to serve this Nation which they so ably served for so long.

But since we must part, we send with Nancy and JIM CORMAN our affectionate best wishes for long, healthy, happy, and meaningful lives. ●

ENERGY CRISIS

HON. WILLIAM H. HARSHA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, on December 16 of this year Mr. John A. Creedy, president, Water Transport Association, made a very cogent

speech relative to our energy situation and the ability of our transportation system to help meet the energy crises.

I commend his remarks to my colleagues:

MAXIMIZING COMPETITION FOR EXPORT OF APPALACHIAN COAL

It is a pleasure to come back again to the Energy Bureau's education mill on coal. It's been only two months since our last session and, if anything, the export picture is worse. Instead of 50 ships waiting off Norfolk, there are upwards of 100 ships.

It's probably not nearly as bad as it looks. I heard last week that if you have an unemployed ship anywhere in the world you get in line at Hampton Roads. As the weeks go by, your place in line is worth money and when you get near the head of the line you have a contract.

Nevertheless, the armada of waiting shipping, which is reminding everyone of the invasion of Normandy, is certainly telling us something.

The coal industry has capacity to produce at least 100 million more tons of coal than it is producing. Coal mines are closed; miners are out of work.

It's not that the coal can't be sold. Europe and Asia are much more determined and much further along in their programs than we are to free themselves from the OPEC monopoly by switching their electric utilities to coal.

The coal industry's capacity is ample for the market. And the reserves that can be developed are staggering. The customers are clamoring to buy. The problem is with the transport infrastructure. The bottom line is that the coal industry can sell it, but they can't transport it.

To be sure, capacity to ship is slowly expanding, but the market is far ahead of the transport capacity.

The difference is in how the future is viewed. The coal exporters say too many of us are thinking in terms of 70 or, even at the outside, 125 million tons a year when the potential may well be 400 million tons a year.

It is interesting to read the recently published reports of our French, Dutch, and Japanese customers assessing priorities for improving export of U.S. coal.

What they say amounts to this: We need to get our transportation act together. The French are specific.

For the U.S. to be competitive, they say, three essential actions are required:

Deepening the entrance pass to the Mississippi River to 50 feet minimum, 55 feet if possible within the next three years. This is the first priority.

Deepening to 55 feet the access channel to Hampton Roads within the shortest time allowed.

At the same time, reorganizing and improving railroad transportation and ship-loading systems on the east coast.

They say they like the unit train system of transport with ground storage at the ports so that the ships don't have to wait for the trains or the trains for the ships. This has been successful particularly in the west and they want to see its efficiencies applied to the Appalachian coal movements.

Our foreign customers point out that what's needed is improved efficiency of the U.S. transport infrastructure—not blue-sky drawing-board type of potential efficiencies. But the nitty-gritty everyday efficiencies already proven over much of the rail system like the unit train.

And the Dutch, who are world experts in dredging, tell us cheerfully that if we can't dig out our ports expeditiously, they would be happy to lend a hand.

They are all saying politely that what the U.S. transport system needs is a good shaking up.

This seems to be a situation in which a little leadership would help. On the crucial port issue, Senators John W. Warner of Virginia and Bennett Johnston of Louisiana have introduced legislation to try to streamline the port improvement process.

The basic approach to navigation projects up to now is to make haste very slowly. It boils down to never doing in three years what can be strung out for 10 or 15 years. The Warner-Johnston legislation is designed to find a way to give everyone, particularly the environmentalists, his day in court and yet produce the desired result before the Australians get their act together.

The Corps of Engineers can certainly work fast—as any World War II veteran can testify—but shaking up the process to permit them to work at their most efficient speed is the basic objective of Senators Warner and Johnston, who have been joined by many other Senators on both sides of the aisle.

When it comes to shaking up the private enterprise rail-barge-truck infrastructure, we may have at hand in the Staggers Rail Act just the medicine the doctor ordered.

At the annual NIT League meeting last month, Darius Gaskins, Chairman of the ICC, said the Act was intended to "foster an open competitive transportation marketplace."

Nothing shakes up a private enterprise like vigorous competition. Water carriers, no less than shippers, have had long experience in listening to the many excuses a railroad can give for failing to provide his "best efficiencies" where there is no competitive spur. And we always marvel, as shippers do, how quickly all those excuses which prevent rail-water coordination melt away when a new market is at stake or some valued traffic is threatened with diversion.

As you know, the barge lines live in a free market place. A shipper or a connecting railroad has a choice of dozens of competing barge lines. And if the shipper doesn't like the barge rate or the service, he can go into the barge business for himself.

The number one fact of life in barging is that a railroad or another barge line is forever on the verge of stealing the business. So the number one investment is always aimed at preventing that—in improving productivity, in innovation, in labor saving, in fuel efficiency and the like. Managers of businesses may not always like to give first priority to such heavy investment of capital funds in improved productivity, but in barging, if you don't give priority to improved efficiency, in the long run, you're out of business.

So that's why you see ever more powerful towboats pushing bigger tows, bigger individual barges, more fuel efficient engines, ever better design of hulls and propeller systems to reduce drag and increase propulsive efficiency, innovative ocean barging systems, to name a few examples.

This is why barging is more resistant to the effects of inflation than any other mode and is likely to be more stable in its pricing, and more reliable in its efficiency and performance in the future than any other mode.

And it's also why you see capacity keeping up with demand. If one barge line doesn't invest in barges, someone else will.

What meaning does all this have for Appalachian coal? Traditionally this coal has been wholly captive of the railroads, at least in terms of metallurgical coal for export. It has been a somewhat cozy arrangement and a highly profitable one for the railroads

dominating the trade. There is none of the competitive strain, excitement, and challenge which is the daily fare of the barge lines on the Mississippi-Ohio system.

There is none of the challenge felt by the western railroads which compete with the Mississippi River. Out there, when grain shippers, for example, offer heavy trainload volumes, they expect to share in the efficiencies of volume movement. A typical reduction is about one-third of the 10-car rate.

If railroads didn't offer their best efficiencies and pass the efficiencies through to the shipper, the traffic would disappear into the barges. There's constant intermodal interaction and constant pressure to improve rail and to improve barge efficiency.

True, the railroads don't like it. They tried to place a lid on Mississippi River capacity by opposing the reconstruction of Locks and Dam 26 at Alton, Illinois. They have indeed caused two and three-day delays at the lock, delayed the rebuilding schedule, and forced up barge costs. But they have made very few friends among their shippers in the process.

There's a possible new ball game for Appalachian coal.

The major coal reserves in the east—West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—are normally within less than 200 miles of the Ohio River. With efficiency of both rail and eastern ports under severe attack, an alternative transport route is opening up via the Ohio-Mississippi system and the Port of New Orleans.

The Hampton Roads market outlet is normally served all-rail. The New Orleans market outlet for Appalachian coal is best served truck-barge and rail-barge. Truck-barge coal is already moving in substantial volumes. The trucks are like the barges. Dozens of companies compete and the "best efficiencies" are always available on demand.

Not so where the railroads have a monopoly as they do on Appalachian coal beyond the truck range.

As our foreign customers have observed, the typical unit train rate is not available for Appalachian coal. The shippers offer trainload volumes, the railroads usually ship the coal in trainloads, but they charge single car rates and put in their own pockets the proceeds of the trainload efficiencies.

This is a little like taking candy from a baby. They couldn't do it unless they had a monopoly.

In the manufacturing economy, where a situation like this occurs, the government would break up the monopoly. It isn't practicable to break up the rail monopolies. Indeed, it is likely that there will be fewer railroads and therefore more opportunities for the exercise of monopoly power in the future than in the past.

Recognizing this, the Congress has given the ICC the task of stimulating competition. The new Staggers Rail Act spells it out clearly as follows: "In regulating the railroad industry, it is the policy of the United States . . . to foster sound economic conditions in transportation and to ensure effective competition and coordination between rail and water carriers."

The policy is even-handed. It seeks to free up railroads to compete with barge lines and to ensure that opportunities of barge lines to compete are not undermined.

In the past, railroads have used various devices to kill off the water competition. Sometimes they simply refuse to connect with a water carrier. An interested Federal judge, some years ago, walked along the railroad tracks on a dock in Buffalo trying to figure out why a connection with a water carrier was not possible, as the railroad claimed, and, of course, couldn't.

Then, to use a hypothetical example, when the all-rail rate for 300 miles is \$10 a ton, we sometimes find that the rail rate for 150 miles to the port for connection with the water carrier is also \$10 a ton so that even if the water carrier rate is zero, the competition is precluded, stifled, undermined—whatever.

Another effective device is for the railroad to withhold its "best efficiencies" when connecting with a water carrier. A unit train is available all-rail, but only a single car rate is available to connect with the water carrier.

For coal over long distances, of course, the water carrier is the only practical alternative. The railroads have so far succeeded in suppressing slurry pipelines. So the Congress singled out water competition for special attention in Section 707 of the Act and warned the ICC to prohibit practices which undermine water-rail competition.

There may be a combination of these practices and perhaps others at work to build what is in effect a "Chinese Wall" to undermine and preclude the competition of the rail-water competitive alternative via New Orleans with the all-rail route via Hampton Roads.

If the Commission were to take its Congressional mandate to promote competition seriously, it would ask the necessary questions to determine whether these railroads are being protected from the pressures of competition.

For example, a major current defect at the Atlantic ports is the absence of ground storage for steam coal. The trains have to wait for the ships and the ships have to wait for the trains—for weeks. Western railroads and barge lines have long since developed efficient rail-water transfer facilities to expedite transfer. Trains dump coal on the ground and shuttle back for another load. Barges pick up directly from trains or off the ground. They do not wait for trains. Cost savings are enormous. The same system is available at the Port of New Orleans. There is ground storage. Ships and barges do not wait for each other.

Efficient rail-to-water transfer facilities exist along the Ohio River, some of the newest with ground storage. Why then are not unit train shuttle-type rates, which are so profitable in the west, available to the shippers of Appalachian coal?

We note that on a typical movement from the C&O's Big Sandy District in West Virginia only single car service is available and the rate is \$13.50 a net ton for 608 miles to Newport News.

To Ceredo, West Virginia, from the same C&O district, although trainload volumes are offered and efficient rail-water transfer is available, only single car service is provided. For 108 miles to Ceredo, the rate is \$5.92 a net ton. The distance to Ceredo is only 15 per cent of the distance to Newport News, but the rate is 44 per cent of the rate for 608 miles. What is the economic justification, other than killing off the competition of the rail-water routing via New Orleans, for the failure to provide a comparable rate, costs considered. There would appear, on its face, to be a serious question as to whether such a rate disparity, in view of the comparative distance, is at all reasonable. In the interest of helping to solve a major transport problem, the ICC should inquire into the facts and determine what the proper rate relationship should be.

Regulatory commissions have never won any Oscars for promoting competition, but now in the Staggers Rail Act the ICC has been challenged to do just that.

An early test of the Commission's intentions in this field will be in the handling of rail contract rates. With a contract of course competition is concentrated in the

period before the contract is signed. At the time of bidding or negotiating the contract, unlawful behavior which undermines competition has to be caught and dealt with.

In the rule-making on contract rates so far, concern for promoting competition of rail and water services is conspicuous by its absence—so much so that the Commission is now in court to answer why it gave no notice of its contract rate rule-making and why it ignored the clear mandate of the Staggers Act to make certain that rail-water competition is not undermined.

We have often thought the procedures of the antitrust laws far preferable to those of the Commission. Under those laws, competition is taken much more seriously. Undermining competition is prohibited, court injunctions are available and treble damages are provided as a deterrent for anticompetitive behavior.

The engine of competition is too important an influence on improved efficiency to be treated as lightly as it usually is by the Commission. It deserves a much higher priority than it has received in the past—as the plight of Appalachian coal demonstrates.

The rail monopoly is all too clear. The competitive spur to improved efficiency is absent, the resistance to providing service at unit train rates, for example, on export of eastern steam coal seems highly successful so far.

Finding a way to remove artificial barriers to the competition of the rail-water route via New Orleans to the all-rail route via Hampton Roads would pay massive dividends in stimulating coal exports, improving our balance of payments, helping liberate our allies from the OPEC monopoly, relieving unemployment in the coal industry and above all permanently applying pressure to improve both rail and barge efficiency.

The water carriers support the Warner-Johnston initiative to expedite the deepening of channels at Hampton Roads, Mobile, and New Orleans. Unlike rail opposition to navigation improvements on the rivers, the water carriers have not opposed Federal aids to railroads, although such aids typically strengthen or improve the competitive position of the railroads. Our position is that we support anything that makes for a better and more efficient national transportation system.

As to who gets the traffic, water carriers believe that efficiency, rather than leverage stemming from monopoly-type manipulation of rail rates and services, should be the only criterion.●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, due to a commitment which was impossible to cancel, I regrettably missed four votes. I was paired on each vote but failed to receive a live pair on all four. If I had been present I would have voted as follows:

"No" to rollcall 676.

"No" to rollcall 677.

"No" to rollcall 678.

"No" to rollcall 680.●

TRIBUTE TO BOB ECKHARDT

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 5, 1980

● Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, one of the rare Members of this House has been BOB ECKHARDT. BOB ECKHARDT is a Representative almost out of a story book. He would have adorned this House at any age in our history but especially in the days when the gentlemen scholars were the leaders of this House. He would have been an equal with any of our past great, as a constitutional scholar, as a Member learned in the law, as a philosopher, as a political scientist, as a mellow man with distinctive dress, an especially gracious manner and charm, and great dedication to the public interest.

He saw the role of a Representative in this House as the role of the statesman, deeply concerned about this country and vastly knowledgeable about our Nation's institutions and character. He always had the larger view of what was good for America, what would help free enterprise to function more perfectly for the profit of the entrepreneur and the good of the public. He knew the weight of the burden of responsibility which the Constitution placed upon the Members of this House. He appreciated the necessity of the Members thinking of the Nation's interest first and the interest of our respective districts second. He thought it was a form of disloyalty to America for a Member to put his personal interest ahead of the interest of this country. So, when the good of America was jeopardized by his service to his State or district, or to his own political interests, he opted for America. Every Member of this House knew when an issue arose on the floor which was of vital interest to our country, that BOB ECKHARDT, in his scholarly, persuasive, distinguished way, would be fighting for America.

Unhappily, that is not always the view of Members of this House, either now or as it has been in the past. It was that primary loyalty that he paid to America that eventually lost BOB ECKHARDT his seat in this House. So, an opponent's gain was the Nation's and this House's loss.

Unless another BOB ECKHARDT shall emerge from the many able Members elected to this House in the last election, I know of no one in this House to take BOB ECKHARDT's place—to speak so ably, so persuasively, so courageously for what is good for this great America. And so we of this House pay our tribute to BOB ECKHARDT, and as colleagues and fellow countrymen thank him for what he has done for our country, thank him for being the great and gracious colleague he has been, and thank him for the warmth of his friendship. It will be long before the glow of BOB ECKHARDT's brilliant

mind shall fade from this House; it will be longer before our vivid memories of that rare man BOB ECKHARDT fade. BOB has left his mark and it will endure upon this House, upon the Congress, and upon the country.

We all extend our affectionate good wishes to BOB and his lovely wife, Celia. We hope they will continue to serve their country, that they will have a continued and meaningful impact upon the national interest, and that they may find for themselves the satisfaction of long and meaningful lives, good health, and great happiness. ●

RETIRING MEMBERS

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, during the final days of the 96th Congress I have taken a few moments to reflect on the events of the last 2 years as well as the experience and privilege I have had to serve with so many fine, committed, and concerned Members of the House of Representatives.

