

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR
SMALL BUSINESSES

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the testimony of the Washington Legal Foundation before the House Committee on Small Business discussing the equal access to justice for small businesses legislation.

As a cosponsor of H.R. 6429, I am very supportive of the statements of Washington Legal Foundation with regard to the need for this legislation. Small businesses are suffering under the weight of excessive Government regulations. Many times small businesses are incorrectly found in violation of some agency regulation and are fined by the agency for this alleged violation. Even though the business knows that it is in the right, it may decide not to fight the fine, because the litigation costs would be higher than the fine.

However, under the equal access to justice legislation, the businessman who was able to prove that he was unjustly fined would be able to recover costs and attorney's fees from the Federal agency which levied the fine. This might preclude some of the harassment of small business by certain regulatory agencies and make these agencies more accountable for their actions. It would also save our small businesses considerable sums of money which should be channeled into producing more goods and services for the consumer rather than toward paying an unwarranted fine to the Government or litigation fees to challenge the fine.

I urge my colleagues to read this testimony and to support this responsible legislation:

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL J. POPEO, GENERAL
COUNSEL, WASHINGTON LEGAL FOUNDATION

THE AWARD OF ATTORNEY'S FEES TO INDIVIDUALS OR SMALL BUSINESSES IN ACTIONS
BROUGHT BY OR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

On behalf of the Washington Legal Foundation, let me express my appreciation to the distinguished members of the House Small Business Committee for this invitation to testify on H.R. 6429 and H.R. 5103 which would provide equal access to the courts for small businesses in proceedings against Federal agencies.

The Washington Legal Foundation is a nonprofit corporation organized to engage in litigation and the administrative process in matters affecting the public interest. The Washington Legal Foundation currently has more than 75,000 members and contributors throughout the country. My comments re-

fect exclusively the interests of our members and the public as a whole, not any organizational interest of the Washington Legal Foundation. We are not lobbying for or against the passage of this legislation, but only offering our views on its public interest aspects.

The Washington Legal Foundation is currently involved in litigation across the United States regarding excessive government regulation, compensation of crime victims, major constitutional issues and other vital public interest legal matters.

The legislation addresses the serious problems caused by the disparity in legal resources between large government agencies and small businessmen who are prosecuted for allegedly violating federal regulations. In many cases, the victims of excessive government regulation and unfair legal challenges by federal bureaucrats cannot afford to defend themselves in administrative or judicial proceedings brought by federal agencies or Department of Justice litigators. The White House Conference on Small Business recognized the seriousness of this issue by including a proposal similar to that embodied in H.R. 6429 among the fifteen issues considered most important for addressing the problems of small business. A businessman is tied to his profit and loss statement; he cannot afford to litigate a case unless the benefits outweigh the costs. Federal government lawyers are under no such restriction. In one example which came to our attention recently, the Federal Election Commission wasted \$35,000 of our tax dollars to litigate a \$135.00 campaign act violation by a citizens tax reform group. Not only did the FEC lose, but the court characterized the FEC suit as "perverse."

In another case, Joseph Pinga, a small businessman in Rhode Island was charged by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration with twelve federal health and safety violations in his bakery. Mr. Pinga refused to settle and successfully challenged the OSHA determination in federal court. Yet he cannot be completely happy with the outcome, because he spent \$1500 on legal fees to avoid paying a \$90 fine.

Rather than exercise their constitutional due process rights, and incur enormous legal expenses, a business owner generally accepts the assertion of the federal investigator, and pays a fine or corrects the alleged violation. Federal lawyers are aware of their advantage and have grown arrogant in bringing cases against individuals and businesses too weak to litigate aggressively or effectively. By focusing on less powerful adversaries, agencies can build their "batting averages" to justify higher appropriations from Congress or promotions from superiors. Suits brought against small firms enable agencies to establish a precedent against weak opposition which can later be used against major corporations. A General Motors or a Dow Chemical will usually spare no expense in defending against an unreasonable allegation by a federal agency. Small businesses cannot afford the necessary legal fees and so they are more likely to be the target of a suit and more likely to settle even when not at fault.

In yet another case, William H. Hall, owner of the Country Kettle Restaurant in Tulsa, Oklahoma was charged by the De-

partment of Labor with a violation of the federal minimum wage law. The Labor Department claimed that he owed \$54,000 in back pay, but offered to settle for \$14,000. Mr. Hall refused to settle and after three years of litigation, a court upheld his position. However, his legal expenses were \$30,000, more than twice than he would have had to pay if he had given in to the Labor Department. Small businessmen, unlike government lawyers cannot afford such pyrrhic victories, and so are forced to settle, even when they could prove themselves right.

Litigation costs, however, are only a part of the burden imposed on a small business which attempts to challenge a federal agency's enforcement actions. Administrative or judicial proceedings will often require the absence of key employees from normal duties for extended periods of time. Normal business decisions may be delayed due to the uncertainty and delay arising out of an enforcement proceeding. Finally, businessmen are often reluctant to risk angering powerful federal agencies by bringing court challenges. The Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Labor are considered by some to be especially vindictive towards businessmen seeking to assert their rights.

In addition to assuring that justice is done in individual cases, a statute allowing successful litigants to recover costs and attorney's fees from federal agencies would have a broader impact on the regulatory process. Such a provision would make federal agencies more accountable by threatening them with direct economic penalties for engaging in vexatious litigation and unreasonable administrative action. Agencies that find themselves having to reimburse substantial attorney's fees would be on notice that their enforcement priorities were misguided, that certain of their regulations needed to be clarified or revised, or that certain personnel need to be changed. Congress and the American public, as well as bureaucrats, would know when enforcement actions were becoming overzealous. This sort of check on administrative performance would be a valuable supplement to the oversight powers of Congress. Currently, the only quantitative measure of agency enforcement activity is the number of cases prosecuted and "won". No consideration is given to the fairness and social utility of agency actions. The deterrent effect of this rule is of real value and should be carefully weighed by the committee in its deliberations.

The Federal government, through aid to public defender services and programs such as the Legal Services Corporation, spends millions of dollars each year to provide defense attorneys for the indigent. Often these government attorneys defend their indigent clients against other government attorneys attempting to enforce criminal and civil statutes. It has become apparent, however, that the poor are not alone in needing assistance when confronting the Federal government. Small firms may have the resources to defend against unfair administrative and judicial enforcement proceedings brought by federal agencies, but often cannot do so if they wish to remain profitable. Small, independent, family-owned businesses need some form of legal assist-

ance if they are to have any hope of vindicating themselves before federal agencies. The right to recover costs and attorney's fees would assure small businesses of their day in court to contest unreasonable federal regulations. As will be seen, Congress has established such a right in numerous other statutes when to do so was in the public interest.

It has long been the established rule in American courts that the prevailing litigant is not entitled to recover his legal fees from the loser. This is true in federal administrative proceedings as well as in federal courts. *Turner v. Federal Communications Commission*, 514 F.2d 1354 (D.C. Cir. 1975). In the leading Supreme Court decision in this area, *Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. v. The Wilderness Society*, 421 U.S. 240 (1975), the court upheld this so-called "American Rule" regarding the award of legal fees with but a few, limited exceptions.

The court recognized that contrary to the general rule, attorney's fees may be awarded where expressly authorized by statute. In recent years, Congress has enacted numerous statutes expressly providing for the recovery of attorneys' fees. Among them are the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a-3(b)), the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 3442(a)) and the Civil Rights Attorney's Fees Awards Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 1988). Courts have generally felt, and the Washington Legal Foundation agrees, that exceptions to the *Alyeska* rule should only be enacted by Congress in response to a specific need for assistance.

Unfortunately, none of these statutes has provided much guidance to courts in determining when fees should be awarded or in calculating the amount of any award. Courts must decide three basic questions in confronting the issue of attorney's fees: (1) whether a party has prevailed in the litigation; (2) whether an award of fees is an appropriate exercise of the court's discretion; and (3) the amount of the award. Any bill reported out of this committee should clearly address each of these issues. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Johnson v. Georgia Highway Express Inc.*, 488 F.2d 714 (5th Cir. 1974) has established a list of twelve guidelines to be considered by lower federal courts in determining the adequacy of any awards. Among them are such factors as the time and labor required of the attorney, the difficulty of the legal and factual issues involved and the skill and performance of the attorney.

Although within the discretion of the court, the award of attorney's fees has become standard under some statutes, including Title II of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. *Newman v. Piggie Park Enterprises*, 390 U.S. 400 (1968). Rather than rely on uncertain judicial precedent, however, this legislation or the accompanying committee report should clearly express the view of the committee on this issue. I will now address the specific provisions of the two bills being considered today by the committee.

The Small Business Equal Access to Justice Act, H.R. 6429, provides for the award of costs and legal fees against the Federal government in two distinct situations. Section 202 of the Act (providing for the addition of section 504, "Costs and Fees of Parties" to Title 5 of the United States Code) directs federal agencies to award costs and fees to a successful small business or private litigants in adjudicatory proceedings under 5 U.S.C. 554. When the language requiring an award is mandatory, the agency may refuse if it "finds that the position of the agency as a party in the proceedings was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust." A party

dissatisfied with the agency determination may appeal the issue to the court having underlying jurisdiction to review the merits of the decision, but the court may act only if it finds the agency's action was an abuse of discretion. We believe that this section should be rewritten to restrict the authority of the agency to deny an award of fees in an adjudication to which it is a party.

It is unrealistic to believe that an agency will ever find that a proceeding which it instituted was not substantially justified. This is especially true given the provision in subsection (d) which provides that any award of fees and expenses shall be paid by the agency out of the sums generally appropriated for its budget. We support this proposal since it will provide a real incentive for agencies to moderate unreasonable enforcement actions. Nevertheless, we believe that the bill should not grant the agency any discretion in awarding fees if those fees will come directly out of its general operating budget.

It is our position that the agency should be required to award costs and fees in every adjudication where its position is not upheld, regardless of whether it believes its positions were substantially justified. If it wishes, the agency may then appeal the award in the federal courts on grounds of substantial justification or that some special circumstances make the award unjust. The private party to an adjudication must not be required to institute further litigation to recover fees to which he is entitled under this statute. As an alternative, if this section of the bill is not modified, we suggest that the private party be awarded court costs and fees if he successfully appeals the agency denial of attorneys' fees in the initial adjudication. In addition, courts should not be required to defer to agency determinations regarding the award of fees to a party in an adjudication. This decision should be made *de novo* by the court.

The Washington Legal Foundation is seriously concerned with language in section 203 of the bill which provides that fees may be awarded to the prevailing party in any action brought by or against any federal agency. We fear that the biggest beneficiary of any provision allowing successful plaintiffs to recover costs when suing the Federal government would be public interest law firms, whether liberal or conservative. We question whether it is a good idea for the taxpayer to support the litigation activities, even if successful, of public interest and special interest groups. Certainly, the Washington Legal Foundation does not seek any taxpayer dollars to support its activities. We are, and will continue to be, entirely financed by private contributions from thousands of small supporters.

Therefore, we suggest that the committee consider striking the words "or against" from section 203 and the bill be confined to the award of attorneys' fees in cases, where the federal agency has initiated the action. One exception to this provision could be in cases where a taxpayer brings suit against the Internal Revenue Service in the district court for a refund for taxes already paid. In such cases, the plaintiff-taxpayer is actually in the position of a defendant protecting himself against an unreasonable agency action. Another exception should be provided in cases where an individual or small business was appealing an unfavorable agency adjudication initiated by the agency. In most cases, the small business is normally the plaintiff, but is defending a position from agency initiated action.

Alternatively, the Committee might consider revising the definition of "party" provided in subsection (d)(2)(B) to exclude non-

profit associations or organizations from coverage under the bill. Another solution would be to insert a provision providing that only parties with a direct, personal stake in the litigation would have "standing" to seek attorneys' fees. In any case, we urge the Committee to give this matter careful consideration. This bill must not be converted into a lawyer's relief act for the benefit of public interest lawyers.

The structure of section 203 (amending section 2412 of title 28) is more complex than section 202 in terms of the circumstances in which costs may be awarded and the definitions of "costs" and "fees". We believe that the language of the bill could be tightened by providing in subsection (a) that the court shall award costs whenever an individual or small business prevails in a case. This would be a limited award since "costs" is defined in 28 U.S.C. 1920 to include only such expenses as printing fees, clerks' fees and witness expenses. Subsections (b) and (c) should be combined to provide that attorneys' fees and other expenses (as defined in subsection (d)(2) of the bill) "shall" be awarded unless the court finds that the position of the agency was substantially justified and that an award would be unnecessary and unjust. This provision would require that the agency not only establish its position as justified but also prove that no special circumstances exist (such as lack of hardship to a small businessman) which would make an award unjust. The court should also be able to deny an award of fees when the conduct of the defendant unreasonably and unduly protracted the final resolution of the matter in controversy.

A serious problem exists in the definition of "prevailing party" as used in both sections 202 and 203 of the bill. Either the bill should be amended or the committee report should reflect that this term includes a party who prevails on some issues in a case but not on others. Naturally, if a party partially prevails, the court should have discretion to reduce the award accordingly. The bill should also be amended to provide that defendants may recover costs against the government where the agency drops its suit or where the case is settled as well as in cases of final judicial determination. This is consistent with *Goldstein v. Levi*, 415 F. Supp. 303 (D.D.C. 1976) where the court held that attorneys' fees may be awarded in an FOI suit even where the government settled the suit a few weeks after the complaint was filed.

Some provisions should also be made for the interim award of attorneys' fees and costs in cases where a private litigant shows substantial signs of being able to win on the merits, but is unable to continue prosecuting his case due to enormous legal expenses. A federal agency should not be allowed to defeat the purpose of this bill by waging a war of attrition in the courts and forcing a small businessman to abandon his position in the face of the superior resources available to the federal government. Any such award should be in the discretion of the court which would be best able to judge the hardship imposed by the government's delaying tactics and the probability of success on the merits. Courts have awarded interim attorneys' fees on numerous occasions; for one example, see *James v. Stockham Valves & Fittings Co.*, 559 F.2d 310 (5th Cir. 1977) cert. denied, 434 U.S. 1034 (1978).

The Washington Legal Foundation also supports Title II of H.R. 5103, which would provide for expedited review of small civil penalties before United States magistrates. We favor this proposal since it would ease the burden on small businesses who seek an

expedited appeal of fines less than \$2500 imposed by federal agencies. We express no opinion on the revision of class damage procedures in Title I of the bill except to note that class action proceedings are often unfair to small businessmen and we hope the committee will give serious thought to a revision of the law.

Our only serious objection to H.R. 5103 involves proposed subsection (f)(5) of 28 U.S.C. 636 which provides that any decision by a magistrate on an expedited appeal of the fines will be final and nonreviewable. We do not believe that a small businessman should be required to surrender his right to appeal an agency decision in order to take advantage of this legislation. In addition, we believe that the language in subsection (f)(4)(B)(ii) should be clarified to provide that a magistrate may not, under any circumstances, increase the civil penalty imposed by the agency. As currently drafted, the magistrate could interpret the term "modify" as giving him the authority to increase the penalty.

In closing, I would again like to thank the Chairman and the distinguished members of this Committee for their cordial invitation to present the views of the Washington Legal Foundation on this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. POPEO,
Washington Legal Foundation.●

IN RECOGNITION OF LEO GILBERG'S CONTRIBUTIONS

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, on May 16 the members of the Jewish Community Center of Harrison, N.Y., will pay tribute to their recently retired president, Leo Gilberg. On this occasion I would like to join in commending Leo Gilberg for his tireless efforts on behalf of the Jewish Community Center and the entire Harrison community.

Leo Gilberg, a lawyer with a very busy practice, always found time to involve himself with the concerns of the synagogue. His dedication to the Jewish Community Center and to the enrichment of Jewish life are readily apparent from his many years of devoted service. He has served as ritual chairman, secretary, vice president, chairman of the board of trustees, as well as president of the Jewish Community Center. In addition to these positions of leadership, he and his wife Joan have headed Harrison's Israel bond drive for several years.

Leo Gilberg's leadership has been truly inspiring. He has instilled his appreciation for study, worship, and good deeds in his synagogue, and his influence will be felt for years to come. I am pleased to honor Leo Gilberg for his many accomplishments and for his contributions to his synagogue and community.●

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH THEME "GET INTO THE ACT" PROMISES STRIDES FOR ELDERLY

HON. HAROLD C. HOLLENBECK

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. HOLLENBECK. Mr. Speaker, with the observance of Older Americans Month this May, we are moving into a decade which holds immense challenges for the elderly in this country, and for the policymakers who must address the needs of this group. We have made tremendous strides in the past few years, but we are currently at a crossroads. Expansion of governmental programs to serve the elderly is no longer guaranteed. Federal budget constraints are forcing us to reassess many of our existing aging programs and proceed very slowly in new areas.

The unfortunate fact is that, although the financial resources of the Federal Government are becoming more limited, the hardships faced by many of the elderly are multiplying. In spite of the advances that have been made, life for a vast number of older Americans is still distressingly bleak.

The Federal Government's official poverty index, which has been widely criticized for inadequately representing the actual plight of the elderly, indicates that 3.3 million older persons, or 14 percent of the total elderly population, are below the poverty line. The person who originally developed that index has recently revised it to reflect today's conditions, and has concluded that 8.7 million, or 36 percent, of the elderly are living in poverty.

These figures provide a sad commentary on growing old in America. If over a third of our entire elderly population is living in poverty, it is painfully obvious that we need to redouble our efforts in this area.

These economic conditions influence literally all other aspects of an older person's life. Without adequate income, elderly citizens cannot afford comfortable housing. They cannot afford to pay heating bills. They cannot afford to eat properly, and they cannot afford proper health care.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Health and Long-Term Care of the Select Committee on Aging, one of my greatest concerns has been that of inadequate health care for the elderly.

To highlight the problem:

Eight-one percent of all persons over age 65 have chronic health conditions, and more than 45 percent experience activity limitations due to such conditions. Many senior citizens look to medicare to pay for all or most of their medical expenses, but they find some very wide gaps in medicare coverage. Medicare pays for only about 45 percent of the average senior citizen's

health bills, and it does not pay for such items as eyeglasses, dental care, hearing aids, or outpatient prescription drugs, even through these items often represent a high portion of health expenditures.

It is easy to say we should cut billions of dollars out of the budget, but with these facts in mind, we should realize that real people are being affected by such cuts.

It is particularly galling to me to see some of my congressional colleagues talk about balancing the budget by reducing cost-of-living increases for social security recipients. We are facing a difficult budget climate, to be sure, but to require heavy sacrifices of elderly people already living on fixed incomes is unconscionable. Certainly we should be able to hold the line on spending without taking away from those people who most need and deserve our help.

I would like to make one final point which has been highlighted by our financial difficulties. It is essential that we look beyond the Federal Government to serve the needs of the elderly. There are a multitude of non-Federal groups and individuals who provide tremendous assistance to the Nation's older population, and there are many other resources just waiting to be tapped.

The theme for this year's Older Americans Month is "Get Into the Act," which refers to community involvement and community-based action on behalf of the elderly. Certainly a local community is in the best position to identify its own needs, and it is time we started to make use of that local wisdom.

Our Nation's elderly population represents one of the finest and most versatile groups of people in the world. They have worked their entire lives to make this country a better place for all of us, and they want to continue to do so.

If we all "Get Into the Act," I am confident that the future holds a great deal of promise, not only for the elderly themselves, but for all of us.●

**JULIUS LIPSHAW AND SAUL
HOBERMAN HONORED**

HON. WILLIAM M. BRODHEAD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. BRODHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartiest best wishes to Comdr. Al Nemoff and the men and women of Jewish War Veterans' Post 230. Post 230 has been renamed to honor two outstanding members of the post—Julius Lipshaw and Saul M. Hoberman. The new charter will be presented by National JWV Comdr. Harris B. Stone in ceremonies on Sunday, May 18.

Julius Lipshaw and Saul Hoberman were living legends at post 230. They never tired of giving of themselves, their time and talent to worthy causes, and their assistance has made the difference in program after program. It is fitting that they should be honored by the Jewish War Veterans.

It is clear from their lives that service to country does not end with service in the Armed Forces. The members of post 230 exemplify this tradition, and I wish them continued success in all their future endeavors.●

TRIBUTE TO LYN MCINTOSH

HON. DAWSON MATHIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. MATHIS. Mr. Speaker, Air Force Capt. Lyn Davis McIntosh was a heroic American. He gave the ultimate sacrifice for his country. The entire Nation is proud of Captain McIntosh and ever indebted to his courage.