Many of us will not be returning to serve in the 97th Congress, and while I have had the opportunity to pay tribute to a number of my colleagues, I wanted to take this opportunity to share my remembrances of a number of special friends.

THOMAS "LUD" ASHLEY and I have had a special relationship with our mutual interest in flying. LUD will long be remembered as a champion of the housing program and his efforts will stand as a tribute to his leadership. He has stood out among Members in his honest and objective approach to the assessment of legislative proposals. He did his best to extract the best from both sides of the political aisle. He is a good friend and he will be sorely missed.

DAVID SATTERFIELD has chosen to leave the House and we will be losing a very constructive and creative conservative. I often found myself voting with DAVE's voting patterns. He has held rigidly to Jeffersonian principles—especially that government which governs least governs best. We have shared a mutual interest in aviation, both of us having served as Navy pilots during World War II. I will remember DAVE as a staunch supporter of traditions—truly a Virginia gentleman and Jeffersonian Democrat. He will long be admired and recognized for his dedication to upholding the principles of our Constitution.

LIONEL VAN DEERLIN—Mr. Communications—will be sorely missed, not only for his professional qualifications and special insights into the broadcast industry but also for his genuine down-to-earth attitudes. It was my privilege to work with VAN in a number of water-related public works projects in

the San Diego area. He can take great pride in those legislative initiatives which have resulted in the putting into place of a number of projects and programs of lasting value to the citizens of San Diego. VAN and I shared a special relationship as members of the class of 88, and he will long be remembered for his outstanding renditions of "Casey at the Bat" at our annual gatherings.

I consider BOB McEWEN one of my closest friends. We go back a long way together and I shall always be appreciative of his hiring my daughter Beverly as a member of his staff when my son-in-law was in Vietnam. His action both provided my daughter with additional security and gave her a better understanding of the congressional process. My administrative assistant also comes from BOB's hometown, Ogdensburg, N.Y., where his father is one of BOB's most enthusiastic supporters.

I understand that the International Joint Commission—United States, Canada—operates in the Great Lakes area. I can think of no one more eminently qualified to serve as a member of this Commission than BOB McEWEN. I am sure he would bring to this body the same leadership which resulted in the conduct of the 1980 winter Olympic games at Lake Placid, N.Y., and the expanded use of facilities at Fort Drum by the U.S. Army. We in the 97th Congress will sorely miss BOB McEWEN's dedication, insight, leadership, and commonsense, but wish him and his wife Pat great happiness in their northern New York home.

I am pleased and proud to have had the opportunity to work with HARLEY STAGGERS—the longtime champion of railroad and communications legislation. On numerous occasions I have had the privilege of visiting both with HARLEY and with the people of his West Virginia district. These privileges have afforded me the pleasure of becoming well acquainted with the people of the Second District of West Virginia and allowed me the honor of serving and being associated with STAGGERS and the distinguished Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH.

HARLEY STAGGERS' presence in these legislative halls will be missed immensely. His record of service for his district, West Virginia, and the Nation leaves a legacy of accomplishment in the fields of transportation, trade, and communications which will be hard to duplicate.

HARLEY STAGGERS has set an example of legislative genius here but more importantly is the example of human kindness and gentility he has set. As busy as HARLEY was, he always took the time to stop and talk. This is a gentleman in the most literal sense of the word—a gentleman who will not soon be forgotten.

HARLEY STAGGERS, let me just say, as strongly as you have believed in America, we believe in you and wish you much happiness and success in the years ahead.

All my colleagues will, I know, want to join with me in expressing great sorrow in seeing JIM CORMAN leave this body.

JIM was one of California's finest representatives on the Ways and Means Committee and I greatly enjoyed working with him in that capacity.

While I feel a great sadness at his leaving, I also feel great pride and a sense of fulfillment because I have been honored to call JIM my friend.

Although we differed on philosophy, I could always count on him to be forthright in his views. We always had a frank, open, and productive congressional dialog. JIM was an honest liberal.

For many years, he has brought to the House a special blend of statesmanlike qualities which have made him among the most valued of colleagues. His knowledge of government, his special skill as the champion of the people of his district, and his vigorous pursuit of his goals has placed him in the forefront of this body.

JIM has never hesitated to take on difficult tasks and he has demonstrated his ability as a legislator both in his committee and on the House floor. We can all appreciate how hard it is to get results, but JIM has shown us that the way to succeed is to put in long hours, have patience, and keep on trying.

In my personal committee assignment on the Public Works and Transportation Committee, I frequently had the pleasure of working with JIM when he came to present the water needs of the Los Angeles area to us.

It is with great affection, and with great appreciation for his long service, that we say farewell to JIM CORMAN and wish him all the best during all the years to come.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great regret that we observe the retirement of one of the most competent, dedicated, and respected legislators in the House—JIM JOHNSON.

During our joint service on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I came to know and respect his outstanding ability, particularly on public lands issues. All of us on the committee relied on him for his talent and willingness to work hard.

As one of the leading champions of State water rights in the House, JIM fought hard to protect those in his home State of Colorado. On not just this subject, but in all fields, he consistently maintained a constructive and balanced approach to conservation matters pending before the House. His peers on Capitol Hill will always remember him for his attitude.

JIM JOHNSON chose to pursue his law career by leaving Congress, and I know that if I were in his area of Colorado and needed the best legal talent available, he is the man I would seek out as my lawyer.

In choosing words to describe JIM JOHNSON, honesty, impeccable integri-

ty, and man of unwavering principle come immediately to my mind.

JIM's level of intelligence would place him at the top of any list of the brightest people in Congress. I have observed him negotiate—both with executive branch agencies and with the Senate as a conferee—and any objective observer would say: "Here is truly an honorable Member of Congress."

If a motion picture company were to do a movie on Congress, my choice for the starring role would be JIM JOHNSON. He has all the attributes of a successful Congressman. JIM also has all the attributes for holding a high executive branch office.

With his retirement, he will have more opportunity for greater access to his family at a time when it will be more meaningful for both them and him.

I personally will miss his judgment, which I relied on very much. JIM JOHNSON will always stand tall in the forest of great men. He is one of the best men I have ever known and one of the greatest friends I have ever had.

All my colleagues will, I am sure, want to join me in wishing JIM and his family a long, happy and successful future.

AL ULLMAN, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, had one of the most demanding and challenging responsibilities of the entire Congress. It has been my privilege to work with him on a number of Public Works and Interior matters which have had an impact on Oregon and his constituency. I will always remember our special working relationship with the western forestry delegation that monitored and advanced legislation relating to all important forest products in the United States. AL was particularly helpful in educating colleagues in Congress of proper capital gains treatment for timberlands, which is important to sustaining a private sector reforestation conservation effort. Literally, AL carried this important legislation matter for tree-growing States in the United States.

The very genial and warm personalities of AL and his wife have been significant assets to the Congress. We will miss them, but I am convinced we will see them in and around the activities in Washington in the future, as they are very much in the Capital scene.●

RECOLLECTIONS OF 16 YEARS ON THE HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, as the 96th Congress draws to a close and my own retirement approaches, I cannot help but feel nostalgic about all the wonderful experiences I have had

during my 16 years in Congress as Representative of the Fifth District of Kentucky. In particular, my membership on the Health and Environment Subcommittee and the opportunity to serve as its ranking minority member for the last 6 years have been especially rewarding. Moreover, as a physician who has practiced medicine in medically underserved rural areas and who has treated youngsters with whooping cough and otitis media as well as people suffering from diabetes, arthritis, and cancer, I cannot help but be sensitive to the health care needs of our people.

Over the years, I've tried to approach the consideration of health policy and the development of health legislation with several guiding principles in mind. These include:

A belief in the importance of a Federal commitment to biomedical research;

A recognition of the tremendous benefits of a preventive approach to health care;

An appreciation of the association between poverty and health problems—and a strong conviction that all Americans, especially the poor, should have access to needed health care regardless of ability to pay;

A belief in the importance of a pluralistic health care system and the need for close cooperation between public and private sectors to improve health care for our citizens; and

A strong concern for preserving the natural environment and protecting the American people from environmental health hazards which appear in our air, water, food, and workplaces.

Now, I would like to highlight a few examples of legislation I have worked on over the past 16 years which reflect these principles.

My belief in the importance of a Federal commitment to biomedical research has been an overriding one which has led me to support a variety of disease-related programs and initiatives. For example, I am proud to have cosponsored the 1971 National Cancer Act, which expanded the authorities of the National Cancer Institute in order to advance the national effort against cancer. In my view, it was necessary to give the NCI independent status within the National Institutes of Health so that efforts to combat cancer could receive priority.

More recently, I was pleased to join Congressman PEPPER, a good friend and distinguished public servant who now chairs the House Select Committee on Aging, to increase the appropriations for interferon research within the National Cancer Institute. As you may know, interferon is a natural virus-fighting substance, discovered in 1957 and manufactured in the white blood cells of humans, which holds tremendous promise for preventing and treating a range of viral maladies, including forms of cancer.

Although cancer research has been a particular interest of mine, over the

years I have also been pleased to sponsor legislation to enhance our Nation's efforts in fighting other major diseases, such as diabetes, arthritis, heart and blood conditions, and various digestive diseases. For example, I was pleased to sponsor legislation which led to the establishment of diabetes and arthritis training centers and to the creation of national advisory boards for arthritis, diabetes, and most recently, digestive diseases. By coordinating Federal efforts in these areas through the work of these advisory boards and the dedicated people who serve on them, I believe we can continue to achieve the progress that is needed to reduce, and eventually eliminate, the burden of these conditions on millions of Americans.

But, as you know, our ability to make progress in combating these and other diseases depends upon the dedication and perseverance of our Nation's physicians, scientists, engineers, and other researchers whose work holds the key to so many exciting achievements. We are indeed fortunate to have individuals like Dr. Emil Frei, a renowned cancer specialist at Sidney Farber, and Dr. William Beck, an outstanding hematologist at Harvard Medical School, working in the private sector as well as Federal officials who have made distinguished careers of public service in the biomedical research field. For example, Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, Director of the National Institutes of Health, Dr. Robert I. Levy, Director of the Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Dr. Vincent T. De Vita, Director of the National Cancer Institute, and Dr. G. Donald Whedon, Director of the newly renamed Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, have contributed significantly to the advances that have been achieved in so many fields of biomedical research.

Another major principle which has guided my work on the Health Subcommittee has been the importance of a preventive approach to health care. That principle, combined with my personal knowledge of the need for family planning services, led to my sponsorship of the original family planning legislation in 1970. Known as the Carter-Tydings bill, this legislation, which became Public Law 91-572, expanded and coordinated the family planning and population research activities of the Federal Government. Currently, this program provides family planning services to more than 4 million women. Moreover, it has been shown to be cost effective as well. For every \$1 invested in the program, it is estimated that \$1.80 is yielded in Government savings the following year in prevented health and social welfare expenditures.

Yet family planning is just one aspect of what should be a comprehensive preventive approach to health care. So recognizing the need for a more visible and coordinated Federal focus for prevention, I introduced leg-

islation in 1975, which became Public Law 94-317, that provided for the establishment of the Office of Health Information and Health Promotion in the then Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. As a result of this legislation and strong leadership in the administration, prevention has been established as a Federal priority, and there has been a growing recognition of its tremendous potential for reducing the risks of disease, disability, and untimely death.

Several impressive initiatives in this area have illustrated the Federal commitment to prevention. For example, the Surgeon General's 1979 report, entitled "Healthy People," sets broad goals for measurably reducing the burden of avoidable illness and early death during the current decade. Specific opportunities for achieving these broad goals are delineated in a recently issued report, "Promoting Health/Preventing Disease—Objectives for the Nation," which was developed by many knowledgeable professionals and lay persons. This document sets forth detailed prevention opportunities in 15 areas, including high blood pressure control, nutrition, occupational safety and health, and control of infectious diseases. In my view, achievement of these objectives is indeed possible and most desirable, and I would urge that increased efforts within both public and private sectors be devoted to the task so that we can achieve the goals even before the target year of 1990.

There have been other legislative proposals relating to prevention. For instance, I included a preventive services package as part of a comprehensive national health insurance bill which I sponsored in 1976. As proposed, those preventive benefits included periodic health exams at specific stages of life beginning with prenatal care for the young mother and continuing through adolescence, young adulthood, and older age. At each stage, appropriate preventive services were to be available, and no copayments or deductibles were to be required. Although Congress has yet to enact any comprehensive form of national health insurance—and in fact, my own thinking has changed such that I feel adoption of a catastrophic health insurance program is the most needed and realistic approach at this time—I would hope that any expanded program of health insurance would include recognition of the value of proven preventive health services. In that regard, I find it encouraging that Congress has just adopted an amendment to provide medicare coverage of pneumococcal vaccine—a policy change that should help prevent development of a major preventable form of pneumonia in millions of Americans and which is expected to be cost effective by the fourth year of the program. I was pleased to cosponsor this amendment in subcommittee with several of my distinguished colleagues. In view of the many dividends

which result from effective preventive initiatives, I would expect both Federal and private sectors to continue seeking ways to incorporate prevention into our health care system.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, I have also helped develop programs to improve the delivery of health care to people throughout the country. My efforts in this regard have been founded on my belief that the Federal Government does have a responsibility to help those who cannot help themselves or whose problems cannot be adequately addressed through private means. In particular, I have continued to support a variety of community-based service delivery programs including: emergency medical services, community health centers, migrant health centers, community mental health centers, health in underserved rural areas projects, and various public health programs. In my view, these programs have greatly increased access to health care needed by millions of Americans.

Yet despite the existence of these programs and medicare and medicaid, we know that there are millions of Americans who still lack access to health services. Coming from a rural area as I do, I have seen firsthand what a health manpower shortage area is. As a result, I have felt the justification for Federal involvement in this area, and that is why I have been a strong supporter of the National Health Service Corps program over the years. Also, more than a decade ago, when concern about a national shortage of health manpower was most acute, I was glad to support Federal funding to our health professions schools to increase the numbers of health care personnel in the country.

In subsequent years, I have continued to believe that a Federal contribution to the training of health professionals is important because of the close link between the quality of training and the quality of health care delivered by such professionals to people throughout the country. While I continue to see the value of Federal support directed at improved training, I recognize that the time for Federal incentives to increase enrollment has ended. In fact, largely because of Government involvement, the aggregate numbers of professionals in many health fields have increased significantly and, in medicine, recent reports indicate we may well have a surplus of nearly 70,000 physicians by 1990. Yet, the existence of a surplus in the aggregate will not guarantee that all those in need of health care will receive it. Indeed, the problem of access to care remains unsolved and will not necessarily disappear with a national surplus of doctors. Now, the main problem is a maldistribution of personnel, rather than an actual shortage; and I submit that until this problem is solved, the Federal Government still has a responsibility to seek solutions in cooperation with the private sector

so that all who need care can receive it.

One such solution—which I deeply regret was not adopted by the 96th Congress although it passed the House—is the Child Health Assurance Act. This bill, known as CHAP, proposed to amend Medicaid to provide needed preventive health services and medical care to millions of needy youngsters who do not have access to such basic medical care today. In addition, the House bill would have provided essential prenatal and medical care to low-income women.