Captain McIntosh's death in the Iranian desert in a valiant attempt to free the American hostages held by Iran will not be forgotten. His name and efforts will be indelibly marked in the annals of American history.

We in Congress and people across the United States—in big cities and small towns—express our sorrow to his family. In Captain McIntosh's hometown of Valdosta, Ga., the outpouring has been great.

I call your attention to an article which appeared in the Washington Post. It chronicles the life and times of Captain McIntosh and the impact his life had, and continues to have, on others.

The article follows:

SONGS FOR A NATIVE SON

LYN DAVIS MCINTOSH'S HOMETOWN MOURNS HIS DEATH IN IRAN

(By Myra MacPherson)

VALDOSTA, GA.—In the picture he looks like a modern-day Tyrone Power, standing by his plane in jaunty pose, dark eyed, smiling. The perfect image of a dashing Air Force flying ace.

But Capt. Lyn Davis McIntosh was a hometown boy; a son of the South who, until he joined the Air Force, never strayed far from his home in this peaceful Georgia town lush with Spanish moss near the Okefenokee Swamps.

Townpeople who knew McIntosh all his life—and repeatedly speak of him as an "all-American boy," a "good Christian boy"—are stunned now beyond belief. Their murmurings echo like a Greek chorus to the news.

McIntosh's life ended in the Iranian desert halfway around the world.

"We're proud of him and what he did

..."

Ended in the flaming inferno of a bizarre accident during the secret attempt to rescue the hostages.

"I can remember when Lyn was baptized

..."

Ended—and McIntosh now belongs to history.

"Lyn McIntosh. You know, the boy who sold shoes down at Christie Patterson's store? ..."

Lyn Davis McIntosh. Age 33. A footnote now in this dangerous time of international strife.

"After what they did to Lyn's body, I think we should just go and blast 'em off the face of the earth, they're that inhuman ..."

Many here are still struggling to comprehend the magnitude and meaning of McIntosh's death.

The flags are flying at half-staff now. At the high school. In front of McDonald's golden arches. And this week a wreath for McIntosh was placed at the foot of the memorial statue for Valdosta's confederate sons who died in the Civil War.

Valdosta's commemorative rites are reminiscent of those played out so often in rural American towns a decade ago when local boys went to Vietnam and never returned. Scenes common in the South.

Decade after decade, the South has given up its young to war. McIntosh followed a time-honored tradition. For the poor, military life was a way up and out; for the middle class and the elite, the military academy meant a citadel of respect and honor. Even when Vietnam tarnished the military in many other eyes, being a top officer did not lose its luster in the South. To die for God and Country was, and is, honorable.

Of the eight men who died in the wreckage in that remote Iranian desert, six were from the South. From Pine Bluff, Ark., Roanoke, Va., Bonifay, Fla., Corryton, Tenn., Dublin, Ga. and Valdosta. The ground leader of the mission, tough, raw-boned Col. Charlie A. Beckwith, who led special commando forces in Vietnam, grew up in Georgia. And President Carter, their Commander-in-Chief, who would herald the aborted mission as heroic, rose out of the red clay of Plains, Ga., by heading for Annapolis and the Navy.

So perhaps it is not surprising that the disturbing talk of war is heard once again, these soft spring days.

A 13-year-old boy says, "Everybody at school talks about, if we're going to war, how they'd like to be a general. But mostly we just talk football." A waitress looks at the pictures in the newspaper of the eight men killed. "Lookit them fine young men. It's a terrible mess. One of the girls who works here, her son's on a ship in that there gulf right now. She's scared to death. We're gonna have war before you know it, hon." A former fraternity brother of McIntosh's says, "If it happens, you'll find a lot of us would feel it's our duty to go this time."

There is strong support for Carter, a conviction that the mission was a noble attempt, no matter the appalling mishaps, and should have been tried sooner.

"It's just a shame," says one retired general, "that some of our boys had to die."

A deacon at McIntosh's Baptist church speaks for many in town: "It's quite refreshing to see a person of Lyn's caliber willing to do things for his country. He grew up in that age when some of those boys were deserting and going to Canada. He was growing up all through that time—but, thank God, that attitude never touched him."

On Sunday, they sit in church and listen to Rev. Douglas Reddick, in three-piece pastel blue, offer his condolences and prayers for a quick return of their son's body. It is two days after Herbert and Christine McIntosh were visited by the chaplain of nearby Moody Air Force Base. Even in their grief, they cling to a tradition they know well: attending services at Northside Baptist Church.

Mrs. McIntosh is kind-faced, matronly, her gray hair neatly sprayed, her peach summer dress crisp. Her husband, more than 6-foot tall, has dark hair, gentle brown eyes and a smile that is much like his son's. After the service, the Reverend comes over and puts his arms around Mrs. McIntosh. Tears roll down his cheeks. He had known Lyn McIntosh since the boy was 8 years old.

Lyn's father, called Mac by everyone, seems to want to talk about his son. His eyes brighten. "We've got pictures of Lyn, many of them. We used to take pictures of him coming out of church carrying his Bible." Now an auditor at Sears, McIntosh once knew the lure of flying. He met his wife—who grew up in one of those blink-your-eyes-and-you've-missed-it hamlets of 200 near Valdosta—when he was stationed at Moody Air Force Base. He was a B-29 crew member in World War II. Lyn was born in 1946, a year after the war ended.

"Lyn used to love to go with me to the air base." The sorrow stares from his eyes as he says softly, "He was a wonderful boy."

McIntosh extends an invitation to visit the next morning. But that night the television news is full of the grizzly horror of it all. One of Iran's Revolutionary rulers displays for the news media of the world the charred remains of the eight Americans. The act inflames and hardens the growing hawkish mood in Valdosta as it does everywhere; an act that President Carter calls a "ghoulish action of terrorists, a powerful exhibition of inhumanity that has aroused the disgust and contempt of the rest of the world."

At one point, a revolutionary guard is ordered by Ayatollah Khomeini to pick up one serviceman's dog tags and read the name aloud. The name is Lyn Davis McIntosh.

The next morning, Lyn's younger brother, Daryl, politely leads a reporter into his parents' immaculate living room with its Bible opened on one table, in the spotless, ranch-style brick home. They understandably have changed their minds. They, like the other families of the eight dead, now are fearful that their son's body will never be returned.

"Now is not the time to talk of Lyn," Daryl says, "It is just too soon." But he wants to say one thing.

"We're very proud of him. If he volunteered to do something, he believed in it. So we don't have any remorse concerning that."

The seeds of heroism were there in McIntosh's boyhood qualities—a sense of duty, dedication and concern for others that would lead him to volunteer for a mission to save the hostages. And yet, nothing in McIntosh's ordinary, small-town life was spectacular. Lyn McIntosh could have been invented by Norman Rockwell.

The bare facts are quickly told. Graduated from Valdosta High in 1964, majored in math and minored in English at his hometown college, Valdosta State, graduated in 1968, married Ann Dixon, the girl he dated in high school, taught junior high math until he joined the Air Force in 1971.

McIntosh graduated from high school in an innocent time. Vietnam antiwar revolt was down the road. So was the drug scene. So was school integration. His yearbook shows an all-white class of 174.

Crew cuts were plentiful. So were bouffant skirts and hairdos to match.

McIntosh's extracurricular activities were many and varied. He seemed to be a boy who tried out everything—football one year, tennis the next, drama club another year. He belonged to Key Club, a civic and business-minded organization, and was sports

editor of his yearbook. One constant was H-Y, a religious organization he belonged to throughout high school and was vice president of in his senior year.

Ann, the girl he later married, was two years behind him. "That little girl set her cap for Lyn," recalls the English teacher, Mabel Wolinsky. "Both her parents died when she was in high school. She was orphaned, and I think all she had in the world was the love she had for Lyn."

McIntosh's widow lives in Ft. Walton Beach, Fla., near Ft. Hurlburt, where her husband was based. Along with the families of the others killed in Iran, she is in seclusion, trying to shield her three sons, Scott, 10, and twins Mark and Stewart, 5, from many of the details that unfold in the aftermath of the ill-fated mission.

McIntosh, in large part, was shaped by his hometown of Valdosta, a town of 35,000 about 250 miles south of Atlanta and 90 miles from Tallahassee. It is prosperous, solidly middle-class with thriving turpentine, lumber and paper industries. Valdosta had its Confederate losses, but it was not demolished; Sherman bypassed it on his march to the sea.

Integration came relatively peacefully to Valdosta High, now an ultramodern school with about 50-50 black and white enrollment.

Today, one common bond is sports. Valdosta bursts with pride over its 15 statewide football championships and three national championships; trophies for all sports jam the high school showcase. "Even the kids who went to the 'white flight' schools in junior high come back for senior high because that's where all the fun is," said one graduate.

Bumper stickers in the high school parking lot proclaim Valdosta's nickname "Winnersville, USA."

Valdosta's young men went to Vietnam—blacks more than whites, as was the pattern all over the country. "The whites finagled, by going to college and all, and you heard talk of the war as immoral, but you had no demonstrations around here," said one teacher.

"Might not everyone been in favor of the war," says former high school football coach Wright Bazemore, "but we didn't have any burning of flags or giving your speeches. We just don't have that sort of thing here. The students all come from good backgrounds, good upstanding families." Like many others, he hastens to add, "We're not backwoods."

Moody Air Force base is but 15 miles away, and youngsters grow up seeing Blue Angels and Thunderbird air shows, with planes flying in such precision formation that they look held together by wires. Many of the retired military settle in Valdosta.

It is Democratic, conservative, patriotic and definitely southern. The radios are filled with gospel preachings and the mournful sighs of country music's lost loves. Children are trained practically at birth in the ritualistic politeness of "yes ma'am" or "yes sir."

Above all, Valdosta is filled with the church spires of a town in the heart of the bible belt. There are 96 churches in and around Valdosta, 34 of them Baptist. Billboards urge drivers to "ASK GOD." The town is governed by blue laws on Sunday, and a survey found that the majority of its residents favored it that way.

Lyn Davis McIntosh felt at home here. The towns people remember first his smile.

"He had all the charm in the world," says Mabel Wolinsky, who was also adviser of the yearbook when McIntosh was sports editor.

"He could melt anyone with his smile. With these yearbook people you have to nag and push, but I cannot ever remember Lyn getting upset with me."

Over and over, his former teachers, classmates, fraternity brothers and employers echo the same sentiments.

John Sessions, a former fraternity brother: "Lyn was just a real level-headed fellow. He enjoyed a good time, a good laugh, but he was real dependable. He was the kind of friend, you could call him up at 2:30 in the morning, and he'd be there and never ask why you needed him. That picture of Lyn smiling, that was not just for a photograph, that was the way he was."

Sue Beth Tilman, a student at McIntosh's during the brief time he taught junior high math before joining the Air Force: "He was a good teacher, always got along with the children. Nobody misbehaved that much, they just respected him."

Margaret Mettiga, classmate in high school and college, "He was religious, but he wasn't one of those who refused to go to parties. He wasn't a goody goody. He would take a drink, he was definitely one of the crowd."

Rev. Reddick: "He was outstanding. I baptized him when he was 15 or 16. He had all the benefits of good Christian love and training from Mac and Chris. I'm sure he never doubted their love. If Mac could have gone in Lyn's place, he would have." Reddick chuckles. "Lyn sold shoes when he was in college and he was an ideal ladies' shoe salesman. He always had a smile and interest in people. My wife bought out the store when Lyn was waiting on her."

Christie Patterson, shoe-store owner: "Selling shoes is nerve-racking. People lead you up to thinking they're going to buy and then walk right out. Lyn could handle a customer as good as anyone."

McIntosh left Valdosta for the Air Force nine years ago, but visited often. "When he came back, he'd tell me how much he enjoyed flying," says Patterson, "But I had no idea he was in anything so special. He was not a big talker about himself. He just made those intimate decisions and didn't brag on them."

Some Valdostans were surprised that McIntosh went into the Air Force—"I would have thought he would go into the corporate world," said one former high-school classmate. "I thought he'd be managing the shoe store," said Mabel Wolinsky.

But Patterson feels that McIntosh "wanted to make something of himself. He was a fine boy with ambition. Maybe he wanted to go up the military ladder."

If his career choice puzzled some, most were not surprised that he volunteered for a dangerous mission.

"He would have been sought out for this because of his intelligence, dependability, self-discipline," says Ann Baldwin, who taught Lyn McIntosh math when he was 13 and then worked with him when he taught.

"Lyn taught for only a short while," she says, "I don't think he had any intention of making it his career. He was kind of filling in until he went into the service."

When McIntosh joined the Air Force, he pursued his career with typical diligence and became more than an ordinary pilot. He joined the crack Eighth Special Operations Squadron. Its legacy of getting the tough jobs goes back three decades, when its air commando reputation was fostered by Wingate's Raiders of World War II. Their motto is "Any Time, Any Place." The squadron took part in the raid at Son Tay Prison in North Vietnam in 1971. The lightning-like strike itself was a success, but the 90 POW's

had been moved out before the rescue attempt.

The men of this special squadron are especially tight-lipped about their activities, and McIntosh was no exception. Friends and family know that at one time he went into intelligence work but know none of the details. He missed flying so much that he eventually left intelligence to return to the skies as aircraft commander.

His aircraft was a super-equipped huge cargo-carrying C-130 modified for special commando activities—nicknamed the Combat Talon or Blackbird. It was fitted out with the Fulton Recovery System, a rapid method of recovering a downed aircrew member from either land or water, using a helium-filled balloon and a 450-foot nylon lift line. Special radar and equipment allow the Combat Talon to fly extremely low over hostile air space and thus not be detected by enemy radar.

Last week McIntosh told no one, gave no hints, not even to his wife, where he was going when they set off for their mission to try to pluck the hostages from Tehran.

It looked for a while like the rescue operation was going to be a stunning success. McIntosh and five other pilots flew the six C-130 transports without a hitch from the United States to an airfield in southern Egypt. The planes were crammed with electronic equipment to jam Iranian communications, with fuel, with chemicals.

Sometime Thursday afternoon, McIntosh and the others roared off from their Egyptian airfields, refueling in midair. Then McIntosh flew down the Red Sea and along the Arabian Sea coast to avoid flying over Saudi Arabia.

Meanwhile, the nuclear aircraft-carrier Nimitz moved into the Gulf of Oman. McIntosh took off in twilight's dusk from a resting place on the western side of the Persian Gulf. About the same time, eight massive helicopters carrying the 90 man raiding party, dressed in camouflage, lifted off Nimitz's deck.

The helicopters and C-130's entered Iranian airspace shortly after dark. Then, the misfortunes that ultimately doomed the mission began. First one, then two, then three helicopters developed mechanical trouble. The loss was devastating. With three helicopters out, they would have to abort the mission.

McIntosh's plane was at the first staging base in the Dasht-e Kavir salt desert when the word came to abort the mission. In one of the most bizarre incidents, a bus loaded with Iranian tourists came chugging through the remote desert. They were detained—witnesses to the fiery end of the mission.

The five operating helicopters were being refueled for the long trip home. One, however, had drained a C-130 of fuel and then had to lift up across a road to top off its tanks from another fuel plane.

As the helicopter pilot lifted off and banked away in the darkness from the first C-130, his rotor sliced through the fuselage of McIntosh's C-130.

Both aircraft immediately burst into flames. The explosion lit the desert sky and touched off ammunition, burning so fiercely that no one could get to the men trapped inside.

At dawn, the shocked survivors of the ill-fated mission lifted off. Below, on the desert floor, the wrecked aircraft continued to burn, funeral pyres for the eight left behind.

In Lyn McIntosh's high-school yearbook of 1964, there is this passage:

"All life is a quest—let us now begin our quest for truth, bold even in our fear, asking

only that when there is no longer world enough or time, eternity's mirror will reflect us not unscathed. . . ."

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENT

HON. PAUL SIMON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. Speaker, Representative DAN MARRIOTT and I will be offering an amendment to the defense authorization bill during House debate. Our amendment will cut \$500 million from the research and development budget of the Air Force for the MX mobile basing mode. The amendment will authorize \$66 million for research, by the Department of Defense, into alternative basing modes for the MX missiles and prohibits the use of Federal land for basing mode purposes until the Department of Defense has reported back to Congress on the findings of their study.

I insert the text of the amendment to be printed in full.

AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 6974, AS REPORTED,
OFFERED BY MR. SIMON AND MR. MARRIOTT

Page 6, line 20, strike out "\$7,105,654,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,605,654,000".

Page 6, line 20, insert "(1)" after "of which".

Page 6, line 22, insert ", (2) \$66,000,000 is authorized only to carry out a study of alternative basing modes for the MX missile system".

Page 20, after 8, add the following new section:

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS ON ALTERNATIVE
BASING MODES MX MISSILE SYSTEM

Sec. 805. No land may be acquired by, and no public lands made available to, the Secretary of Defense for the research, development, or deployment of any part of the MX missile system until the Secretary of Defense has submitted to the Congress a report on alternative basing modes for the MX missile system (including but not limited to split basing modes, modification of the existing Minuteman and Titan systems, deployment of the MX system at sea or on aircraft, defended MX deployment, or backfilling the MPS system initially to reduce substantially the size of the deployment areas.●

MEMORIAL DAY 1980

HON. MICKEY EDWARDS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, Memorial Day is always a time to pause, remember, and pay tribute to the sacrifice that millions of men and women have made in the service of their country.

We are not at war on this Memorial Day, but we are in mourning for the eight brave men who died during the aborted attempt to rescue the Americans who are hostages in Iran.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Those eight men died for their country and for their countrymen in the same way tens of thousands have died before them. They were in a strange country, facing great dangers and uncertain chances of survival. They were brave, loyal, and well trained for their mission. And they were all volunteers.

"Volunteer" typified the willingness and spirit of many who have made the ultimate sacrifice. We saw that spirit at Concord, at Guadalcanal, Korea, in Vietnam, and now in Iran.

The flowers that we place on the graves of our fallen warriors will be simple tributes to the lives they lived. The time we spend thinking about why they died may help avoid future wars.

The men and women who serve in the military today do so in a world that is quite different from that of their fathers or grandfathers. Many of our old allies are now our bitter enemies. And some of our worst foes are now our friends.

Today there are many doubts about the old treaties we signed to help prevent war. Even the instruments of waging war have changed. The marching armies that used to cross borders have been replaced with jets that violate airspace and space satellites that constantly monitor troop movements, ship maneuvers, and the construction of new airfields.

But the one thing that has not changed is the importance of the individual. Although armies are massive organized groups, they are all still made up of individuals. Despite technological advances that mean bigger bombs and increased target range, the common denominator in any army, navy, or air force is still the soldier, sailor, marine, or pilot who flies the planes, mans the ships, or carries the rifle.

And although the weapons may be sophisticated, the reasons why we need them and our military are old-fashioned—to guard against aggression, to respond to threat, to make our future secure, to provide a safer world for our children.

Mr. Speaker, this is who we honor and what we cherish on this Memorial Day 1980—not only the soldiers who have died for their country, but also those who now serve it.●

GUSTAV HENINGBURG

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, since 1968, the Newark metropolitan area has benefited from the dedicated service of Gustav Henningburg, the president and chief executive officer of the Greater Newark Urban Coalition.

Gus Henningburg brought knowledge, experience, and ability to his work.

May 13, 1980

Having completed his studies at the Hampton Institute as a distinguished graduate in the Reserve Officer Training Corps, he won an Army commission. He served 3 years as an anti-aircraft and guided missile expert, and another 3 years as an assistant operations officer in Army counterintelligence.

He subsequently worked with the United Negro College Fund, establishing prealumni clubs, which encouraged students to financially support their alma maters prior to graduation.

As president and chief executive officer of the Greater Newark Urban Coalition, Gus Henningburg waged a compassionate struggle for human rights. His leadership in the fields of civil rights and affirmative action greatly improved the lives of his fellow citizens.

Moreover, Mr. Henningburg has time and again proven his capacity for extraordinary public service. The people of New Jersey distinctly recall two such occasions. In one instance, he successfully served as a mediator in a particularly heated Newark teachers strike. In the other, he strove mightily to justly conclude a prison disturbance at New Jersey's Rahway State Prison. These, and countless untold examples, reflect an enviable record of excellence in the public service.