From my perspective as a physician and as a legislator, I strongly supported this legislation. In fact, I feel it was the most necessary piece of legislation I have ever cosponsored, and I deeply regret that it was not enacted. We know that the children of today and tomorrow hold the key to our Nation's future. Yet far too often we find that children—particularly poor children—are the forgotten citizens of this Nation. I submit there is no greater potential benefit for our society than an effective preventive health care program for children and pregnant women. That is what CHAP was all about, and I would hope that the 97th Congress will see the wisdom of adopting it as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, health legislation such as CHAP constitutes only part of our panel's jurisdiction. Our responsibilities in the environmental area are just as critical and often require consideration of long-range as well as more immediate environmental health concerns. In that regard, I am proud to have sponsored the two major pieces of environmental legislation developed by our subcommittee, the Clean Air Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act. Both laws reflect my belief that the Federal Government has a responsibility to protect and enhance the quality of our Nation's air and water so as to promote public health and welfare. Yet this mission is not solely a Federal responsibility—and both laws emphasize the importance of Federal, State, regional, and local cooperation to achieve these objectives. Generally, with regard to such legislation, I have tried to follow a balanced approach, one that seeks to protect the public from environmental health hazards and which does not impose unreasonable requirements. Yet there is no doubt in my mind that noxious fumes from gasoline, emissions from smokestacks, and certain substances in our drinking water can and do cause serious health problems for our people. In such cases, I believe we must not compromise in providing adequate safeguards to protect public health and safety. With enactment of the Clean Air and Safe Drinking Water Acts, I believe we have established an effective basis for controlling and preventing public exposure to environmental health hazards.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, since time and space are running short, I wish to say

that I have been most fortunate to have worked with three very special individuals from the other side of the aisle who have made my work on the Health Subcommittee so enjoyable and so rewarding: Hon. HARLEY O. STAGGERS, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; Hon. Paul G. Rogers, former chairman of the Health and Environment Subcommittee; and Hon. HENRY A. WAXMAN, my current subcommittee chairman. These men have a unique, heartfelt commitment to the improvement of health care for all Americans, coupled with tremendous patience and the political skill that is necessary to achieve enactment of responsible health policies.

In addition, I am especially grateful to Paul Rogers for the opportunity to join him in holding a series of investigative hearings during the 95th Congress on the health effects of radiation, with particular attention to the Government's atomic testing programs of the late 1950's and 1960's. As a result of those hearings and the epidemiological study conducted by the Government's Center for Disease Control—which found almost three times the number of cases of leukemia among soldiers at one atomic blast than would have been expected—we were able to provide considerable evidence for establishing a causal link between participation in the nuclear testing program and subsequent development of leukemia. In particular, I am grateful that my constituent, Donald Coe, who is still living but afflicted with leukemia, was finally able to receive the veteran's service-connected compensation he deserved, though only after an extended process of documentation and appeal. I am hopeful that others like him will be able to receive the support which is due them, particularly in light of the tremendous sacrifices they have made in service to their country.

And in closing, I will try to be an optimist who, as Winston Churchill once said, "sees an opportunity in every calamity."

I consider it a calamity that I will no longer benefit directly from the collective wisdom of my distinguished colleagues of this body after January 2, but I see an opportunity to return to my home, where—according to James H. Mulligan:

"Friendship is the strongest,
"Love's light glows the longest,

• • • • •

"The song birds are the sweetest . . .
"The thoroughbreds are fleetest . . .
"Mountains tower proudest,
"Thunder peals the loudest,
"The landscape is the grandest,
"And politics—the damndest in Kentucky."●

GOODS THINGS ARE HAPPENING

HON. IKE ANDREWS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. ANDREWS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, One of the consequences of serving in Congress is that there are many times when, ideally, we should be in two or more places at the same time.

This happened to me on Tuesday, December 9. I had made a commitment several months ago to address the annual meeting of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation on that date, which turned out to be the day that Democrats in the House were voting on various committee chairmanships for the 97th Congress. In keeping my commitment to speak to the Farm Bureau membership in Raleigh, I was forced to miss some of the votes in caucus that day.

We hear a great deal these days about all that is wrong in our society. We hear too little about the things that are right with America. My speech to the Farm Bureau was based on some good things happening in agriculture, and I insert it at this point in the RECORD.

GOOD THINGS ARE HAPPENING

When I accepted John Sledge's invitation some three months or so ago, I assumed, first of all, that there was a fairly good chance we would not have to have a post-election session, and secondly, if we did, that it would have ended well before December 9. I was wrong, of course. We have not adjourned, and I have to return to Washington later today and re-join my House colleagues in hoping that the Senate will get on the stick so that we can get the essential legislation passed and then adjourn.

There are, I understand, more than 400 bills which have been passed by the House and which are pending before the Senate. A great many of them, I'm afraid, won't see the light of day during this session.

While we're waiting not too patiently on the Senate, the Democrats in the House yesterday began to organize for the 97th Congress.

You know, of course, that the Republicans will be in control of the Senate, while the Democrats will retain control of the House. This is the first time such a split has occurred in nearly 50 years—since Herbert Hoover was President.

Naturally you ask, "What is going to happen? What about the future?"

The only honest answer, of course, is, "I don't know." But, using the recent past as a guide to the future, I frankly look for a lot of good things to continue happening in agriculture and in our rural areas.

Good things have, indeed, been happening on Capitol Hill. Here are some examples:

The \$4 billion economic emergency loan program was increased this year to \$6 billion. It has saved tens of thousands of farmers from certain bankruptcy.

President Carter a few days ago signed legislation raising loan rates on some commodities and creating a special wheat reserve for emergency food aid.

The Senate voted to cut funding for tobacco research in the agriculture appropri-

ations bill, but last week House conferees fought successfully to keep those funds in the bill.

The storage facility loan program, which helps farmers own their on-farm storage bins, has recently been improved by raising the loan amount to \$100,000 and including facilities for high-moisture silage.

A new crop insurance program takes effect with the 1981 crop. It allows you to make business-like management decisions on protecting yourself against natural disasters. It will provide a 30 percent premium subsidy for farmers who choose to enter this all-risk crop insurance program.

Then there is the farmer-owned grain reserve program, which results in more orderly marketing and more stable prices. It keeps grain out of the hands of the government, and it keeps you, the farmer, in control.

The 1981 farm bill is important to all of you, but if any of you are concerned about any major changes being made, let me reassure you. Committee work on the bill must be completed by May 15 of next year. With that deadline, and with a new party in power in the White House and Senate, it is highly unlikely that there will be any significant change in direction.

You can look for one of two alternatives. One is for a four-year bill patterned after the existing program with a few up-dating amendments in the areas of loan rates, Farmers Home loans, conservation and research. The second is for a fairly simple one-year extension of the present program with perhaps a few minor changes. This would give everyone time to contemplate whether major changes are in order. I suggest that you give serious consideration to the alternatives, and, if you decide that one is preferable, let us all know. I assume that the one-year approach is the best offense and four years the best defense.

To say that the tobacco program is of vital importance to North Carolina is an understatement. This is something that we in Congress from tobacco-producing areas continually emphasize to our colleagues, and our efforts have paid off. In the eight years I have been in Congress, no significant change has been made in the price support, export, research and related federal programs affecting tobacco.

We've had a few close calls, and we may have some more. But, with a generally more conservative membership in Congress, I don't think any of the anti-tobacco bills that have been introduced have any chance of passage any time in the foreseeable future.

Good things for agriculture are happening not only on Capitol Hill. They're happening in Farm Bureau. Here is Farm Bureau News dated yesterday, December 8. It proclaims that your membership is at a new high—nearly 3.3 million families.

Those of you here today had a big hand in that. Farm Bureau in North Carolina grew by almost 11,000 families and recorded gains in all 100 counties last year. You have had continuous growth in membership for 22 straight years, and only two states have topped that. I congratulate you.

As farm population decreases, organizations of the agricultural community—concerted, unified, group lobbying—become increasingly valuable—even essential.

Good things are happening in exports. Agricultural exports in 1980 are expected to reach \$40 billion, up 25 percent from 1979. This will be the eleventh consecutive sales record in farm exports.

Despite the drought, despite blue mold, and despite black shank, good things are happening in tobacco.

This year's flue-cured crop is expected to gross more than \$1 billion, up 10 percent or so from last year. Losses from disease, while amounting to some \$72 million, were only one-fifth what they were in 1979.

Exports of tobacco and tobacco products are expected to be worth \$2.35 billion, up about 10 percent from last year. Tobacco's trade surplus is expected to total approximately \$1.85 billion.

In the past two weeks, it was announced that trade concessions by Japan could result in a doubling of our sales of tobacco products to Japan within the next year.

You can look for price support levels to increase by about 11 percent in 1981.

Good things are happening in terms of agricultural productivity. It has increased at an annual rate of approximately 1.8 percent for the past 20 years, a record matched by no other major industry.

Ten years ago, the average farmer produced enough to feed 47 people. Today, he produces enough to feed 68.

Rising production efficiency has made it possible for Americans to spend a declining share of their disposable personal income on food—20.2 percent in 1960 compared with 16.5 percent in 1978.

Good things are happening throughout rural North Carolina. On this map, 37 counties are shaded in red. All of them lost population between 1960 and 1970.

But, the tide has turned. Only five counties lost population during the Seventies, and their combined loss amounted to less than 4,400 people.

North Carolina's population grew 15 percent in the past decade, proving that this is, indeed, a great state in which to live, work and play.

Despite our energy problems, some good things are happening in that area, and many of them should benefit farmers.

A steady increase in the sale of wood-burning stoves and heating systems can only mean a steady increase in the demand for firewood to be cut from your woodlands.

A steady increase in the production and use of gasohol can only mean a steady increase in the demand for such products as corn and sweet potatoes, which many of you grow.

Two years from now, a fellow I know hopes that he and his partners will begin operation of a \$130 million plant in Johnston County which will produce 50 million gallons of ethanol a year and require 20 million bushels of corn.

In addition to the obvious advantage of helping to reduce our reliance on foreign oil, an ethanol plant can use corn infected with aflatoxin, and the distillers' dried grain byproduct can be used in animal feed.

Two promising developments in Virginia were recently publicized. A few days ago Southeast Farm Press had a story about a farmer near Franklin who has been working with VPI specialists on solar drying of corn and peanuts. He has greatly reduced his use of propane gas.

The Washington Star last Friday told about a dairy farm in Northern Virginia which will use matching funds from the Energy Department to conduct a four-year test on such things as deriving methane from cow manure for conversion into heat and electricity, manufacturing ethanol from corn, and recovering waste heat from milk chillers to heat water.

The ethanol by-products will go into feed supplements, while the by-products of methane production will be converted into fertilizer.

If all goes well, this farm should become as energy self-sufficient as possible, and I predict that these and other experiments will, in a few short years, become established practices on most farms.

In my opinion, the answers to our complex energy problems rest as much with farmers as with government agencies or oil sheiks or the heads of our major oil companies. I say this not only because of the natural resources you control—wood, grain, animal wastes, but also because of your ingenuity and your willingness to try new ways of doing things.

Let me mention just one more good thing, and I will close. You and I have the good fortune to live freely in a democracy. We're lucky. Only 35 percent of the world's population lives in freedom. The blessings of liberty were not earned cheaply, and we must never take them for granted.

A number of our problems are mammoth in scope, and they won't be easily solved. But, let us keep our perspective. Many good things are happening and will continue to happen, and life in the United States is better than anywhere else in the world.

Thank you. ●

TESTIMONY FOR HON. BILL HARSHA

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 1, 1980

● Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, the relationship between Members of this House of different political parties is a great compliment to our political system. We are divided by the middle aisle into two bodies in this House for general seating. Usually, Republican speakers addressing the House speak from a microphone on the Republican side while Democratic speakers address the House from a microphone on the Democratic side. We have separate cloakrooms. In our main dining room there is a table set apart for the Republicans and their exclusive use. We often engage in animated controversy, and the Members on each side of the aisle cherish their own party affiliation and stalwartly defend the principles of their respective parties. Yet, across that middle aisle, across the barrier of parties, there are many warm friendships—many who are greatly admired by Members on both sides of the aisle. One of the outstanding men in that category has been BILL HARSHA. I have especially appreciated and valued the friendship of BILL HARSHA. He has been an outstanding Member of the House. He has been able, hard working, and dedicated to the public interest. He has worked agreeably and always considerately with his colleagues. He has been respected because of his character and his competence. It is exceedingly regrettable to me that BILL HARSHA is voluntarily retiring from the House. We shall immeasurably miss BILL in the next Congress. But he has left in the hearts of his colleagues an enduring affection. He has left in the record of this House a lasting legacy of his good and great work.

I extend to BILL and his loved ones my warmest wishes for long, healthy, meaningful, and happy lives. ●

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

HON. ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Ms. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress for the last 8 years, one of my primary concerns has been women's rights. In looking back over the effort I have joined in over these years, I realize how the nature of this effort has changed, how far we have come, and unfortunately, how far we still have to go.

In the last 8 years alone, our society has changed dramatically. The dreams, plans, and expectations of women—and men too—have changed.

Eight years ago most women were still confined to traditional roles. The preponderance of women worked in the home or at low-pay, low-prestige clerical jobs. Today women are enrolled in professional schools in unprecedented numbers—25 percent of medical school enrollment, 33 percent of law school. Women are cops on the beat, construction workers, and firefighters.

The portrayal of women in the media and educational materials is changing too. Movies and TV programs have begun to deal with the problems of working women. Women are no longer portrayed as only sex objects, scatterbrained secretaries, or devoted mothers, and wives. Some schoolbooks our children read now discuss women in history, and make an effort to portray women as having broader options than just whom to marry.

Women have also broken into the sports world. Eight years ago most women participated in intercollegiate or high school sporting events as cheerleaders or members of the band. It is different today. Women's sports have become big business. Women now participate in sports in record numbers—and their events draw large crowds.

Eight years ago, no women were Governors, or Lieutenant Governors. No women had yet been elected in her own right to the U.S. Senate. Since then, 2 women Governors and 6 Lieutenant Governors have been elected, as well as 6 State treasurers and 10 women secretaries of state; women are participating in much greater numbers at every level of government than they did 8 years ago.

In part, these changes reflect changes in the law over the last 17 years. In this regard we have made substantial progress. In 1963, the Equal Pay Act, which mandates equal pay for equal work, was passed; in 1964, the Civil Rights Act, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex in

any condition of employment was enacted. The Equal Opportunity Act of 1972 extended the protection of the Civil Rights Act to Government employees and employees of nonreligious educational institutions. Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments prohibited federally funded educational institutions from discriminating against women in employment and prohibited segregation of any educational program—including sports—on the basis of sex. In 1974, the Fair Labor Standards Act amendments increased the minimum wage and extended its coverage to domestic workers. The same year, ERISA—Employee Retirement Income Security Act—was adopted and insured private pension coverage to many more women by covering part-time work, lowering the vesting age, and providing that breaks in employment do not lead automatically to loss of vesting. In 1975, Congress opened up the country's military academies to women, and then enacted the Equal Credit Opportunity Act forbidding discrimination on the basis of sex or marital status in any aspect of a credit transaction.

These were all important accomplishments—providing the necessary foundation for full equality—but they have not solved all our problems. We have far to go.

Our largest piece of unfinished business is the equal rights amendment, which was submitted to the States over 8 years ago but is still unratified. Its ratification must be accomplished. Women must no longer be treated like second-class citizens; they must no longer be excluded from the Constitution, the fundamental law of the land. This country holds out the promise of human rights and equal opportunity but so far has denied them to more than 50 percent of its population.

The equality of treatment for women must be a matter of right, not dependent on the sporadic good will of courts and legislatures. The Supreme Court has proved itself unreliable. It was not until 1971 that the Court extended the protection of the 14th amendment to women. And since then, the Court has consistently refused to rule that a classification based on sex is as invidious as a classification based on race. Indeed, it has allowed blatant discrimination to continue. For example, the Court permitted a special college-preparatory high school in Philadelphia to exclude girls. We need ERA and its mandate of equality to insure that this will not continue. Many people argue that ERA should be abandoned—that it cannot be ratified. But I cannot forget that the same objections were made during the successful fight to extend the ratification deadline.

There is no better proof of the need for ERA than the economic plight of women. Women now make up a staggering 42 percent of the work force; the number of working women has more than doubled in the past 25

years. These women work because they need to in order to support themselves and their families. Well over half of them are single, widowed, divorced, or married to men earning under \$10,000. They need to make as much as men, but they do not. Today women earn on the average only 59 percent of what men do. And despite the well-publicized breakthroughs, things are getting worse: Ten years ago a woman working full time earned 53 cents for every dollar a man earned. This is not simply because men are better educated. The average woman college graduate earns less than a male high school dropout. America has failed to give women the same opportunities for economic self-sufficiency and advancement it has given men. Women simply have not had equal access to jobs, salaries, or promotions.

How has this happened in spite of all of our laws? Partially, it is the result of historical job segregation, which is not only continuing but actually increasing. Women are 77 percent of clerical workers, 98 percent of private household workers, but only 4 percent of lawyers and 10 percent of scientists; and women hold only 5 percent of positions in management and administration. The Equal Pay Act will only help women earn the same as men when they are in the same jobs as men. When they are segregated into different jobs, it provides virtually no help. One of the biggest challenges facing the Government and the women's movement now is finding a solution to this problem of comparable worth, that is, insuring that even if women are partially segregated into certain job categories, they receive as much money as men in another job category when the jobs are of equal value.

There are also exemptions to the Equal Pay Act's provisions, for example, for manufacturers, retailers, or service establishments with sales under \$200,000. As a result, the act covers 84 percent of the jobs in this country—and women are clustered in the jobs not covered. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act has similar inadequacies. For example, it does not cover enterprises with fewer than 15 employees, or State and local elected officials and their staffs. Courts have carved out further exemptions to these acts. Such problems are compounded by the fact that the laws are inadequately enforced. Resources have not been sufficient; the backlog of cases is large enough for employers to believe they can violate the law with impunity. This must be changed. These are important laws: The Government must show that it means what it says by providing funds necessary for enforcement.

There are other barriers to full equality in employment. One is the practice of protective discrimination followed by many companies whose workers are exposed to lead or to other toxic substances. In order to

minimize or eliminate liability, many such companies routinely remove all women of child-bearing age from jobs where they would be exposed to toxics, or refuse to hire them for such jobs, rather than cleaning up the workplace. This clearly discriminates against women: They either must forgo some of the most lucrative jobs in the company or undergo sterilization. But it also discriminates against men, treating their economic role as paramount, ignoring their health and their right to healthy children. This is clearly the wrong approach—making the workplace safe for all employees is the only acceptable answer to this problem.

There are still other barriers to the equal employment of women. Even though women have entered the job market in unprecedented numbers and in nontraditional jobs, many face a problem most men never face: Juggling their jobs with their child care responsibilities.

We must begin to address the question this raises: How can we structure work so that women who are mothers can compete effectively for jobs and pay without sacrificing their children's needs? The problem of the working mother has not been properly addressed—but it must be. First is the issue of child care. We have simply failed to provide the child-care services necessary. Over 50 percent of all mothers with children under 18 work outside the home; in total, 28 million children have working mothers. Staying at home to take care of their children is not an option for many because they cannot afford it. Yet there are spaces in day care centers for only a fraction of these children. According to a recent survey, only 19 percent of those who seek day care can find it.

The tax credit for child care mostly helps upper income families. Title XX of the Social Security Act includes child care services for families below the poverty line but provides no help for those above it who need affordable child care. As a result, according to the census, over 2 million children between 7 and 13 are left alone before or after school and during vacations. We must explore all options for solving this problem, including Federal tax relief, programs that subsidize startup costs, and universally available child care with sliding-scale fees based on income.

A second problem is that traditional work schedules are too rigid and too long for the parent with the primary child care responsibility—almost always the mother. We need to encourage more part-time jobs and more flexible-hour jobs.

A third problem arises from the fact that most women leave their jobs when they have a child. Depending on their financial circumstances and their wishes, they may stay away from work for varying periods of time. But a woman who leaves work to give birth or to rear the child has no right to

keep her job—she can be fired plain and simple—and will usually lose out on seniority even if she can come back. Clearly, this situation needs to be changed.

Many European nations have managed to treat working mothers with greater sympathy, respect, and understanding than we do in the United States. That means we can and should do much better.

Another factor in the employment of women is access to education and training, both of which can be critical in securing a good job and advancement. They must be available to young women, to those returning to the work force after years away, and to those struggling to support a family. Title XI prohibits sex discrimination at educational institutions, but the Federal Government has never imposed any sanctions for violations of it. Women are also often denied access to those vocational education programs that train for the better paying jobs. Of the students enrolled in such programs, 98 percent are men. This must be changed. The Women's Education Equity Act ought to be fully funded to insure that women are no longer excluded from fields like science and engineering. And resources must be devoted to programs that are designed to change traditional work patterns and overcome occupational stereotyping by sex. Federal employment training programs are also inadequate, largely intended for men. Women are over 80 percent of the adult unemployed but are only a little over 40 percent of the participants in job training programs.

The plight of older women in this country is tragic evidence of the discrimination women face. The median income of women over 65 is less than \$3,000 a year; 40 percent of all older women live in poverty. Why did this happen? Some were prevented from working and gaining economic security because of barriers against women or stereotypes against women working. Others were forced into low-paying menial work with no retirement security.

Women fare badly under social security. Because of their low salaries, they get minimal benefits. On the average, a woman getting social security on her own record gets only \$230 per month. A widow who has been supported by her husband fares no better; under social security her average monthly payment is \$228. These statistics reflect the biases of this plan. Social security reflects 1930's assumption that women will not work outside the home—and that only work outside the home is worthwhile. Homemakers receive no independent credit for their contribution to the family under social security. Most married women who work receive the same benefits they would receive if they had never worked; this demeans a woman's contribution. Families where both spouses work receive lower

benefits than do families where one worker earns a comparable amount.

Another victory of the past few years could be the first step in changing this. The Congresswomen's caucus, which I helped found and of which I was cochair, persuaded the Social Security Administration to conduct two studies. The first was of the inequities women face in the system; the second was to develop solutions to these problems. The SSA has proposed two possible solutions. Although these proposals need further study and work, they are an important beginning.

Private pension plans have been no better for women. Few women have worked in jobs that are covered; those who have received less than \$2,000 a year. Women married to workers with private pension coverage have been almost completely unprotected. The very few who receive any benefits get an average of only \$50 a month.

Despite recent reforms, private pension systems still do not adequately protect women. Half of working women work for employers who do not have pension plans. Others, who work for employers with plans, are excluded because of too many breaks in service—usually to care for their children—or because they do not meet the part-time rules. Women married to employees covered by a private plan still fare badly. They have no right to benefits if their husbands die before mandatory retirement age. Even those whose husbands live until retirement age will be ineligible for benefits after their husbands die unless their husbands agree to receive a lower benefit so that their wives can get a survivor's benefit.

In the last two Congresses I have introduced legislation to address some of these problems: To insure that women are not denied benefits when their husbands die before retirement age; to guarantee that men may not decide unilaterally to deny their wives survivors' benefits, and to insure that benefit levels for a woman who survives her husband are adequate. I hope that such legislation will be enacted.

The problem of poverty among elderly women is not one that will vanish by itself. Predictions are that 25 percent of all women who are working today will live in poverty when they grow old.

We can put an end to this tragic phenomenon if we start now.

Women face other inequities. Although they are the major consumers of health care, their needs have not been met by the health care system. There are major exclusions and waiting periods in insurance coverage. Women usually must contribute to a health insurance plan for 10 months before getting maternity benefits. Most plans reimburse for only one general doctor visit a year—not for a gynecologist as well as an internist. Many women lose benefits upon divorce or widowhood because their health plan covers them only as de-

pendents. Married women who work often get lower benefits than the wives of their male coworkers. Still, women pay up to 50 percent more for health insurance than their male coworkers. This is not surprising considering the fact that there is no Federal law forbidding discrimination in insurance. I have introduced legislation to cure this; I hope that in the future such legislation will be a high priority.

The Government's policy on pregnancy is also inadequate. It adds up to saying to women: "We'll spend little for family planning and little to help you avoid becoming pregnant if you do not wish to. Once you are pregnant, if you are poor we will not provide resources for you to obtain a safe, legal abortion; we will not guarantee that you will be able to receive disability payments to support you if you are unable to work, and if it is your first child, we will not pay for the cost of prenatal care nor will we provide financial support for subsistence." It is not surprising that although we spend more on medical services than any other country, the United States ranks 20th in maternal/infant mortality rates—the highest of any Western industrialized country.

Despite the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, discrimination also continued in the field of credit. Women of child-bearing age sometimes are permitted to count only a portion of their salary. In other instances, the fact that a woman's income comes from multiple sources, such as alimony and a job, is counted against her. This must change. An education program is needed to inform women of their rights. And resources are needed to step up the enforcement program; in the first 5 years after its enactment, not one cease-and-desist order was issued under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act.

The act also exempts from its coverage many small business loans. This causes a special hardship for women, who are disproportionately involved in smaller businesses.

Women are also inadequately protected against violence—at the hands of strangers and at the hands of their husbands. Rape continues to be unreported, underprosecuted, and uncontrolled. And now that the subject of battered wives can be mentioned in polite company, we have learned that wife beating is epidemic. This is a problem that we have tried to combat for a number of years in Congress. Unfortunately, we have faced growing opposition from the forces of the right who seem to believe that it is undue interference to stop a husband from beating his wife.

Clearly, the agenda for improving the status of women in the United States is long. But I am optimistic that we can make significant changes if we are determined to do so and are willing to fight for them.

I am proud that as a Member of Congress over the past 8 years I was

able to contribute to the struggle for women's equality. I authored legislation that was enacted to extend the ratification deadline for the ERA, to protect the privacy of rape victims in Federal trials, to allow the recovery of attorney's fees in title IX discrimination cases, to make it a crime to discriminate against women in Federal public works projects, to prohibit the State Department from aiding foreign governments or businesses to enter into contracts with U.S. concerns that discriminate against women, and to prevent sex discrimination in refugee resettlement programs.

The fight for full equality for women is one I plan to continue.●

HONORING LESTER WOLFF

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 20, 1980

● Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most valuable Members of this House who will not be with us in the next Congress is LESTER WOLFF of New York. He has not only been an outstanding and untiring member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and contributed immeasurably to the accomplishments of that committee, but he has done outstanding work as chairman of the Select Committee on Drugs. His contribution toward the control of dangerous drugs into this country has been immeasurable. He has traveled to the areas of the world which are critical to the drug traffic. He has been in constant contact, not only with our own enforcement authorities in the drug field, but with the enforcement authorities of the nations where the drug traffic either originates or through which it moves. He has been deeply dedicated to our country drastically reducing the dangerous drugs that are flowing into this country from various parts of the world. The Nation owes LESTER WOLFF a great debt for what he has accomplished in this critical field. It will be very difficult for anyone to follow in his illustrious footsteps in this area which holds such danger to the people of our country.

Besides, LESTER has been highly regarded by all of our colleagues in the House. He is an able, compassionate, dedicated Member. He is a fine gentleman of gracious manner and kind thoughtfulness for his colleagues.

I want to express my own great appreciation of LESTER WOLFF and to record the loss I shall feel that he will not be in this House in the next Congress. I shall always cherish his friendship.

I extend to LESTER and his loved ones warmest wishes for long, healthy, and happy lives.●

VOTING RECORD OF CONGRESSMAN CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, the following is a summary of my attendance record, position, and voting record on the major issues considered during the 96th Congress:

CUMULATIVE ROLLCALL RECORD, 96TH CONG., 2d SESS.

	Yeas/ nays	Quorum calls	Record- ed votes	Grand total
Present responses (yea, nay, present, present—paired for or against).....	412	74	184	670
Absences (absent, not voting, not voting—paired for or against).....	5	3	3	11
Number of calls or votes.....	417	77	187	681
Voting percentage (presence) ..	98.8	96.1	98.3	98.3

VOTING RECORD, 96TH CONG., 2D SESS.

Major issues	Vote	Disposition
NATIONAL ECONOMY		
Resolution to trim nearly \$3 billion from the administration's budget request.	For.....	Adopted.
Federal loan guarantees to Chrysler to save 100,000 jobs.	For.....	Became law.
Extension of the Council on Wage and Price Stability.	For.....	Do.
Reconciliation bill to save over \$8 billion in Federal spending.	For.....	Do.
Substitute to weaken rail deregulation bill and jeopardize economic health of railroads.	Against.....	Defeated.
Amendment to allow Department of Defense to target contracts to high unemployment areas.	For.....	Adopted.
Bill to stimulate private investment and jobs in distressed communities.	For.....	Became law.
Banking and credit union reform.	(¹).....	Do.
Reduction of trade restrictions and phased tariff reductions.	For.....	Do.
ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, AND NATURAL RESOURCES		
Bill to authorize a synthetic fuels program, encourage solar investment and promote conservation.	For.....	Do.
Stocking our strategic petroleum reserves.	For.....	Do.
Measure to exempt certain oil companies from windfall profits tax.	Against.....	Defeated.
Recommittal to conference of conference report to expedite licensing of critical energy projects.do.....	Passed.
National parks and wildlife refuges in Alaska.	For.....	Became law.
Ice Age National Scenic Trail in Wisconsin designation.	(¹).....	Do.
Sewerage treatment abatement funds.	(¹).....	Passed House.
Superfund to finance the cleanup of toxic substances in the environment.	For.....	Enacted.
Bill to promote the orderly development of mineral resources in the deep seabeds.	(¹).....	Pending.
Airport noise abatement.....	For.....	Became law.
ELDERLY, HEALTH, SOCIAL SERVICES		
Reduced fare programs for the elderly and handicapped.	For.....	Do.
Additional elderly housing programs.	For.....	Do.
Resolution expressing the sense of Congress that social security payments remain tax exempt.	For.....	Passed.
Legislation to provide alternatives to institutionalization for senior citizens.	(¹).....	Pending.