The guidance Gus Henningburg provided as helmsman of the Greater Newark Urban Coalition will be sorely missed. Newark has lost a concerned and effective public servant. We wish him well in his new career as a consultant in urban and minority affairs, and hope we may still benefit from his wise and considered counsel in the years to come.●

UNITED STATES-MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARY UNION MEETING

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, on May 6, I was indeed proud to participate in the 20th United States-Mexican Parliamentary Union meeting. This annual conference allows legislators from both our countries to come together and discuss mutually pertinent issues and has evolved into a significant addition to United States-Mexican relations. Mexico has been most cooperative with the United States in controlling their domestic drug production and illicit traffickers. This has resulted in a notable reduction in the amount of narcotics consumed in this country that originate in Mexico and I believe it would certainly be gratifying if other narcotics-producing nations would emulate Mexico's actions in this sphere.

The text of my address to the United States-Mexican Parliamentary Union follows:

**SPEECH OF CHAIRMAN LESTER L. WOLFF
BEFORE THE UNITED STATES-MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARY UNION**

I am truly pleased to have this opportunity to address this 20th U.S.-Mexican Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting. This joint activity between our nations has become a principal component in U.S.-Mexican understanding of which we can all be proud. The bilateral efforts that we have undertaken have developed into an integral part of U.S.-Mexican cooperation, and I wish to commend the Government of Mexico for its exemplary work in controlling narcotics production and trafficking. We in the United States are profoundly grateful for your activity in this area, and I often wish other narcotics nations would act as tenaciously as Mexico has in controlling this problem.

Mexico's successes have been keenly felt in this country. According to the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, imports of Mexican heroin have fallen from 3.1 tons in 1977 to between 1.7-2.0 tons in 1978. This reflects a decrease of total production from 35 to 45 percent. Mexico's share of the U.S. heroin market has dropped from a high of 87 percent in 1975, to 45 percent in 1978. And this figure continues to decrease—largely through Mexico's efforts. Mexico has also been highly successful in stemming the flow of marijuana entering into this country. Mexican marijuana constituted 37 percent of supply present in the U.S. in 1977. In just one year, this percentage was reduced to 24 percent of the total.

It is clear that the primary cause for the reduction of both these drugs has been through the herbicide eradication program as implemented by the Mexican Government. This program utilizes Paraquat, the most efficient and environmentally safe herbicide presently on the market. Although this belief has been substantiated by a United Nations' Narcotics Laboratory study, it has met with substantial controversy in this country. Last year, in accordance with an interpretation of legislation enacted in the U.S. Congress, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare determined that marijuana laced with Paraquat is health-hazardous to those who use this illegal substance. This determination triggered a provision in the law which could force a reduction in U.S. assistance to this program. I believed this would have a severe adverse impact on the international drug situation and, accordingly, as Chairman of the Select Committee on Narcotics, held hearings to review the methodology utilized in making this determination. In the coming weeks, the Select Committee will be issuing a comprehensive report on "The Use of Paraquat to Eradicate Illicit Marijuana Crops and the Health Implications of Paraquat-Contaminated Marijuana on the U.S. Market." This report reaffirms the Committee's strong support for the Mexican eradication campaign, and it raises serious questions concerning the analytical procedures used by HEW in arriving at this determination. We are hopeful that this report will bring about a reconsideration of the entire issue.

I also congratulate Mexico on taking the initiative in conducting extensive enforcement campaigns. According to some Mexican press reports, due to Operation Condor, there has been a 90 percent reduction in the presence of drugs in Mexico, and many international drug rings have been smashed

as a result of actions taken by Mexican Federal Police under this program.

Although we have met with some success in controlling the drug trade between our two nations, our successes should not produce complacency. In 1978, 80 percent of the drugs entering the United States transited our borders overland. In view of this, there is a need for continued vigilance along our frontier. The United States established the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) in 1975 in order to enhance and coordinate our intelligence activities along the border. I believe that EPIC has proven to be a successful mechanism in ameliorating our efforts to control trafficking, and it is vitally important for the Federal Police and EPIC to continue their excellent cooperation.

In order to maintain our intensified bilateral focus on drug trafficking, I and my colleagues on the Select Committee have long supported the concept of an inter-parliamentary narcotics consultative mechanism. I believe such an entity could complement the efforts of the subgroup of the U.S.-Mexican consultative mechanism established between our nations at the Executive level. Nevertheless, each time concrete plans are formulated to establish regular, inter-parliamentary meetings on narcotics, another impediment seems to arise. It is time that substantive progress was made in this area, and I am hopeful that this can be one of our topics of discussion and that this concept can come to fruition in the very near future.

I was very pleased when the United States and Mexico signed the Extradition Treaty last year. This treaty provides for the extradition of fugitives who have been charged with or convicted of a number of crimes including narcotics trafficking. This is yet another example of the positive cooperation that has evolved between our two nations in this field.

I am anxious to explore means by which we can assist you in combatting the indigenous demand problems you face. While it may not be as extensive as our drug problem, I believe cooperation at this level could also prove mutually beneficial.

I have had the opportunity of discussing many of these issues with you and other members of your government a number of times over the years, both here and in Mexico City. Your continued cooperation is vital to our efforts to control this situation. Unfortunately, as you know, the drug problem does not appear to be an ephemeral phenomenon. Nevertheless, we must not only never forfeit our faith. In fact, it is incumbent upon us to increase our commitment.

It is indeed an honor to be here today—and I hope that we can engage in a dialogue on these issues at this meeting.

Thank you.●

SOVIET EDUCATION INITIATIVE

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD the following article from this morning's Washington Post in hopes that it may draw the attention of some of our colleagues, particularly in the other body, whose preoccupation with megaton counting and construction of racetracks for missiles has greatly obscured the fact that our se-

curity rests on the effective functioning of many aspects of our society, including some that are now being cut to the quick in the name of national defense.

The article follows:

THE INTELLECT GAP

(By Daniel S. Greenberg)

Americans who monitor Soviet education are reporting extraordinary accomplishments there from a decade-long drive to provide all high school students with extensive, super-enriched training in mathematics and science. It's so successful, they're saying, that the American high school system has been rendered primitive by comparison.

Though there can be a lot of slack in the linkage between national power and scientific literacy, interest is compelled by the Soviet commitment to make virtually all its young people go through mathematical and scientific training of a duration and intensity that relatively few Americans experience. For example, while calculus has almost disappeared from the American high school curriculum—only about 100,000 students a year take it—all Soviet high school students get two years of calculus, and about 97 percent of Soviet youngsters now finish high school.

According to one of the leading American observers of Soviet education, Izaak Wirszup, professor of mathematics at the University of Chicago, the new Soviet science education represents a break with the old lock-step, imagination-dulling methods that have been widely blamed for Soviet science's relatively poor standing in world-class research. "These changes," Wirszup says in an unpublished report to the National Science Foundation, "are tantamount to an educational mobilization of the entire population." Of particular importance, he notes, is that the reformed scientific training is characterized "by an unexpected turn toward the individual and the development of his ability to do independent, creative work."

If that's so, and if it eventually takes hold in the actual conduct of scientific research, then the Soviet scientific community may be on its way to shaking off a well-earned reputation as a sluggish giant. The Soviets are aware of the relatively low productivity of their scientific enterprise and, as Wirszup points out, have given a high priority to expansion and reform of a school system that has been identified as a major bottleneck in the modernization of the Soviet economy.

The Soviets, he states, gave a great deal of authority for curriculum reform to their leading mathematicians and educational researchers. The result, he continues, "is a program for mathematics instruction that is modern in content, innovative in approach, well integrated and highly sophisticated. It gives strong emphasis to theoretical foundations and logical rigor as well as to applications. . . . Moreover, the extraordinary Soviet research in psychology and methods of learning and teaching mathematics has been applied to the new curriculum, which now surpasses in quality, scope and range of implementation that of any other country."

Wirszup, who is an internationally recognized authority on Soviet computer technology and mathematics education in the Eastern bloc, added in his report that the Soviet effort amounts to "a concerted drive to produce mass education of unmatched quality."

For those many Americans who take a peculiar pride in acknowledging scientific ignorance, the differences that Wirszup tabulated in standard Soviet and American high school programs are likely to be quite star-

ting. He reports, for example, that a Soviet high school student is required to complete five years of physics, four years of chemistry, one year of astronomy, five and one-half years of biology, and so on down a list that would empty America's high schools via the dropout route. Wirsup concludes: "The disparity between the level of training in science and mathematics of an average Soviet skilled worker or military recruit and that of a non-college-bound American high school graduate, an average worker in one of our major industries, or an average member of our all-volunteer army is so great that comparisons are meaningless."

Finally, he observes that while the remaking of the Soviet education system has hit some snags and stirred up pedagogical controversies, the Soviets feel they're on the right track and continue to invest vast resources in what they themselves describe as an "educational revolution." As for the students, they are lured on, Wirsup states, by the realization that "educational achievement . . . is practically the only safe avenue to a more comfortable standard of living under Soviet conditions."

Wirsup's findings, along with continuing reports of slumping standards and student achievements in American high school science and math programs, contributed to a White House request in February for the Department of Education and the National Science Foundation to collaborate on a report, due next month, on science and engineering education in the United States.

Of the many shortages now confronting the United States, it may be that the intellect shortage is the most dangerous.●

THE UNITED BLACK FUND CELEBRATES 10 YEARS OF PROGRESS

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● **Mr. FAUNTROY.** Mr. Speaker, the United Black Fund (UBF) celebrates 10 years of progress at its eighth annual victory luncheon, on May 14 at the Sheraton Park Hotel. The United Black Fund will honor its founders and those who have contributed to its success and development.

The list of this year's honorees includes: Calvin W. Rolark, Vanders Baccus, Walter Cox, David Eaton, Petey Green, W. Henry Greene, Margaret Hudley, Kent T. Cushenberry, Clarence Martin, Madam B. Miller, Ed Murphy, Fred Matthews, Peter Ridley, Oral Suer, and Frank Wells.

Presiding, will be Dr. Calvin W. Rolark, president and founder of the United Black Fund.

Ms. J. C. Hayward, will be mistress of ceremonies and Rev. Henry C. Gregory and Rev. Robert L. Pruitt, will participate in the services.

More than 1,500 guests, including representatives from 50 United Black Fund member agencies, will join in the 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. luncheon festivities in the Sheraton ballroom.

This year's luncheon theme is "Ten Years of Progress"—marking the growth of UBF through its 10 successful campaign drives and 10 years of

service to the Washington Metropolitan Area.

The United Black Fund has become the largest black fundraiser in the Nation, the first with full payroll deduction privileges within the Federal campaign, and is the only one to have a partnership relationship with the United Way.

Today, the United Black Fund assists 50 participating member agencies and grants emergency funds to numerous qualified, nonprofit organizations that render community oriented services within the Metropolitan Washington area.

Throughout the last 10 years, several hundred thousand people have been helped by the United Black Fund. I encourage all Members of Congress to join UBF at its victory luncheon.●

THIS NUCLEAR DECISION IS CONTAGIOUS

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● **Mr. WOLFF.** Mr. Speaker, I wish to submit for the RECORD a copy of yesterday's New York Times editorial on the pending sale of enriched uranium to the Government of India.

As you know, I announced my opposition to the sale last Thursday. Since then, editorials in both today's New York Times and last Friday's Wall Street Journal have raised questions concerning the sale and are, I believe, indicative of a growing public concern with the issue of nonproliferation in general and this decision in particular. The article follows:

THIS NUCLEAR DECISION IS CONTAGIOUS

President Carter is preparing to send another nuclear fuel shipment to India despite its refusal to open civilian nuclear facilities to international inspection. He hopes the shipment will remove a diplomatic irritant at a time when the United States wants Indian support to counter the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan. But something even more important than the political future of South Asia is at stake: proliferation of The Bomb.

India is the most flagrant violator of international agreements against secretly diverting nuclear materials for military purposes. To reward this conduct with another fuel shipment would undermine Mr. Carter's already faltering effort to curb nuclear proliferation.

Granted, the Administration is in a no-win situation. In 1963, the United States helped India build its first nuclear reactor, at Tarapur, and agreed to supply fuel for 30 years, under strict safeguards. So far as is known, the reactors and the fuel have never been used for military purposes. But in 1974, India shocked the world by exploding a nuclear device made with plutonium from a Canadian-built research reactor that used American heavy water.

The Indians blithely described the explosion as "peaceful" and therefore permissible under bilateral agreements. Canada promptly cut off nuclear aid to India, but the United States kept supplying fuel for Tara-

pur while trying to persuade India to stop testing and to accept international safeguards. Mrs. Gandhi gave the latest snub to those efforts in January when she refused to rule out further "peaceful" explosions.

The Administration now faces a dilemma. The Indians insist that, under the 1963 agreement, the United States is obligated to continue supplying fuel so long as the reactors at Tarapur are safeguarded; other nuclear activities are beside the point. If the shipments are now cut off, the Indians say, India would be free to confiscate the spent fuel—and extract plutonium that could be used to make bombs. That would be a momentous setback—the first time any reactor and its fuel had been removed from international safeguards. Worse, the friction might drive the Indians closer to the Soviet Union and jeopardize American efforts to stabilize South Asia. With so much to lose, the Administration reasons, why not ship another few dozen tons of fuel on top of the 250 tons previously sent?

The trouble with that line of reasoning is that shipping the fuel may have even worse consequences. The timing is terrible—coming just as the United States, in accord with a 1978 law, is trying to persuade its nuclear customers to open civilian nuclear facilities to inspection. If the United States yields to India, the one nation that has actually exploded a nuclear device made from civilian materials, how can it induce other nations to accept safeguards? The lesson will be clear: hold out long enough and the Americans will abandon their stated nonproliferation goals.

Before the Tarapur shipment is approved by any of the responsible parties—the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the President or Congress—a better case needs to be presented. Would refusal to ship the fuel really drive the Indians much further away? Is there no way to retrieve the spent fuel from Tarapur to prevent extraction of plutonium? Has the United States really used every bit of diplomatic leverage to bring the Indians to accept full safeguards?

The President's nonproliferation policy is meeting stiff resistance from nuclear exporters and potential nuclear powers elsewhere. Opposition has led the United States to grant exceptions on a case-by-case basis. At some point, the erosion must be stopped—or the policy acknowledged a failure. Unless diplomats can find a way to exempt India without infecting the whole nonproliferation effort, this next shipment for Tarapur is the place for America to make a stand.●

ALCOHOL FUELS: THE VIRGINIA EXPERIENCE

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● **Mr. WHITEHURST.** Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of the fact that the Commonwealth of Virginia has taken a number of positive steps in the promotion of industrial alcohol. The summary which follows was sent to me by Hon. Maurice B. Rowe, Secretary of Commerce and Resources of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and as Secretary Rowe pointed out in his accompanying letter to me, this is indeed an excellent example of teamwork when there is a real need.

I am delighted to share this information with my colleagues at this point in the RECORD, and I am confident that other States will find encouragement and guidance in the outline of the steps taken by Virginia. It is heartening to find that the spirit of enterprise is still very much alive, and I want to commend my native State for moving forward in this way.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The summary follows:

ALCOHOL FUELS: THE VIRGINIA EXPERIENCE

Escalating petroleum prices in recent years have rekindled memories of alcohol-burning Model T Fords in Virginia and have created a growing interest in the use of industrial alcohol as a means of reducing our dependence in foreign oil. On the farm and on the highway, more and more people have begun using alcohol in mixture with gasoline with a few experimenting with an alcohol-diesel mixture.

Just last summer the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation started a pilot project in which gasohol is being used in state cars. In a far-reaching action, Governor John N. Dalton on September 4, 1979, authorized the transfer of the responsibilities for the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcohol fuels from the Office of the Attorney General to the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS). VDACS was also made responsible for the coordination of state efforts related to industrial alcohol.

The 1980 Virginia General Assembly, acting on the advice of the Governor's Cabinet, legally assigned the Department the responsibility for fuel alcohol production and control by enacting an emergency bill which was signed into law on March 31, 1980. This action had been recommended concurrently by the Joint Legislative Agricultural Opportunities Commission chaired by State Senator Howard P. Anderson of Halifax, and by the House Subcommittee to study the potential use of alcohol, chaired by Delegate James A. Davis of Ferrum.

Prior to its designation as the lead agency, VDACS had already begun working with other state and federal agencies involved in energy conservation and development and the regulation of alcohol production and marketing. A Department task force had been formed to begin investigating the feasibility of making and using alcohol in motor vehicles in the Old Dominion. At the request of the State Office of Emergency and Energy Services, the Department had embarked on a comprehensive study of the production of alcohol in Virginia which was published in December 1979 under the title, "A Report on Ethanol and Agriculture in Virginia."

In its new role as lead agency for fuel alcohol, VDACS has accelerated its efforts to facilitate the development of practical approaches to utilize this energy alternative and to gain a better understanding of the possible impact alcohol production might have on the state's food supply system. A Department task force headed by a coordinator has been established and subcommittees on regulation, transportation, marketing, and production have been organized. The Alcohol Task Force has provided advice and assistance to the many individuals and firms interested in alcohol's potential as a fuel. By May 1, 1980, this group has handled inquiries from 372 persons and has met with 228 individuals who attended seminars held throughout the state this spring. Over 150 people have been addressed by task force members in other meetings held on ethanol.

A very high level of interest in and commitment to industrial alcohol in Virginia has been demonstrated by the number of persons applying for permits and developing plans for production facilities.

Currently, plans for ten large to medium size commercial operations are under development. In addition, eight farm stills and five farm cooperative operations are in the developmental stages. Fourteen applications for permits to produce industrial alcohol in Virginia are pending.

The growing consumer interest in the use of alcohol as a fuel has prompted a favorable response from motor fuel retailers in the state. Currently, twenty-five permits have been issued by VDACS to companies selling gasohol.

It should be pointed out that the new law on industrial alcohol passed by the General Assembly simplifies the state permitting and bonding procedures and encourages the production of ethanol on the farm as well as in large commercial plants. When the federal permitting and bonding requirements of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms are fulfilled by an applicant, the state requirements are also satisfied. In addition, a farmer is now allowed to obtain a state permit from VDACS at no additional charge and without paying for an additional bond.

In Virginia state funds are needed for promotion of a fuel alcohol industry. Federal funds, offered by federal agencies have not generated alcohol production yet, but it is anticipated that federal funds will, at some time, stimulate installation of production facilities in Virginia. Grants, direct loans and guaranteed loans will become available. It is hoped that some federal funds will be released to the states for management and allocation. Particularly appropriate would be the deposit of federal money with state treasuries for use in securing bank loans for alcohol production. Guaranteed loans can best be processed by the states, where credit information is more immediately available and reliable.

In determining the potential benefits and effects of industrial alcohol production in the Commonwealth, VDACS officials have attended workshops and seminars on the subject, have visited operating facilities of different types and sizes, and have met with researchers and energy consultants from universities and federal agencies around the country to evaluate current technology. Commissioner Carbaugh in March headed up a study group that visited Brazil, a nation that has had considerable experience with industrial alcohol.

During this continuing evaluation process, the Department is developing a body of information needed in furthering the state plan for promoting the production and use of industrial alcohol as a fuel. So far, here are some of the observations that have been made:

- (1) Fermentation of alcohol appears to be the most practical technology if petroleum derivatives are to be avoided;
- (2) Grain is the most practical feedstock, although Virginia's animal population already burdens her grain production;
- (3) A sincere desire by farmers for relief from their fuel costs has stimulated a high interest in farm production of a liquid fuel to replace gasoline;
- (4) The technology in the bioconversion of municipal solid waste, forest waste, and farm waste to ethanol is now ready for field trials.

In looking at the future of industrial alcohol as an energy source the Department has identified the need for a state policy that will ensure the orderly development of an industry for producing fuel alcohol from

farm products in the near future. In the long run, it should be expanded to provide for an industry that will also produce alcohol from the cellulose material found in municipal solid waste and in agricultural and forest waste.

Considering the economic uncertainty of experimenting with various approaches to alcohol production, it is important that state and federal governments work together in providing incentives or subsidies to those individuals and firms having worthy proposals. The development of fuel alternatives certainly should have a top priority if we are to retain our world position.

In addition to providing funds for loans or grants for developing innovative production facilities, state and federal governments must continue to evaluate the need and importance of tax incentives and public subsidies that will ensure price stability of alcohol fuels and price competitiveness with petroleum-based products. In view of the disruptive effects that foreign oil dependence has had on our nation's economy and body politic, support for efforts to reduce this dependence must receive our serious attention. Although industrial alcohol will not completely replace petroleum products, it has the potential for decreasing our imports and conserving our precious domestic reserves for generations to come.

IN CELEBRATION OF TEMPLE BETH EL'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, on May 16, Temple Beth El of Chappaqua, N.Y., will celebrate its 30th anniversary as a congregation with a completely new service written by their renowned rabbi, Chaim Stern.