Major issues	Vote	Disposition
Substitute bill which only provided for voluntary cost containment.	Against.....	Passed House.
Amendment to allow Federal funding of abortions.do.....	Pending.
Constitutional amendment to protect the life of the unborn.	(²).....	Do.
Welfare reform package	For.....	Passed House.
Low-income fuel assistance	For.....	Became law.
VETERANS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE		
Legislation to increase benefits for Vietnam-era veterans.	For.....	Do.
Extension of veterans' health care programs.	For.....	Do.
Legislation to increase disability benefits for veterans and survivors.	For.....	Do.
Increased training to promote gainful employment among veterans.	For.....	Do.
Resolution recognizing the anniversaries of the Warsaw uprising and the Polish resistance to the invasion of Poland during World War II.	(²).....	Cleared.
Effort to weaken our national defense by deleting funds for MX missile.	Against.....	Defeated.
Strong national defense	For.....	Became law.
Amendment to establish draft registration.	For.....	Do.
Amendment to make draft registration voluntary.	Against.....	Defeated.
Amendment to prohibit funds for nerve gas weapons.	For.....	Do.
TRANSPORTATION, COMMERCE, HOUSING		
Legislation to allow the continuation of the Milwaukee Road.	(1).....	Became law.
Railroad deregulation to allow flexibility in setting rates and promoting competition.	For.....	Do.
Motor Carrier Act to promote competition in trucking industry.	For.....	Do.
Amtrak reorganization and reform.	For.....	Do.
Consumer Checking Account Equity Act.	(²).....	Do.
Bill to authorize Secretary of Transportation to require public notices of tire defects.	For.....	Passed House.
Reform and reauthorization of Federal Trade Commission.	For.....	Became law.
Extension of housing and community development programs.	For.....	Do.
Fair Housing Act	For.....	Passed House.
EDUCATION AND LABOR		
Identification and control of asbestos fibers affecting schoolchildren.	For.....	Do.
Legislation extending higher education programs and student assistance.	For.....	Became law.
Bill to provide alternatives to school busing.	(1).....	Pending.
Amendment to prohibit use of Federal funds by Justice Department for busing schoolchildren.	For.....	Vetoed.
Bill to provide assistance to workers dislocated because of foreign imports.	For.....	Passed House.
Legislation to implement the multilateral trade negotiations.	For.....	Became law.
Legislation requiring protection to plant employees when firms move or close.	(1).....	Pending.
Multiemployer pension plan reform.	For.....	Became law.
GENERAL GOVERNMENT		
Bill to provide for the issuance of a commemorative stamp in honor of Gen. Casimir Pulaski.	(²).....	Pending.
Resolution welcoming Pope John Paul II on his visit to the United States.	(1).....	Adopted.
Legislation to strengthen the General Accounting Office in carrying out investigative and auditing duties.	For.....	Became law.
Resolution to disapprove President's plan to reorganize U.S. foreign aid programs.	Against.....	Defeated.
Bill to provide regulatory flexibility to small businesses.	(1).....	Pending.
Financial disclosure for members of three branches of government and public officials.	For.....	Became law.

Major issues	Vote	Disposition
National Family Week resolution.	(1).....	Adopted.
Legislation to improve regulatory issuances.	(1).....	Pending.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS		
Legislation providing food and economic assistance to help poor countries help themselves.	(²).....	Became law.
Bill to set spending ceiling on certain Department of State programs.	(1).....	Do.
Legislation to promote continued extensive and friendly relations between the U.S. and Taiwan.	(²).....	Do.
Resolution calling for the peaceful settlement of the Polish workers' demands without outside interference.	(²).....	Passed House.
Implementation of Middle East Treaty to promote world peace.	For.....	Became law.
Major export control bill.	(²).....	Do.
Resolution in support of a full accounting of Americans missing-in-action in Southeast Asia.	(1).....	Adopted.
Emergency relief for victims of Italian earthquake.	(²).....	Became law.

¹ Cosponsored.
² Introduced.

PROBLEMS AROUND SOUTH WEST AFRICA/NAMIBIA

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have long been concerned with constantly increasing efforts of the Soviets to penetrate the lesser developed countries of Africa. We have seen constant failures of U.S. foreign policy in this part of the world and each foreign policy failure of the Carter administration has been reflected in a gain for the Communist bloc.

The vast mineral resources and the strategic military advantages in Africa are a natural target for the historical thrust of Russia toward its ultimate goal of world domination.

The national security of the United States is inextricably intertwined in Africa, first because it is the theory and practice of our Government to encourage self-determination, freedom, independence, and to do whatever we can among the developing countries of Africa to achieve and maintain full independence and sovereign recognition by other nations.

A second important consideration is to deny to the Soviet bloc the opportunity to seize and exploit the people and resources of developing countries in Africa. We all know the problem that has developed around South West Africa/Namibia. However, the American public is being fed a lot of false information by the Soviets. The Communist propaganda technique is to point a finger and loudly and brazenly criticize someone else, all the while obscuring the fact that they are using force and violence as an instru-

ment of foreign policy to gain control of the governments, people, territory, and resources of other countries.

I have recently received a letter from the Honorable Kuaima Riruako, an elected member of the National Assembly and leading member of the Ministers' Council of Namibia. Its content is of sufficient importance that I hereby include it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that my colleagues in Congress and other persons who may read it will be better informed and in a better position to make judgments respecting where lies the national security and the best interests of the United States.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA/NAMIBIA
Windhoek, December 15, 1980.

HON. PAUL FINDLEY,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FINDLEY: In your capacity as a senior member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives, we respectfully request that you make known to your colleagues in the U.S. Congress and to other Americans the continuing misuse of U.S. tax dollars by the United Nations General Assembly to finance terrorist activities of the South West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO) against the people of Namibia.

Our country is small—twice the size of California, with a population of about 900,000 persons. Our history is not a happy one. We were first colonized by Germany in the 1880's, conquered by the British in 1915 in World War I, then in 1920 mandated as a trust territory by the League of Nations to Great Britain, which permitted its colony, the Union of South Africa, to exercise the mandate.

However, South Africa has agreed to our independence, and we now have a duly elected interim government consisting of a 50-member National Assembly which has abolished all racial discrimination. We enjoy majority rule on the basis of one man, one vote and universal adult suffrage.

At our election in December 1978 the overall poll was 77.84 percent of the registered voters, who in turn were 93 percent of the estimated number of eligible voters. These results were achieved despite SWAPO calls on their supporters to boycott the election and SWAPO threats that it would physically disrupt the election, attack polling stations, and wreak vengeance on anyone voting. Three hundred foreign observers attended the elections, 65 of whom were the guests of the Administrator General, while the remaining 235 were journalists representing newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations from all over the world. Of the Administrator General's 65 guests, about half were journalists, while the remainder comprised distinguished businessmen, politicians, academics and lawyers, all well known in their various countries.

According to the reports in leading newspapers in the Western World, the general consensus of foreign journalists was that the Namibian election had been fair and free, probably more so than any ever held in black Africa, and more so even than many held in the West. These reports agreed that no effort had been spared to achieve this standard despite the problems of distance, terrain and an electorate by and large unversed in elections.

When it is considered that our country has 11 major population groups who speak 8 languages and 29 dialects, and who range in

cultural development literally from the stone age to the most sophisticated of people, we consider our election a significant demonstration of democracy at work. To gain maximum participation, we established some 375 voting bureaus of which some were mobile units, covering a total of about 1,094 voting points and manned by approximately 1,500 voting officials and vote recorders.

I emphasize these matters because we are often falsely accused of being "puppets" of South Africa or "tools" of an oppressive regime in Pretoria. Nothing could be further from the truth. We claim the same God-given and inalienable right of self-determination as that enjoyed by Americans and all other free people. The population of our country is almost 90 percent non-white. Thus we have a non-white majority government. However, it must be emphasized that our ultimate goal is full independence and sovereign recognition by the international community of nations. South Africa and the major Western powers have all agreed to our independence and the only stumbling block at the moment is the United Nations General Assembly, which has consistently demonstrated its partiality for SWAPO.

A distinguished Washington Post editorialist has recently described the United Nations General Assembly as "... an institutional outrage, a moral swamp. It operates much of the time by the mob rule of a Third World majority in close alliance with its Communist bloc." For a number of years the General Assembly has contended that SWAPO is the "sole and authentic" representative of the people of Namibia—a proposition that is absurd on its face. SWAPO is a Soviet-bloc terrorist force, armed with Russian land mines, submachine guns and military vehicles. SWAPO has received millions of dollars of financial aid from the United Nations General Assembly, which under its Charter establishes and defines the budget.

It is a matter of great concern to us that U.S. tax dollars provide 25 percent of the total U.N. budget—U.S. taxpayers are being asked by the U.N. this year for over \$600 million in combined voluntary and assessed contributions.

To the great credit of the U.S. Congress, there has been provided in recent continuing resolutions respecting U.S. foreign assistance legislation a specific provision, "That none of the funds appropriated * * * shall be made available for the U.S. proportionate share for any programs for * * * South West Africa Peoples Organization * * *" (See House Report 96-787.) We would hope that this prohibition against use of U.S. taxpayer money to finance SWAPO would become a permanent part of both the authorization and appropriation bills relating to United Nation's financing.

The terrorist activities and Soviet sponsored campaign of murder and abduction by SWAPO guerrillas from their secret bases in Marxist Angola across our Northern border are well documented in the world press and in the official records of the U.S. Government. The leaders of SWAPO are self-appointed and have never been elected to any office by the people of Namibia. Indeed, SWAPO leaders have not set foot in Namibia for at least 20 years. SWAPO commenced many years ago as a legitimate liberation movement with the goals of self government and independence. Now that we have achieved self government and our independence has been agreed to, SWAPO activities not only have become senseless, but criminal by any international standard of decency. It can only be said that SWAPO is a hired-gun of the Soviet-bloc, employed to try and take over Namibia by force and violence. Why, one might ask? Probably be-

cause Namibia has some of the largest uranium, gold, diamond, copper and zinc resources in all the world. Moreover, the deep water port on our West coast could be a base for Russian nuclear submarines to bisect the oil lifeline from the Persian Gulf to the United States and the NATO countries.

We have chosen freedom. Our structure of government is based on individual self-reliance, free enterprise, personal responsibility, individual merit, equal opportunity, and a fair chance for all. We welcome any official or private investigators or visitors to examine and inquire into every phase of our Government. It is a matter of great concern to us that Soviet propaganda continues to describe us as "puppets" of South Africa, at the very time the Soviet-bloc is providing lethal weapons and funds to SWAPO to carry on a cowardly and wretched guerrilla warfare against our civilian population. We are anxious in every way to make these facts known in the Western World, as we need the friendship and advice of our American friends so that we may gain full independence on the basis of self-determination at the earliest practicable time.

Sincerely yours,

By Kuaima Riruako; D. F. Mudge, Chairman; Benjamin J. Africa; E. Christy; T. Imbili; J. Julius; P. Limbo; D. Luipert; W. Neef; R. Ngondo; G. Kasche; G. Tibinyane.●

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE—RECORD IN THE 96TH CONGRESS

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, American agriculture faced a series of difficult and serious problems during the 2 years of the 96th Congress. In 1979 and again this year, our Nation's farmers were squeezed between rapid increases in costs and market prices which fell short of levels needed to produce a fair return. While prices for many commodities improved later this year, the gains were due in some cases to natural disasters which reduced harvests in parts of the country. In this period, the House Agriculture Committee and later the House responded with a series of significant new bills designed to alleviate current problems and to lay the groundwork for improved conditions in the future.

We took some useful steps in 1979 and 1980 toward improving our farm income programs, providing timely and broader access to credit which has become a vital tool in the farm economy, and promoting development of the biomass energy sources which must become part of our national effort to reduce dependence on foreign oil. We authorized the launching of a more effective nationwide crop insurance program for farmers, and we acted to insure congressional authority to veto future pesticide control regulations, among other important steps.

Mr. Speaker, we did not solve all of the problems of American agriculture in this Congress, but I am proud of the

manner in which the Committee on Agriculture performed—first as a forum in which farm and allied problems were heard and thoroughly explored, and then in the legislation it produced, making long strides toward helping farmers solve their problems.

Looking ahead to the next Congress, the committee will be under the able leadership of the distinguished gentleman from Texas, the Honorable E (KIKA) DE LA GARZA, who has served in the 96th Congress as vice chairman. Under his leadership the committee must prepare to work on extending and perhaps revising the basic farm and food stamp programs which expire next year. After three terms as chairman, I will assume another responsibility in the House, but I intend to remain a member of the Agriculture Committee, and I look forward to active involvement in the committee's activities on issues confronting the farmers of my district and the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to sincerely thank all of my colleagues of both parties on the Agriculture Committee, and in the House, for the constant cooperation, counsel, and support which made it possible for me to carry out my duties as chairman during the past 6 years. I am also deeply grateful to the leadership, to you, Mr. Speaker, to our majority leader, JIM WRIGHT, and to JOHN BRADEMANS, who served as majority whip, for your constant support and assistance.

I must acknowledge also in this final report as chairman my appreciation of the help I and the committee received from Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland, and from his predecessors as Secretary during my terms as chairman—Earl L. Butz and John F. Knebel. I have taken pleasure in the spirit of mutual good will and cooperation which marked our relations with all of these Secretaries, and with the leaders of the agricultural and other related organizations which regularly work closely with members of our committee.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the record made by the Committee on Agriculture in the 96th Congress and in years past, and I know that the committee, under its new leader Congressman DE LA GARZA, will continue to work cooperatively for the interests of American agriculture.

The major committee actions of the 96th Congress included:

An act (Public Law 96-494) which (1) increased price support loan rates for 1980 and 1981 grains which farmers deposit in the producer-owned reserve program to not less than \$3.30 per bushel for wheat and \$2.40 for corn, and will waive interest on loans for these grains. The act also gives the Secretary of Agriculture full flexibility in setting "release" and "call" prices governing movement of grain out of the reserve, and raises the minimum resale price for USDA-owned grain to 105 percent of the "call" level; (2) earmarks 4 million tons of wheat, which is currently owned by the government as an International Food Security Re-

serve for use only in meeting emergency needs abroad when other U.S. stocks are low; (3) sets basic loan rates for 1981 grains (other than those placed in the farmer-owned reserve) at not less than \$3 a bushel for wheat and \$2.25 for corn, the same rates used in 1980; (4) sets the 1981 soybean support at not less than \$5.02 a bushel; (5) directs the Secretary of Agriculture to set up between two and seven domestic demonstration projects in which the USDA would donate food stocks to community food banks for the needy; (6) provides that in any future restriction of exports for national security or foreign policy reasons, the Secretary would have discretionary power to set up additional reserves for use as gasohol feedstocks or emergency food use abroad; (7) authorizes broadened producer promotion programs under marketing orders for walnuts and olives.

An act (Public Law 96-365) authorizing an expanded Government crop insurance program for farmers. The new program authorized by the law will take effect beginning with the 1981 crop year and will eventually make all-risk crop insurance—with a portion of the premiums paid by the government—available to all parts of the country on all crops. The law stressed opportunities for the private insurance industry to participate in the program.

An act (Public Law 96-220) extending until September 30, 1981, an economic emergency loan program for farmers which had been scheduled to expire May 15, 1980. The new law made \$2 billion in additional credit available at a time of year when farmers were in a credit crunch.

An act (Public Law 96-294) the Energy Security Act, which includes among its provisions a major section designed to encourage development of energy including motor fuels from farm and forestry products and from agricultural, forest and municipal wastes. The portion of the act devoted to these biomass energy sources authorized \$1.45 billion for insured and guaranteed loans, purchase agreements and price guarantees to spur production of energy—including fuel alcohol—from biomass over a two-year period. The law also increased authorization for USDA research and extension work in producing fuels from farm products, and provided for biomass energy demonstration facilities. The biomass portion of the law was based on a separate gasohol bill initially designed in the House Agriculture Committee and is the result of the joint efforts in the House of this Committee and the House Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; and Science and Technology.

Legislation (S. 1465) to expand the lending authorities of the farmer-owned cooperative farm credit system. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize the System to take part in financing exports by farmer cooperatives, to broaden lending for financing basic processing and marketing enterprises operated by farmers and fishermen, and to make mortgage loans up to 97 percent of the value of real estate where the loans are guaranteed by government agencies.