On this joyous occasion I would like to share with you a few of the many contributions Temple Beth El has made to quality of life in this Westchester County community. Founded by a group of 25 individuals shortly after the creation of the State of Israel, the temple has grown to a congregation of over 400 member families. During that time, Beth El has been a model for the Jewish community in Westchester through its educational, social, and religious endeavors. Educational opportunities include Hebrew classes and religious education for both children and adults.

Temple Beth El is also strongly committed to social involvement in Westchester County. Under the sponsorship of the temple's social action committee, a Soviet family was able to resettle in the community. This humanitarian venture was such an outstanding success that plans are currently being made to help another family find freedom and opportunity in the United States.

I must also mention the enriching religious environment created by Rabbi Chaim Stern who has written countless services for his congregation. He has brought a unique personal and

contemporary perspective to the traditional themes of the prayer book.

Rabbi Stern has created a special service for this occasion using his own poetry and music contributed by Cantor Jeff Klepper, David Stern, Michael Stern, and jazz musician Arnie Lawrence in order to bring life to his interpretation of this week's Torah portion, which depicts wanderings toward the Land of Promise.

I am pleased to pay tribute to this remarkable congregation and I would like to commend Temple Beth El for its extraordinary contributions.●

CONGRESSIONAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL REPORT: CHAMPAIGN AND LOGAN COUNTIES

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have received the report of the Congressional Youth Advisory Council Committee comprised of students from Champaign and Logan Counties and would like to share this information on Federal crop insurance with my colleagues in the House.

Following is the report of the committee from Champaign and Logan Counties:

CHAMPAIGN-LOGAN COUNTIES CYAC COMMITTEE

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE LEGISLATION

1. The present all risk program:

All risk crop insurance is available through the USDA with the administrative costs subsidized by the taxpayers at 35% of the cost.

2. The proposed legislation:

S. 1125—Provides for additional subsidy of the participants premium of 20% to 40% at a 75% level of production.

H.R. 41119—Similar to S. 1125 except that the additional subsidy is 30% at a 65% level of production. Provides for a program subsidy above 30% for small farms but neglects to define small farms or limit the subsidy.

3. We think this legislation will result in the nationalization of the crop insurance industry by putting the crop hail agents and companies out of business because:

A. FCIC will compete with private industry by selling their product for about half price.

B. FCIC's goal is to cover 55% of all farmers in the U.S. in five years.

C. Increased levels of subsidy coverage and value per acre elections will decrease the need for crop hail insurance.

4. In addition to the previous points, this is bad legislation for the following reasons:

A. It wipes out all previous bad debts, this is bad legislation for the past mismanagement of FCIC.

B. It increases the capitalization from the present \$200 million to \$500 million, giving FCIC an even greater opportunity for mismanagement.

C. It removes the limitations on expansion.

D. It removes the \$12 million limitation on administrative expense and authorizes unlimited appropriations.

5. If FCIC competition forces the nationalization of the Crop Hail Industry, the following segments will be affected:

A. 450,000 policyholders will lose a valuable coverage and choice.

B. 30,000 crop hail agents will lose an important part of their income. Agents earned \$70 million in 1978 writing crop hail.

C. 4,500 crop hail company employees lose their reason for employment.

D. 140 companies will be affected. (In Canada, 36 crop hail companies have dwindled down to 10, due to Federal Crop type of competition.)

E. U.S. farmers presently carry \$10.2 billion of private crop hail coverage, compared to \$2 billion of the subsidized FCIC.

F. The potential annual tax loss is approximately:

	Millions
(1) Agents Federal income tax.....	\$20
(2) Corporate Federal tax.....	10
(3) Employee income tax Federal and State.....	5
(4) State premium tax.....	7
Total taxes lost.....	42
Potential cost of proposed program.....	1,253
Total effect on Treasury.....	1,295

6. The free Disaster Program only cost \$436 million per year average, which the legislation is intended to replace.

REASONS IN FAVOR

Mr. Carl Clayton and Mr. Ivan McAdow who testified before the committee are in favor of Federal Crop Insurance.

Mr. Clayton is the district director for Southern Ohio of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; Mr. McAdow is a farmer. Both are originally from the Sidney area. Mr. Clayton passed out information entitled, "What's Missing?" Both felt that in good years and bad, Federal Crop Insurance pays off. In their view, the advantages are:

(1) It helps manage risks. Some present-day management tools available to farmers are disease resistant seeds, tillage practices that reduce the risks or soil damage, and chemicals to combat crop insects. Federal Crop Insurance guarantees that if you lose your crop, you won't lose the money you have invested. Federal Crop Insurance is financial security for the farmer.

(2) Federal Crop Insurance is "Investment Protection." Farming needs investments of money to be successful. Federal Crop Insurance will return the invested capital. The thousands of dollars spent on things such as seed, fuel, and fertilizer when a farmer has an unsuccessful year are not as costly if the farmer had no insurance. Farmers can make maximum use of their full capital resources every year with an all-risk policy to protect the farmer against the minority of years a farmer might have a loss.

(3) It assures family security. If a farmer encounters a bad year, his family will survive with an all-risk policy.

(4) It permits expansion. Expansion requires borrowing money. To borrow money, you need a source of income for repayment in bad years, as well as good years. Federal Crop Insurance permits expansion financially safe and profitable.

(5) It expands management capabilities. A low-risk business has three advantages. A farmer can safely invest money with Federal Crop Insurance. With low risk, a farmer may carry out long-term plans that involve fewer "ifs." A business with less risks can borrow more money.

(6) It increases borrowing and repayment powers. Federal Crop Insurance assures the lender that you will be able to repay your loans on a timely basis, even if you lose your crops.

(7) Federal Crop Insurance backstops forward contracting and hedging. A farmer can contract his crops ahead of time. If a farmer has a bad year, Federal Crop Insurance will provide that extra little "boost" of financial support.

Although Mr. Clayton and Mr. McAdow agreed for the most part on Federal Crop Insurance, in summary here are their opinions:

They believe that Federal Crop Insurance is beneficial to the farmer just as is car insurance to everyone else. Federal Crop Insurance is security for the farmer which can help him financially and help accumulate one's capital and returns.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF FEDERALLY FUNDED CROP INSURANCE

IA. Be it enacted, the present company known as the FCIC, be phased out over a two-year period.

IB. That all present participants of the Federal Crop Insurance program be turned over to the private companies.

IIA. Be it established that a new tax shelter be effected into laws, and that 20 percent of the total premium paid for insuring clean percentages of crop be creditable on taxes owed.

IIB. That all capital sources be deferred into two major areas.

1. To work against the federal debt.

2. To go toward federally funded college scholarship programs.

Part IIB of the Resolution was amended by voice vote to strike out the sub-parts 1 and 2 after deleting the words "two major areas" in the first line and substituting the words "the general fund of the Federal government."

Following the action to amend the resolution, it was approved as amended by voice vote.●

SELDON KRUGER INSTALLED AS HEAD OF STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE AT DELHI, N.Y.

HON. MATTHEW F. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, on April 26 a distinguished educator, Seldon M. Kruger, was installed as president of the State University of New York's Agricultural and Technical College at Delhi, N.Y.

In the address he gave at his investiture ceremony, President Kruger spoke movingly of his experiences over 22 years at this college which is so important to New York State. He also made a number of wise observations about the future of higher education in our changing society.

I am pleased to share his message with my colleagues by including it in the RECORD:

ADDRESS OF SELDON M. KRUGER

Dr. Wharton, Vice Chairman Rasmussen and members of the College Council, my colleagues, students, alumni, and friends of the College.

My heartfelt thanks for the kind and generous words that have been spoken. Be assured that I am mindful, on this one-year anniversary date of my appointment as president of this college, of the honor, trust, and responsibility that is mine. For me, this moment is both a beginning and an end that leads to yet another beginning.

Twenty-two years ago I came to this small college, then an institute, as an assistant professor of social science, in a department of one. Holding department meetings was a relatively simple task—I held them as I walked up the hill each morning to Ladd Hall. At that time, a college staff of 22 served a body of 300. And, while teaching loads were heavy, there was an excitement and an intensity that energized our lives—we taught, recruited, developed new programs, and dreamed about and planned new buildings. We knew each other well and we greeted each student by name. They were exciting days because we were exploring new thresholds in learning, introducing new programs, and following Bill Kunsela's edict to "build an empire."

Bill brought to this campus an adventurous spirit; but more importantly, he communicated his own personal commitment and sense of mission to each and every staff member and student. His belief in technical education and this college, his affection for young people, and sense of public service, set the pace and tone. While we lacked the physical plant we now have, we were never short of esprit de corps. The strong sense of community we now have, and the feeling of responsibility for each other are found, at least for me, in those challenging years.

To follow Bill Kunsela, Bill Kennaugh and their close associates—Klare Sommers and Clarke Hoffman—is a wonderful privilege. They represent the best of a beginning in my career at Delhi and they clearly have set the direction for the future. The tradition and pattern of excellence that they established must be preserved and it is a charge I set for myself. This is much more than a milestone in my life, but it does mark the end of an era and the beginning of a new one—a new beginning reaffirming the past, which at the same time seeks to fulfill the promise of the 21st century.

Today is significant not because Delhi has installed a president. What is important is seeing this installation and the events which occurred on this campus this week, as symbolic of the on-going diversity and richness of the human potential of this college community . . . students, faculty, and staff . . . and the vitality of technical and general education. What is important in the last analysis is people, not buildings, because people give life, meaning and purpose to our existence.

This occasion is a personal one—indeed it is intended to be a "family affair," bringing to our campus Chancellor and Mrs. Wharton, Council members, present and former faculty and staff and their families, former presidents of the College, present students, alumni, the presidents of our sister agricultural and technical colleges, and importantly, our friends and neighbors in the Delaware County community.

It is a good time to view the present, examine the past, and look to the future.

Since the second World War, a hallmark of our national life has been product consumption. Radio, television, newspapers, relying on this modern age of affluence, have

encouraged us to buy and enjoy; and we have responded enthusiastically. And, so we have consumed more and more, becoming a consuming society. Consumption, after all, we were told, meant a higher standard of living, a better and happier life. Now we are chagrined, disturbed and perplexed because we find that more of everything has not made us happier, stronger, or more content as a nation; and in this process of aimless consumption we have polluted our air, eroded our soil, contaminated our water, and weakened the fabric of our values as a people. With each passing decade we have devoured, in ever-increasing amounts, more and more of our natural treasures which cannot be replaced or renewed. Our growing and insatiable appetite has intensified inflation; confronting us now with the need to provide heat, electricity, food and clothing for growing numbers of our own citizens who believed, with the rest of us, that the "well would never run dry." Our national appetite has made us dependent on others for resources while placing increasing hardship on middle-class America and the poor. Although we are now seeking alternate energy sources, the fact is that our standard of living will change until a coherent national public energy policy emerges and is accepted.