An act (Public Law 96-539) extending authority for funding Federal pesticide control programs for one year, through September 30, 1981. The bill includes authority for a two-house congressional veto of future Environmental Protection Agency regulations dealing with pesticides. Also, it would require EPA to set up formal procedures for "peer review" by independent scientists of major scientific studies used as the basis for regulatory action.

Other legislation affecting farm and rural affairs included:

GRAIN

An act (Public Law 96-213) which raised target prices for 1980 crops by 7 percent and authorized the Administration to approve further increases for 1981. The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to require farmer compliance with Normal Crop Acreage regulations as a condition of eligibility for program benefits. (However, in an amendment to the fiscal 1981 agricultural appropriation bill, Congress later suspended the NCA requirement for 1981 crops.) The target price bill also extended authority for disaster compensation payments through 1980 for grains, cotton and rice, and set a \$100,000 per year ceiling on these payments for both 1980 and 1981. Authority for making the payments in 1981 was included in the crop insurance bill which became law during 1980.

An act (Public Law 96-234) which authorized entry into the farmer-owned reserve of 1979-crop feed grain from farms which did not comply with the 1979 set-aside program.

CREDIT

An act (Public Law 96-438) setting ceilings within which Congress sets annual lending totals for Farmers Home Administration farm and rural development programs through fiscal 1982. The bill allows Congress to authorize up to \$1.6 billion a year in farm real estate loans and up to \$1.2 billion a year in farm operating loans. The bill also puts a ceiling of \$1.5 million in fiscal 1981, phasing down to \$500,000 by fiscal 1983, on farm disaster loans to individual producers.

An act (Public Law 96-302) making terms of loans for actual disaster losses on farms the same for the Small Business Administration and the Farmers Home Administration; restricting SBA farm disaster loans to cases declined by FmHA at similar interest rates; and permitting FmHA to make loans at rates above its usual level to farmers who qualify for credit elsewhere. This act is the result of the joint efforts in the House of the Small Business Committee and the Agriculture Committee.

An act (Public Law 96-234) which raised the previous \$50,000 ceiling on farm storage facility loans made by USDA to a new limit of \$100,000 per producer. This was included in the law dealing with reserve privileges for 1979 grain.

ANIMAL HEALTH, RESEARCH AND PLANT PROTECTION

An act (Public Law 96-468) drafted to protect the nation's hog industry from a possible invasion of African Swine Fever. This law requires that garbage fed to hogs must be treated to kill disease organisms.

An act (Public Law 96-469) authorizing an expanded program of research into forms of cancer which attack livestock and poultry.

A bill (H.R. 999) adding six vegetables to the long list of those previously eligible for patent-like protection for new varieties under the Plant Variety Protection Act. The vegetables newly covered by the bill, which is designed to spur breeding of more productive varieties, are okra, celery, peppers, tomatoes, carrots and cucumbers.

ENERGY

Legislation authorizing the sale of USDA-owned corn for use in producing motor fuel at prices which would not be less than: (a) the release level for corn in the farmer-owned reserve, or (b) a fuel-conversion value equal to the value of unleaded gasoline. The provision was included in Public Law 96-234 and later modified in other legislation.

TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN WEIGHING

An act (Public Law 96-437) eliminating mandatory Federal weighing of grain moved into export elevators by rail or truck, grain

shipped from export elevators to internal U.S. points, and any grain reaching such an elevator in an intra-company shipment. Mandatory Federal weighing of barge grain arriving at export elevators and all grain leaving such elevators for overseas would be continued. The bill was designed to cut grain marketing costs without weakening basic protection for buyers and sellers.

An act (Public Law 96-358) authorizing assistance to States and regions in making plans for improved marketing and transportation facilities for farm commodities. The law is designed to help develop plans for subterminal storage and transport facilities.

DAIRY

An act (Public Law 96-127) passed in 1979, extending into 1981 an 80 percent of parity floor under milk supports. The law remains in effect until next September 30.

CONSERVATION

An act (Public Law 96-263) which extended the Great Plains program, previously scheduled to expire in 1981, until September 30, 1991. The program operates in 469 counties of 10 Great Plains States.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

An act (Public Law 96-355) to improve government efforts to cooperate with State and local authorities in rural development programs. Under the law, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to coordinate all Federal efforts in this field, and to send Congress a comprehensive blueprint for potential future efforts. Also, the Agriculture Department is given broader authority to help local officials identify and apply for available aid under existing Federal programs.

COTTON

An act (Public Law 96-176) revising the support program for extra-long staple cotton. The law increases the minimum government support loan rate for the crop but simultaneously reduces the minimum overall government support guarantee. These steps are expected to avoid the need for direct Federal support payments to ELS cotton growers.

PEANUTS

An act (Public Law 96-31) which authorized the Agriculture Department to reduce or waive marketing quota penalties for several hundred peanut farmers and handlers who exceeded 1978 quotas because of unintentional errors following a major change in the peanut program.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

An act (Public Law 96-39), providing for U.S. participation in an international trade agreement, included several sections affecting agriculture. These included provisions revising the rules on countervailing and anti-dumping duties, a standards code forbidding use of discriminatory standards on U.S. imports and on our exports shipped abroad, and new cheese import quota provisions. This act is primarily the result of a major effort in the House by the Ways and Means Committee to which this Committee provided cooperation and assistance.

FORESTRY

An act (S. 1996) authorizing a five-year program of pilot projects to test and demonstrate new techniques for salvaging wood residues which currently are going to waste.

Legislation, including H.R. 5487 and H.R. 8298, including so-called "release language" dealing with National Forest lands which have been reviewed by the Agriculture Department and have not been either recommended for Congressional designation as wilderness or reserved for further planning. Such lands, under the legislation, are to be managed for other multiple-use purposes in

initial plans under the National Forest Management Act. This language is the result of cooperative efforts by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the Agriculture Committee, and industry and environmental groups.

An act (H.R. 6257) giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority to make more efficient sales or exchanges of small tracts of land between the U.S. Forest Service and non-Federal parties.

A resolution (H. Con. Res. 393) honoring the 75th anniversary of the Forest Service.

EGG RESEARCH

An act (Public Law 96-276) allowing commercial egg producers to decide in a referendum whether they want to increase the rate of existing voluntary checkoff program which finances egg promotion and research.

FUTURES STUDY

As a rider on the egg research bill, Congress adopted a provision directing government agencies to report on the causes for problems in silver markets in 1979-80 and on any need they may find for changes in the law dealing with regulation of commodity futures trading to prevent a recurrence of similar events.

FOOD STAMPS

An act (Public Law 96-58) which restored cuts in food stamp benefits for households containing elderly, blind and disabled persons with high shelter and medical costs, averted a potential cut in benefits for all stamp recipients late in fiscal 1979, and adopted several anti-abuse provisions.

An act (Public Law 96-249) which authorized continued food stamp funding for fiscal 1980 and 1981 when funds were running short in mid-1980, and which also adopted strong new anti-fraud, error-control and cost-cutting measures.

AQUACULTURE

Public Law 96-362 directed the government to develop a coordinated national aquaculture program for promoting commercial production of fish and shellfish. This bill is the result of the joint efforts in the House of this Committee and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The bills included in the above summary were handled by the House Agriculture Committee and by its subcommittees. These include: Department investigations, oversight and research, Chairman Kika de la Garza, D-Tex., and Ranking Minority Member William C. Wampler, R-Va.; Conservation and Credit, Chairman Ed Jones, D-Tenn., and Ranking Minority Member Edward R. Madigan, R-Ill.; Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations and Nutrition, Chairman Fred Richmond, D-N.Y., and Ranking Minority Member Steven D. Symms, R-Idaho (through October 2, 1980); Family Farms, Rural Development and Special Studies, Chairman Richard Nolan, D-Minn., and Ranking Minority Member Charles E. Grassley, R-Iowa; Cotton, Chairman David R. Bowen, D-Miss., and Ranking Minority Member Margaret M. Heckler, R-Mass.; Dairy and Poultry, Chairman Alvin Baldus, D-Wis., and Ranking Minority Member James M. Jeffords, R-Vt.; Forests, Chairman Jim Weaver, D-Ore., and Ranking Minority Member James P. Johnson, R-Colo.; Livestock and Grains, Chairman Charles Rose, D-N.C., and Ranking Minority Member Keith G. Sebelius, R-Kans.; Oilseeds and Rice, Chairman Dawson Mathis, D-Ga., and Ranking Minority Member Paul Findley, R-Ill.; and Tobacco, Chairman Walter B. Jones, D-N.C., and Ranking Minority Member Richard Kelly, R-Fla. ●

TRIP TO ITALY—A NATION DEVASTATED BUT WITH STRONG AND COURAGEOUS PEOPLE

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, prior to the adjournment sine die of the 2d session of the 96th Congress, I commenced a trip to Italy where a major earthquake struck on November 23.

It was my distinct honor and privilege to have been named by President Carter to serve on the official delegation sent to Italy to survey the damage and report back directly to the President. The official delegation was headed by the renowned Italian American industrialist, Jeno Paulucci of Duluth, Minn. My distinguished colleagues, Mr. CONTE and Mrs. FERRARO also were part of the delegation as were New York Lieutenant Governor Mario Cuomo, Robert Georgine, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, Mr. Benjamin Palumbo, director of Federal Government relations, Philip Morris Corp., and Mrs. Nancy Pelosi, chairperson Northern California Democratic Party, San Francisco.

Our trip included informative meetings with Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani of the Republic of Italy as well as President Alessandro Pertini. In addition, the official delegation met with the distinguished President of the Senate Amintore Fanfani and his gracious wife Maria Pia, a noted humanitarian who has worked on behalf of earthquake relief missions in Algeria and Rumania among other nations. Of course, our American Ambassador, Richard Gardner was of invaluable assistance to us throughout our stay. On December 16, the official delegation helicoptered to the earthquake provinces of southern Italy including the town of Balvano perhaps the most devastated of all towns. We saw incredible damage caused by the 23-second earthquake, the strongest to hit Italy in more than 75 years.

On the same day we surveyed the earthquake sites, the official delegation had the distinct pleasure of being briefed by the Commissioner for Earthquake Relief, On. Zamberletti. He provided us with a detailed assessment of the major problems affecting the regions as well as an analysis of current relief operations. It was evident from speaking to the Commissioner, that the most pressing problem affecting the Italian Government is how to cope with the estimated 300,000 persons made homeless by the killer quake. It was further evident to me that the Italian Government was in complete control of the situation.

Later in the week of December 14, I was joined by a private delegation of distinguished Italian Americans for a somewhat different mission. This delegation included the former Ambassa-

dor to Italy, the Honorable John Volpe, Bishop Anthony Bevilacqua of the diocese of Brooklyn, N.Y., Rev. Joseph Cogo of the Italian American Migration Committee, two leading New York Italian-American business executives who had spearheaded efforts to raise more than \$50,000 for earthquake victims, Mr. Charles Gargano and Mr. Richard Naclerio, Mr. George Luciano, secretary of public safety for the State of Massachusetts, Mr. Gilbert DeLucia, a New York City lawyer and my legislative director, Mr. Robert Blancato. Our mission was different in the sense that our purpose was to actually distribute funds raised by the generosity of private citizens directly to towns and villages.

We began the private delegation trip with a strategy meeting with the guiding light and inspiration for our mission, the aforementioned Mrs. Maria Pia Fanfani. At this initial meeting was her distinguished husband, the President of the Senate, Amintore Fanfani, and the Foreign Minister the Honorable Giulio Colombo. We discussed our intentions and received some valuable information and assistance. Later that same day we again met with our always cooperative and helpful Ambassador Gardner.

The private delegation also met with Commissioner Zamberletti and his staff for over 1 hour and during the meeting we were honored by a surprise visit from Prime Minister Forlani. This meeting strengthened my earlier belief that the Italian Government was in full control of the situation and was working with all deliberate speed to dispatch critical relief aid to victims while evaluating long-term needs.

Following our meetings with Italian Government officials, our delegation set off on a 2-day—seven town inspection. The delegation actually made an unexpected eighth stop, the town of Calabritto, where our helicopter was forced to make an emergency landing. By bus we traveled from Calabritto to the town of Calettri. En route we traveled through the town of Materdonni where we saw our first real closeup look at a heavily damaged town. The site was astounding—entire homes, churches, and other buildings completely reduced to rubble. In this town we noted the presence of the German Army and although the population was forced to live in tents and trailers, it was slowly rebounding.

We arrived in Calettri several hours behind schedule. It was here that one of our delegation members, Bishop Bevilacqua had family members. The bishop with the assistance of Father Cogo said an open air mass in the center of town for the earthquake victims. A crowd of several hundred attended the service and were moved by the experience. It was in Calettri where we spotted a sign which perhaps typified the incredible spirit of the Italian people—the sign read "La Vita Continua"—translated means life continues. This sign was in an area where

buildings had been destroyed, roads washed out—deaths and injuries had occurred by the scores—yet these people refused to concede their fate to this disaster. It buoyed our spirits and renewed our interest in raising more funds.

The delegation next traveled to the small mountain village of St Angelo de Lombardi. Here again one of the delegation members had a special relationship with the town. Mr. Charles Gargano, an Italian American business executive from Long Island was born in this town and a number of his family members remained. He had raised considerable sums of money solely for distribution in Saint Angelo and he had pledged to those contributing that the funds would go directly to the townspeople. We arrived in the town and were met by a dense fog which made the scene ever eerier than it already was. Here again damage was intensive—Saint Angelo is a town of some 5,000 persons yet this earthquake in its savagry took the lives of some 500 residents including the mayor. In Saint Angelo we met with the acting mayor and other town officials and citizens to discuss their needs. A continuing commitment of funds was promised at the meeting including funds to permit the construction of a new school.

While in Saint Angelo we embarked on an especially meaningful mission—to distribute toys for the children in advance of Christmas. It was truly a memorable sight—watching these children smile—probably for the first time since the shock of the earthquake—and enjoy the small tokens we had given them.

Our second day of travel brought us to the following towns: La Viana—Coliano, Colianello, Valva, and Balvano. In La Viana, our helicopter landed in the midst of a tent/trailer village. We again met with the various town officials as well as the Italian Army personnel stationed prominently through the town. We inspected the tents and trailers and felt comforted by the fact that they did provide the homeless with adequate shelter.

The group then flew by helicopter and landed in a central area which permitted us to visit the towns of Coliano and Colianello. Here again we found widespread destruction but a returning sense of order. We visited a hospital facility and met with various nurses who staffed the facility. Later that same day some members of our delegation traveled to the town of Valva where we inspected some temporary prefabricated housing. The housing had sleeping accommodations for four to five persons, full kitchen facilities as well as complete bath facilities.

By helicopter we observed the town of Balvano which was almost entirely leveled by the force of the earthquake. While on route back to the airport, we saw several other small mountain towns and villages which had sustained considerable damage. We noted

the relative geographic remoteness of many of the affected localities, a factor which made the relief efforts underway thus far that much more remarkable.

The highlight of our private delegation trip had to be our private audience with Pope John Paul II. This magnificent world leader took time from his extraordinarily busy schedule to meet with us at 7:30 on a Saturday evening. He thanked us for the work we had done in the various towns and villages and thanked the American people for their generosity in providing aid to the earthquake victims. The Pope while greeting each delegation member recalled with a smile his trip to the United States and especially New York and Boston where most of our delegation resides. It was an unforgettable experience for us all.

The delegation issued a statement at the conclusion of the mission in which we described our visit as "sobering but rewarding."

We will now return to the United States and intensify our appeals for additional private donations to help the victims of this horrible tragedy. Our work will be done in full consultation with our Government to insure that the funds we raise will not duplicate the \$50 million appropriated by Congress. Our committee feels confident that the Italian Government is in full control of the situation, the Italian Army is to be especially commended for their work in the various towns and villages. They have brought order under the most difficult conditions.

The relationship between America and Italy is special. It is manifested in good times and in bad. As American citizens of Italian descent we are grateful to all of the people of all denominations who have opened their hearts in response to this devastating tragedy and we pledge our continuing efforts.

The American response both in terms of private fundraising and the \$50 million provided by Congress and approved by President Carter is deeply appreciated by the Italian Government and people. Throughout my work on this issue I have kept in close touch with officials from the Disaster Assistance Office in the Agency for International Development. I am in full agreement with their intentions to spend approximately \$45 million of the \$50 million on long-term reconstruction activities. This is likely to include the construction of new schools and hospitals. Our Government has already committed nearly \$5 million for immediate relief activities. It is entirely consistent with our Nation's history of assuming the prominent role of helping people in need. This is especially true with respect to Italy for in 1976 when a major earthquake struck the Friuli region of Italy our Nation responded immediately with more than \$25 million in aid.

Let me also pay tribute to Ambassador Cedrenio for all the help he provided me during the planning and execution of this trip. In addition, I must extend a word of gratitude and appreciation to Consul-General Alessandro

Cortese deBosis who has been a constant source of help to me.

I am grateful to have had the opportunity to personally visit the earthquake regions and provide some small form of assistance to victims. My main conclusion is that much important work has been done but much more is yet to be done. We of the 96th Congress and President Carter should be proud of our immediate response in providing \$50 million in emergency aid to Italy. Our continued help combined with the continued generosity of the American people will help make that memorable Caletri sign "La Vita Continua" (life continues) a reality. ●

A SALUTE TO NEW PRODUCTIONS OF CHERRY HILL

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to the recent honor which has been bestowed upon a New Jersey theater group, New Productions of Cherry Hill. I am proud that New Productions is the only civic theater group in the United States which has been chosen to represent our country in Ireland's Maytime Festival, an international theater competition.

The 18 members of the cast and crew of New Productions will travel to Ireland for the competition in May. The group will perform "The Apple Tree" and another play which has not yet been selected.

I am pleased to share with you the following excerpts from an article which appeared in the Camden Courier-Post on December 5, 1980:

"If you happen to be in Dundalk, Ireland next May 23, you can see a performance of "The Apple Tree" by New Productions of Cherry Hill. The production that has swept awards in theatre festivals in New Jersey and New York will carry the American banner in Ireland's Maytime festival, an international theatre competition * * *

"The story of how New Productions came into existence rivals the plot of a Broadway musical. The first act opens with a talented group of performers who meet each other in a beauty parlor.

"In the second act, they pool their talents and start rehearsing in a basement while costumes are sewn and sets hammered out. The musical ends as the young troupe wows critics and leaves audiences cheering for its triumphant debut.

"That is the script more or less followed by New Productions. The group was formed last year by Bruce Curless, his wife Karmae Cipriotti and Ginna and Peter Higgins.

"The four of us felt we had something to offer," explains Curless. "We had worked in local theatre groups and decided to do our own thing."

"That turned out to be the right thing. The company's first production was the second act of "The Apple Tree."

"Entered in the New Jersey Theatre League competition April of this year, the production was voted the best production and swept first place awards for Curless's di-

rection and set design and for Grace D'Angelo's costumes.

"Buoyed by that success, the company entered a similar competition in New York. Once again New Productions won prizes for best production and costumes.

"As a result of those awards, Mort Clark, president of American Theatre Associates, invited the troupe to represent the U.S. in the Irish theatre festival * * *

TRIBUTE TO JOHN McCORMACK, A GREAT AMERICAN LEADER

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 3, 1980

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, on November 22, 1980, this Nation lost one of its finest citizens when John W. McCormack, the beloved former Speaker of the House, passed away in his native Boston. His passing brings with it a profound sense of mourning by many of the Members of this Congress.

It was John McCormack who administered my initial oath of office in 1969. It is a day I will never forget for the rest of my life. From 1962 until 1972, John McCormack served as one of the most effective of all Speakers of the House of Representatives. He served through one of the most legislatively active periods in American history. During the McCormack years, landmark civil rights and voting rights laws were enacted, as were the laws establishing medicare and Medicaid and the Older Americans Act—also the major elementary, secondary, and higher education programs had their legislative origins in the McCormack era.

No man who has ever served in this body had more integrity than did John McCormack. He was a man who commanded respect because he was of such strong moral fiber. He was a man of unchallenged authority who wielded his power with equity and style. He gave each Member individual attention whenever they needed it. His advice was sought; his counsel was coveted.

John McCormack was a remarkably uncomplicated man. He was a devout Catholic—a man of compassion for the poor and needy—he was a fighter for causes of justice and basic rights. He was for all who served with him an inspiration.

As we reflect on the exemplary career of John McCormack, we do so in the spirit of emulation. John McCormack set standards by which Speakers and Members will be evaluated today and in the future. It is a challenge which we should all seek to live up to as a lasting tribute to John McCormack.●

THE UDALL RECORD—NOVEMBER 13, 1980 TO DECEMBER 11, 1980

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, it has become my practice toward the end of each session of Congress to list my votes in the House of Representatives here in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Listed below are the last votes taken during the 96th Congress.

I strongly believe that the people of southern Arizona have the right to know where I stand on the issues decided by the House, and I have found that printing my voting record here is the best way to provide that information.

This is not an all-inclusive list. I have omitted noncontroversial votes such as quorum calls, motions to resolve into the Committee of the Whole House, and motions to approve the Journal of the previous day.

The descriptions are necessarily somewhat short, and I am sure that some of my constituents will have additional questions about the issues described here. So I invite them to write me for specifics, or to visit my district office at 300 North Main, Tucson.

The list is arranged as follows:

Key

1. Official rollcall number;
2. Number of the bill or resolution;
3. Title of the bill or resolution;
4. A description of the issue being voted on;
5. The date of the action;
6. My vote in the form Y=yes, N=no, and NV=not voting;
7. The vote of the entire Arizona delegation, in the form (Yes-No-Not voting);
8. An indication whether the motion or amendment was passed or rejected; and
9. The total vote.

623. HR 7112. Revenue Sharing. Substitute amendment to extend the revenue sharing program for one year without change. Nov. 13 Y(3-0-1), rejected 65-306.

624. HR 7112. Revenue Sharing. Substitute amendment to delete the revenue sharing authorization for state governments. Nov. 13, Y(2-1-1), rejected 158-215.

625. HR 7112. Revenue Sharing. Substitute amendment to exclude from the tax effort measure in revenue sharing formula all state severance taxes levied on oil, natural gas or coal that are paid by non-state residents. Nov. 13. N(0-4-0), rejected 159-205.

626. HR 7112. Revenue Sharing. Substitute to extend the revenue sharing program for three years, provide an entitlement of \$4.6 billion annually for local governments and authorize appropriations of \$2.3 billion annually in fiscal 1982-83 for state governments. Nov. 13. N(0-4-0), adopted 255-118.

627. HR 7112. Revenue Sharing. Passage of bill to extend revenue sharing program for three years, fiscal 1981-83. Nov. 13. N(2-0-0), passed 345-23.

628. S. 885. Pacific Northwest Power Planning. Amendment to prohibit the Bonneville Power Administration from guaranteeing to utilities that it will buy the electric power of plants the utilities build. Nov. 13. (0-4-0), rejected 93-245.

629. S. 885. Pacific Northwest Power Planning. Pass the bill to create a regional planning council for electric power generation and conservation in the Pacific Northwest. Nov. 17. Y(4-0-0), agreed to 284-77.

630. H. Con Res 376. Japan-U.S. Trade. Adopt the resolution stating sense of Congress that Japan should make additional efforts to help correct its trade imbalance with the U.S. Nov. 17. Y(4-0-0), Agreed 363-2.

631. H. Res 693. Age of Judicial Candidates. Resolution expressing the sense of the House that a special American Bar Association committee should cease its policy of reluctance to recommend judicial nominees who are over the age of 60. Nov. 17. Y(4-0-0), agreed to 341-19.

632. H. Con Res 448. Second Budget Resolution, Fiscal 1981. Amendment to express sense of Congress that appropriate House and Senate committees make in order on an appropriate measure language (1) providing for enactment of a ceiling on 1981 spending at levels established by the resolution and (2) directing the President to reserve funds if necessary to remain within the ceiling, while retaining the important spending priorities adopted by Congress. Nov. 18. N(3-1-0), rejected 154-232.

633. H. Con Res 448. Second Budget Resolution, Fiscal 1981. Resolution to set binding budget levels for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1981, as follows: budget authority, \$689.5 billion; outlays, \$631.75 billion; revenues, \$606.7 billion; and deficit, \$25.05 billion. Y(1-3-0), adopted 203-191.

634. HR 5888. Federal Police and Firefighters Death Benefits. Motion to suspend rules and pass bill to provide a \$50,000 lump-sum payment to the survivors of federal law enforcement officers or firefighters "killed in the line of duty because of some outside force." Y(2-2-0), agreed to 313-56.

635. HR 6704. Juvenile Justice. Amendment to allow juvenile court judges to jail certain youthful offenders who violated valid court orders regulating their behavior. Nov. 19. NV(2-0-2), adopted 239-123.

636. HR 7548. Farm Credit Act. Amendment to delete from the bill new authority for farm credit system to finance agricultural exports. Nov. 19. N(0-4-0), rejected 47-328.

637. HR 7548. Farm Credit Act. Amendment to delete criteria for commercial banks to use the "discount" facility of the farm credit system. Nov. 19. N(2-2-0), rejected 132-231.

638. HR 7265. Energy Department Military Programs. Passage of bill to authorize fiscal 1981 spending of \$3.5 billion by the Department of Energy for research, development and production of nuclear warheads and other items used by Department of Defense. Nov. 20. Y(4-0-0), passed 333-39.

639. HR 7584. State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary Appropriations, Fiscal 1981. Adoption of conference report on the bill to appropriate \$9,131,056,000 in fiscal 1981 for the State, Justice and Commerce departments, the federal judiciary and 20 related agencies and to prohibit the Justice Department from engaging in lawsuits to promote busing for desegregation purposes. Nov. 21. Y(3-1-0), adopted 240-59.

640. HR 5935. Medical Records Privacy Act. Suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize patient access to medical records and to establish certain limitations on access to the records by third parties. Dec. 1. Y(1-2-1), rejected 97-259.

641. HR 7745. Black Lung Benefits. Motion to suspend rules and pass the bill to make coal tax-supported black lung disability trust fund responsible for payment of benefits to disabled miners who retired be-

tween Jan. 1, 1970, and June 30, 1973. Dec. 1. Y(1-2-1), agreed 237-118.

642. HR 1280. Community and State Energy Planning Assistance. Suspend rules and pass the bill to provide \$720 million over three years to state and local governments for energy planning and conservation. Dec. 1. Y(1-2-1), rejected 164-192.

643. HJ Res. 598. Auto Import Limitation. Motion to suspend rules and pass bill to give the President authority, for three years, to negotiate auto import restrictions with foreign countries. Dec. 2. Y(3-1-0), agreed to 317-57.

644. HR 6417. Mass Transit. Substitute amendment to restore original House Public Works Committee provisions to mass transit bill, excepting for new reduced funding authorizations. Dec. 2. Y(1-2-1), rejected 109-226.

645. HR 6417. Mass Transit. Substitute amendment to revise the provision allowing transit operators some flexibility in meeting federal regulations requiring buses and rail stations be accessible to disabled and handicapped persons. Dec. 2. N(2-1-1), rejected 181-183.

646. HR 7765 Budget Reconciliation. To make fiscal 1981 budget cuts of \$4.6 billion in outlays (\$3.09 billion in budget authority) and raise \$3.6 billion in additional revenues. Dec. 3. Y(3-0-1), adopted 334-45.

647. HJ Res 637. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1981. Appropriations committee amendment to require that any congressional reapportionment using the 1980 census be based solely on the number of U.S. citizens in each state. Dec. 3 N(1-2-1), rejected 164-208.

648. HJ Res 637. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1981. To continue funding through June 5, 1981 for government agencies whose regular appropriations had not been enacted. Dec. 3. Y(1-2-1), passed 272-106.

649. H Res 821. Expedited Consideration of Legislation. To waive certain House rules in order to allow, for the remainder of the session, expedited consideration of conference reports, motions to dispose of legislation under the suspension of the rules procedure and House recesses declared by the Speaker. Dec. 3. Y(2-1-1), adopted 227-140.

650. H Res 822. Expedited Consideration of Legislation. Waiving a House rule in order to allow the House, for the remainder of the session, to consider legislation approved by the Rules Committee on the same day as reported by the committee without first having to obtain a two-thirds vote of the House. Dec. 3. Y(2-1-1), Adopted 222-144.

651. HR 8378. Nuclear Waste Policy Act. To permit states to veto federally selected nuclear waste sites within their borders unless both Houses of Congress voted to override the veto. Dec. 3. N(0-3-1), rejected 161-218.

652. HR 7020. Hazardous Waste Disposal. To suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish a \$1.6 billion superfund to clean up chemicals spilled or dumped into the environment, and to establish liability for parties responsible for damages resulting from such accidents. Dec. 3. Y(1-2-1), agreed to 274-94.

653. HR 6417. Mass Transit. Substitute to provide that urban areas not receive less funds under the new formula than their apportionments for fiscal funds under the new formula than their apportionments for fiscal 1981. Dec. 4. N(0-3-1), rejected 86-286.

654. HR 6417. Mass Transit. Substitute to require projects with contracts of over \$500,000 to sue U.S. produced articles and supplies. Dec. Y(1-2-1), adopted 250-107.

655. HR 6417. Mass Transit. Substitute to require alternative transportation for the el-

derly and handicapped to be comparable in time to public transit. Dec. 4. N(0-3-1), rejected 94-253.

656. HR 6417. Mass Transit. Passage of bill to authorize \$29,345,000,000 for highway and mass transit programs in fiscal 1981-85. Dec. 4. Y(3-0-1), passed 346-33.

657. HR 7591. Agriculture Appropriations, Fiscal 1981. To appropriate \$21,696,661,000 in fiscal 1981 for the Agriculture Department and related agencies. Dec. 4. Y(1-2-1), adopted 325-25.

658. HR 7018. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and rodenticide. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$77.5 million for operation of the federal pesticide control program through fiscal 1981. Dec. 4 Y(3-0-1), adopted 334-13.

659. S 1615. Relief of James R. Thornwell. Motion to recommit the conference report on bill to provide \$625,000 for settlement of claims of James Thornwell for damages sustained from an Army drug experimentation project and to instruct conferees to reduce the settlement of \$435,000. Dec. Y(4-0-0), rejected 172-191.

660. S 1615. Relief of James R. Thornwell. Adoption of conference report on the private bill to provide \$625,000 for settlement of claims of James Thornwell for damages sustained from Army drug experimentation project. Dec. 5. Y(2-2-0), adopted 249-98.

661. HR 8105. Defense Appropriations, Fiscal 1981. Adoption of conference report to appropriate \$159,738,836,000 for military programs of the Department of Defense in fiscal 1981. Dec. 5. Y(4-0-0), adopted 321-36.

662. HR 8379. Motor Vehicle Safety. Motion to suspend the rules and pass bill to authorize appropriations for National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and revise the regulations for implementing federal automobile passive restraint standards. Dec. 5. N(2-2-0), second ordered 221-86.

663. HR 8379. Motor Vehicle Safety. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize appropriations for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, delay implementation of federal automobile passive restraint standards by one year and make those standards first applicable to smaller cars. Dec. 5. N(3-1-0), motion rejected 205-126.

664. HR 7112. Revenue Sharing. Motion to suspend rules and adopt the resolution (H Res 826) to agree with certain Senate amendments to the revenue sharing reauthorization bill (HR 7112) and disagree with others. Dec. 10. Y(3-1-0), agreed to 337-19.

665. S 1097. National Tourism Policy. Motion to suspend the rules and adopt the conference report on bill to provide for creation of an independent agency to develop a tourism promotional plan for congressional approval. Dec. 11. Y(2-0-2), agreed to 218-84.●

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER—FOR AN ERA OF COURAGEOUS AND MORAL LEADERSHIP

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, on this, one of my final CONGRESSIONAL RECORD statements of the 96th Congress, I consider it an honor and privilege to pay tribute to President Jimmy Carter—a man to whom this Nation owes an enormous debt of gratitude for the high caliber, courageous, and

moral leadership he has provided over the past 4 years.

In a November 19 conversation which I had with the President, I told him that history would treat him better than the American voters of 1980 did. I believe that sincerely, having followed his outstanding work and achievements very closely.

President Jimmy Carter inherited the most important job in the world from another good and decent man—Gerald R. Ford. He rose to the occasion most admirably displaying his unique style of leadership, as each of our Nation's 38 Presidents before him have. Jimmy Carter led this Nation with a sense of deep moral strength—vision—compassion and above all courage. Jimmy Carter established more policy precedents than any President in recent memory. He trailblazed where others feared to even tread. He was motivated by a profound love of country influenced by a strong belief in the ideals which make this Nation great.

President Carter took on the tough issues and did what he felt was right for our Nation. No man can be faulted for this method of leadership. The Carter administration has been governed by goals. These include the work to insure economic strength and independence; a restoration and reaffirmation of basic American values; a philosophy that government should adapt to the needs of people. Finally, Jimmy Carter believed that the maintenance of peace was the most important national and international priority that we had.

Let me review some of the specific highlights of the Carter administration. The President best exhibited his courageous leadership by being a forceful advocate of reduced Federal spending. In his first 3 years, working in close cooperation with the Congress, he reduced Federal spending by some \$36 billion. He cut the Federal deficit in half until unexpected economic conditions this year cut into that decrease. Under his administration, Federal spending as a percentage of the gross national product was reduced from 22.6 to 21.5 percent. Yet economic growth was also registered under his administration including a 27 month consecutive real growth in the gross national product and increases in corporate profits and business investments.

The President, in his passion for economy, did not economize on compassion for human needs. Consider that in his administration more than 8.3 million jobs were created, giving us our largest labor force in history. His leadership averted the imminent collapse of the social security system and its 34.7 million recipients. Under him, the food stamp program was expanded to 2.2 million eligible low-income Americans. In the past 4 years, there has been a 60-percent increase in funding for education programs—including an estimated 1.2 million additional col-

lege students eligible for college aid. In a legislative initiative that I have worked especially close with the President—funding for the various programs of the Older Americans Act has more than doubled from \$495 million to over \$1 billion during the past 4 years. Today, we have a special national home delivered meals programs for our homebound elderly—which we did not have before President Carter. We have eliminated the mandatory retirement age of 65, which existed before President Carter.

President Carter has shown sensitive leadership for all areas of the Nation. In 1978, his ardent support led to the passage of the New York City loan guarantee bill. Without it, my great city would have collapsed. His administration initiated the highly successful urban development grant program, which has provided new economic stimulus for hard pressed urban areas. President Carter has worked to keep all the important revenue-sharing programs alive and working for all units of local government. The President did not forget the rural areas of our Nation where he has a very special personal interest. Under the administration, first-time rural health clinics were established providing 1.5 million rural Americans unique access to primary health care. Further, under his leadership a new rural transportation program was established with the title 18 program.

The President has been deeply committed to preserving our environment and natural resources. On December 10, I was proud to be in attendance as the President signed into law the so-called superfund bill providing for the cleanup of lethal hazardous chemical dumpsites around the Nation. His initiative preserved some 115 million acres in Alaska while providing first-time meaningful Federal standards against land destruction caused by strip mining. Under his administration, 15 new national parks were designated, including new urban based parks.

Jimmy Carter's most courageous and visionary leadership was provided in the area of energy. Jimmy Carter was the first American President to commit himself so completely to the area of energy. He was the first American President to propose a national energy policy. The centerpiece of his policy was the windfall profit tax, which protects consumers from being gouged by oil companies and allows excess profits to be plowed back into the development of domestic energy sources. Further, President Carter proposed, and the Congress enacted, a bill to establish a critically important synthetic fuels program, committing \$20 billion in new funds for the development of purely domestic sources of energy. The President has also spearheaded efforts to increase funds for solar, and geothermal energy, as well as gasohol. Energy was a politically unpopular issue on occasion, but

Jimmy Carter recognized its importance to U.S. economic and national security. Fortunately for all Americans, President Carter's perseverance paid off.

The Carter record is replete with accomplishments and initiatives. Deregulation of the airline, rail, and trucking industry have occurred in the past 4 years. Paperwork has been reduced by 15 percent. The first overhaul in the civil service system since its inception in the 1880's occurred during the Carter Presidency.

In the area of foreign affairs, one can review the Carter administration and find similar accomplishments of note. President Carter's most remarkable foreign policy achievement was the Camp David accords—establishing the framework for peace between Israel and Egypt. Up until the ill-fated effort to rescue the American hostages, a mission whose failure was beyond the control of the President, no American soldier has been killed in combat during the Carter administration for the first time in 40 years. President Carter successfully completed negotiations on SALT II, thus demonstrating his commitment to disarmament. The President, reflecting the sound philosophy of peace through strength, has provided a 3-percent real growth in national defense spending—an increase which had not been evident in previous administrations.

Yet when history records the Carter Presidency in the area of foreign affairs—what will stand out, is that Jimmy Carter was the apostle of human rights in foreign policy. President Carter made human rights the cornerstone of our foreign policy. It meant taking strong and courageous stands against foes and friends to insure the principles were applied equitably. Examples of the application of this policy includes—negotiations which led to prisoner exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union—the commitment of \$60 million to assist Cambodian refugees—the opening of our shores to Cuban refugees who were seeking freedom from Communist tyranny. Under the Carter administration, the first Assistant Secretary for Human Rights was designated and under her leadership, the State Department issued an annual human rights report which proved invaluable in our efforts to highlight areas of the world where human rights were not respected. We have suspended aid to nations where human rights violations were prevalent. This includes Chile and most recently El Salvador for the murders of American nuns.

Let me digress to one area of special importance to me in foreign policy that being the problem of Northern Ireland. President Jimmy Carter did more than any other President in history in terms of addressing and recognizing the problem in Northern Ireland. He issued a major statement in 1977 during which he pledged to pro-

vide with other nations economic assistance to Northern Ireland once peace was achieved. Yet perhaps his most important application of his human rights policy to Northern Ireland came with his support of a congressional effort, which I led suspending U.S. arms to the Northern Ireland police force which had been cited by numerous international organizations for human rights violations, an embargo initiated in August 1979 and continuing today.

The imprint of Jimmy Carter in the area of international human rights which we demanded as part of our dealings with other nations has brought a new sense of integrity and morality to foreign policy. It is a policy which should not be abandoned by future administrations.

A tribute to Jimmy Carter would be incomplete without acknowledging the constant contributions made by his beloved wife Rosalynn. The Carters worked as an effective team each motivated by a strong desire to make this Nation a better place to live.

It was my personal pleasure to know Jimmy Carter. Truly, my life has been enriched by our association. I will treasure the friendship that has developed over the past 4 years. I found Jimmy Carter to be a man of unique moral strength and courage. He was committed to pursuing the right policies for America, not just those which were politically expedient. He took on the tough issues.

Jimmy Carter was President of all the people. His policies reflected compassion and common sense. He abhorred discrimination of any type and during his administration waged an aggressive fight against racial, sexual, and for the first time, age discrimination. I repeat history will treat Jimmy Carter better than the American electorate. I feel the Nation is indebted to Jimmy Carter for 4 years of tireless and dedicated service as the President of the United States. A void develops with his leaving office which will be hard to fill. ●

THE INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL
LAKESHORE PARK

HON. FLOYD J. FITHIAN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. FITHIAN. Mr. Speaker, after nearly 4 years of debate and discussion, the 96th Congress approved a substantially modified Indiana Dunes expansion bill on Friday, December 12. Although this legislation resolved some important difficulties and added some essential acreage to the park, it did not contain either the Beverly Shores Island or the highway strip along Route 12.

I am deeply disappointed that the Senate deleted these areas in the closing moments of the 96th Congress.

The Beverly Shores Island is absolutely necessary for the long-range development of the park and for proper Park Service management of the area. During the last 6 years, the House has passed legislation including the island on five different occasions, but the Senate has not yet seen fit to support its inclusion. I look forward to working with the other body and its Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to resolve some of the remaining difficulties about the island during the 97th Congress, and I hope that within the next 2 years we can finalize the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Park. I am disappointed that the final compromise did not include an exemption from condemnation for the homeowners in the park area. The bill does, however, provide some significant improvement in homeowner rights, including first, a life estate, second, a leaseback increased from 10 to 20 years, and third, the option for an existing leaseback holder to extend the lease for up to 9 years. These important improvements in the homeowner provisions reverse many of the problems in the 1976 legislation and go a long way toward restoring the 1966 privileges.

There is, Mr. Speaker, a need to clarify one important aspect of the dunes upon which the bill is silent. I note that this legislation does not provide authority for any acquisition of property within the town of Dune Acres. That we were able to avoid this costly acquisition is a credit to the people and town of Dune Acres.

In December 1979, the town offered an easement over certain of its property to the National Park Service for the purpose of accommodating a small parking facility, interpretive station, and trail head. Recently, the town board and the Park Service, through Mr. James R. Whitehouse, the superintendent of the National Lakeshore, concluded negotiations and reached agreement on the easement. This cooperative effort will allow access to portions of the lakeshore while saving both the town of Dune Acres and the Federal Government unnecessary hardship and expense.

I am pleased that this agreement has been reached in lieu of authorizing the taking of some 64 acres of residential land, as had previously been the case when the House originally considered H.R. 2742. The access granted in this cooperative undertaking eliminates the necessity for future acquisitions of land in the Dune Acres community. We have struck a balance with regard to the goals of the Park Service in providing access to portions of the lakeshore, while preserving the future peaceful enjoyment of the citizens of Dune Acres, all at great cost savings to the Government.

I am pleased that the acquisition of five parcels of land—three in Lake County, and one each in Porter and La Porte Counties—totaling about 488 acres, could be achieved for about \$3.1

million. These parcels will improve access to the park, especially on the west end, stimulate development of the Mount Baldy area, and provide a 182-acre campground which the park badly needs. The bill also settles a longstanding dispute over naming the park for Senator Paul Douglas. Under these provisions, the park would be dedicated to Douglas, rather than named for him, and appropriate facilities would be named in his honor. Last, the bill authorized a study of transportation access to the park.

The efforts of the 96th Congress add but another chapter in the continuing saga of preserving the Indiana Dunes. By resolving numerous problems and adding some much-needed acreage, the Congress has taken another forward step in conserving one of the Nation's most important treasures.●

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
WALTER F. MONDALE

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 16, 1980

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, for the past 4 years our great Nation has been secure in the knowledge that should anything happen to our beloved President, FRITZ MONDALE was only a heartbeat away.

Chosen by President Carter for his high level of integrity, tremendous intellect, and unblemished record of public service, FRITZ MONDALE has proven to be one of our Nation's most active and effective Vice Presidents.

I first came to know FRITZ through our work together in Congress on many issues of mutual concern, including problems confronting the youth and elderly of our Nation. It was indeed a special honor to have shared a hand with FRITZ in successfully working for the passage of two landmark laws that will always be of special significance, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and the Education for All Handicapped Children Act.

I am very proud to say that our close working relationship in the Congress has continued throughout the past 4 years, and I have greatly appreciated the Vice President's wise counsel and his willingness to lend an attentive ear. I am truly privileged to be included among FRITZ's working partners and personal friends.

Certainly, any tribute to FRITZ must include mention of the model role he has provided for future Vice Presidents to follow. Having been chosen for a top leadership position that has traditionally been considered more ceremonial than meaningful, FRITZ perceived his role as senior adviser to the President and firmly established such a position for himself from the beginning of his 4-year term. Even more importantly, while many admin-

istrations have begun with high aspirations for the Vice-Presidency, only to have them deteriorate, FRITZ MONDALE has prospered and enhanced his standing as key adviser to President Carter.

Not one to become involved in operational trappings of the office, FRITZ has concentrated on substantial participation in important policymaking decisions. He has greatly impacted on many crucial issues, including SALT, energy, foreign policy, and the Chrysler loan guarantee package, which he was essentially responsible for selling to the United Auto Workers.

In addition, FRITZ has played a major advisory role in cabinet appointees and other key personnel decisions; he represents the administration in many dealings with minorities, ethnics, organized labor, and Democratic Party regulars, with whom he has developed close ties over the years; and he has traveled throughout the world as our Nation's second highest ranking dignitary.

Perhaps the greatest tribute to FRITZ MONDALE's special abilities came from President Carter, himself, when he made the difficult and courageous decision to stay at the White House and directly monitor the Iranian hostage situation, while entrusting the major 1980 campaign responsibilities to his Vice President. In addition to FRITZ making the majority of campaign appearances around the country, there were other clear indications that President Carter has a tremendous amount of respect for his running mate, including the fact that he used the Vice President's name on the reelection committee's title—Carter-Mondale Presidential Campaign Committee.

While perhaps taken for granted by some, it is no small coincidence that FRITZ MONDALE's office is only a matter of yards from President Carter's Oval Office, despite the fact that traditionally Vice Presidents are housed in the old Executive Office Building.

Always one to know how to effectively blend leadership with cooperation, FRITZ MONDALE has used his extraordinary talents to the fullest as our Nation's 41st Vice President. He has created a very important and active role not only for himself, but his entire staff, proving that a team player is far from a passive participant.

Mr. Speaker, whether serving as a Member of the Senate from 1964-77, U.S. Vice President and Senate President from 1977-81, or eulogizing his close friend and protege from his home State of Minnesota, Hubert H. Humphrey, FRITZ MONDALE has served the Congress and the Nation with great honor and distinction. Certainly, his major contributions and those of his lovely wife, Joan—especially to the

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arts—will be dearly missed, no matter for how short a time FRITZ remains out of public office.

For most with FRITZ MONDALE's record of accomplishment it would be

appropriate at this time to wish them a richly deserved retirement from public life, but I am all too aware of his high level of energy and deep sense of commitment to express that senti-

ment to FRITZ. Instead, for the good of my constituency and the Nation, I wish him a speedy return to the high leadership role that his special abilities demand.●