The United States suffers more than other nations because we, in comparison with the rest of the world, are inordinate consumers of the world's non-renewable resources. For example, World Bank figures show that the average yearly energy consumption measured in coal equivalents in less developed countries is 52 kilograms per capita; in industrial countries it is 5116 kilograms per capita; and in the United States 11,000 kilograms per capita. Those statistics tell the story and reveal the dimensions of the problem.

How did we allow ourselves, as a people, to be placed in so perilous a position? One answer to the question must surely be that we did not have a national understanding of technology. We saw technology as a resource in and of itself, forgetting that technology is man-made, sophisticated as it may be. At the same time, we deluded ourselves into believing that bigger was better, so we produced more goods and services, using technology, but failing to counterbalance its long-term human and environmental impact. We forgot that man's intelligence provided the technological base for machines, computers, synthetic fibers and plastics, without really understanding that technology is neutral—that any technology or its results can be used, like nuclear energy, by man, for good or evil. And, those engaged in the development of technological processes must have, themselves, a sense of human purpose so they do not deplete, but rather enrich, the lives of people and the environment they live in.

Put another way, major technological developments from television and computers, to nuclear energy, are the result of man's work . . . technology is a humanity not created by nature or leprechauns. Technologies are created by human beings and are the extensions of man to be used by humanity. Thus, they pose human options, create human opportunities, and require human answers.

Technologies give us choices. In the past, as a people, we left those choices to others who did not see the cultural link and necessity of nature and technology. They, and we, failed to understand that only people, not technology, could manage the environment for continued human use, and embarked us on a road of creating an imbalance in our "ecosystem," because the inter-

relationship between people and things was not clearly seen or, worse still, ignored. The use of technologies must be understood and finely tuned to human cultures and value systems.

Our national fortune is linked to those of this "whole earth" and the struggle for dwindling resources may ultimately lead to conflict. Increasing world population and exhaustible energy supplies are simply not compatible. A decline in population and energy demands must occur. Energy supplies, in all forms, are limited; the world's population (4.5 billion) is increasing at 1.9% annually. All this forecasts an unpleasant future unless we become a "conserving society."

Is the future hopeless? I think not. What we do and how we act will be crucial. The answer, or at least part of it, can be found in this college's history. As the 20th century unfolded, there was widespread concern here in rural Delaware County that there would not be enough "food or fiber" for this country's population. Of grave concern, also, was the outmigration of young people from the family farm to urban areas, which if allowed to continue would erode agricultural productivity. In those days, technical and vocational education had little support, so there was no agricultural educational opportunity beyond the elementary school.

It was in response to this need that Elizabeth and Amelia MacDonald, Charles Harkness and Jerome Farrell responded and, together with others, sought to convince the legislature to establish a state school of agriculture and domestic science here in Delhi. Twice the legislature responded affirmatively, only to be thwarted by gubernatorial veto. Finally, on May 24, 1913, the third time, newly-elected Governor Sulzer agreed with the legislature and the college at Delhi was born.

We are told that when the news was read to a "large audience gathered at the Delhi opera house," there was applause and rejoicing. At last, there would be a modest beginning to train farmers who would be able to understand and operate farms in an era of breathtaking new technology. Also, they saw the new State School as providing an educational update to the agricultural community on a continuing basis—a public service we now call "lifelong learning."

The founders saw the relationship between people and technology and the necessity to extend whatever knowledge was to exist "on this hill" to the community. There had to be a balance between technology and nature; for if technology was not understood and harnessed, human deprivation would surely follow.

When the "ag school" opened its doors in 1915, its teaching staff consisted of two instructors and the director—to provide instruction for the nine students in the entering class. In 1921 eighteen young women were admitted to a fledgling domestic science program offering instruction in rural sociology, principles of teaching, school management, homemaking, and elementary agriculture. With time, new programs, like building construction, were added so that what had become the State School of Agriculture, was renamed, in 1941, the New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute. In 1948 the institute became a unit of the new State University of New York and in 1964 became the State University Agricultural and Technical College at Delhi.

Today, Delhi is a comprehensive degree-granting college offering technical, vocational, and transfer programs. Its student body numbers more than 2,500 full-time students and 400 part-time students with a faculty and staff of 363. This transformation is

reflected in the diversity of more than 40 degree and certificate programs in agriculture, management, engineering, vocational studies, liberal arts, and individual studies. The college's commitment today extends to men and women, young and old, who seek job mobility and personal growth. It draws its strength and commitment to excellence from its faculty, staff, and student body, and is part of that unique network of 64 colleges and universities forming the State University of New York, the largest and greatest university system in the world.

For centuries, a debate has raged as to what the ingredients of a technical education should be. Aristotle argued that education should develop the human intellect, build character, and teach practical competence. Alfred North Whitehead affirmatively answered the question, "Can a practical and liberal education be integrated?", pointing out that it is fallacious to see technical and liberal education as separable. Whitehead said, "There can be no adequate technical education which is not liberal, and no liberal education which is not technical; that is no education which does not impart both technique and intellectual vision. In simpler terms," he continued, "education should turn out the pupil with something he knows well and something he can do well. The intimate union of practice and theory aids both."

The academic programs of this college are strong because we know that excellence demands an understanding by the student of technical theory, and the ability to apply skill. We also know that technical training alone leads to a dead end and obsolescence. Today's technician must have the ability to think critically, analyze, reason, and independently pursue knowledge. Those characteristics of the human mind should enhance the potential of each student as a person and worker. While it is true that for the most part Delhi prepares students for the world of work, our interest and goal is to go beyond technical competence. We see each student as a human being with potential that is extended by appreciation and understanding of music, art, literature, the social sciences, mathematics, and science. The outcome we strive for is a graduate who is competent in his or her major field of endeavor, who approaches life and work in a human way and who understands the impact of what he or she does. The Delhi graduate, we hope, evolves into a person who is sensitive to the human condition, and plays, in a thoughtful and responsible way, a positive and contributing role as a member of society. If all we accomplished at Delhi is the preparation of students with only technical competence, we would be failing them and the demands of 21st century living.

For this reason, we believe the humanities, social science, mathematics and science—the core of any general education or liberal arts curriculum—are as vital to the education of a technician as is the substance of technology. It is on the grounds of social and technical relevance that we, for example, believe a basic understanding and competence in, at least, one of the computer languages is essential for future Delhi graduates; as is the necessity of introducing students to cultures based on different value systems. Our need is for a closer campus union between technology and general education.

Each generation has faced what appeared to be insurmountable problems that were solved—and change followed. The crisis in Iran, the energy shortage, economic recession coupled with inflation, the need to harmonize technology with human need, are among those issues we must now resolve.

One way or another, each will be resolved. What troubles us, is, how each will be worked out. This uncertainty of outcome, at least in part, explains individual anxiety, frustration and alienation, causing us all to seek a clearer sense of our own identity; so as people we may hope and find a brighter future than the one we now see before us.

But, so it has been with each generation of Americans. They sought new paths so they could direct the "realities" they faced. They sought to act with, not react to, the changing times that faced them, although not always wisely.

Hope, when coupled with individual action, not hope alone, is the ingredient of living. Life devoid of personal attainment is not living. We best not fool ourselves that there is life without purpose; life without creative achievement; life without love; life without joy and sadness; or life without the appreciation of beauty. Life, in short, is more than breathing; it is the experience of living.

In its 67 years, this College has passed through periods of great change—two world wars, the "great depression," recessions, the Korean and Vietnam wars, and entry into the nuclear age. In all of it, nothing was certain, yet each new decade brought departures from the past. Some of what occurred was good, other things not so good. But, the fact is, each generation was able to respond and produce change when it acted with hope and conviction, grounded in an understanding of humanity.

This college enters the homestretch of this century, facing the new realities I spoke of, along with fewer young people of college-going age, probably more older people who will want post-secondary education, and fewer resources with which to serve them.

For myself, I have both a sense of hope and determination to carry forward the historic mission of this College—aiming always for "overall excellence." Surely in the years ahead, the comfortable configurations of the past will be altered; but I do not, and you should not, fear new modes of instruction, the probability of a new mix of students, or intensifying our existing effort to enlarge our institutional service to agriculture, industry, commerce and the community. Our mission is not diminished in change, but enlarged; because we can and will, contribute the combination of technical and human competence essential to a better life and the revitalization of the economy of this State and Nation. We shall do this as a college community of people because we have not lost the will and desire to give a wholeness to the human experience.

We do not enjoy the realities of hard times, or difficult problems; but neither will we kneel before adversity.

I pledge to you—Chancellor Wharton, members of the College Council, students, alumni, and friends of this college gathered here today, the determination of myself and my colleagues not to be intimidated by impending change. Rather, this president and this staff will respond as they always have responded, with renewed hope, strength and firm determination, to meet the challenges of change, viewing them as we do—as opportunities.

To the faculty and staff of this college, I pledge not only to revere the past, but to work for the new; and to pursue with you the truth in the common interest of our college community.

To our 13,000 alumni, I pledge to preserve the college traditions that have served you and your children; and I will call upon you for support as we seek new ways of achieving our mission in the months ahead.

To this entire assembly and to our neighbors and friends who support this college, I say join us and take pride in our students; they are the reason we are here. Respect them as you respect yourselves; they are our future. All of us have faith in them, even as those who teach them do, for they promise to be better than you and I. ●

CONGRESS CAN CUT HOSPITAL COSTS

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we are still hearing about how Government health planning could save Americans millions of dollars. Yet every time the Federal bureaucracy has interfered in the hospital industry the only result has been increased health care costs. The costs of compliance with current legislation are a large drain on a hospital's budget.

One example of this inflationary overregulation has been witnessed by St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital, in Houston, Tex. St. Luke's includes a children's hospital and a heart institute. St. Luke's gave me their report on the annual costs of complying with Federal laws, rules, and regulations. From January 31, 1979, through January 31, 1980, the chunk of their budget spent to comply with Federal laws was over \$113,000. This represents an annual cost of \$29,508 to comply with section 504 Rehabilitation Act, \$57,914 to comply with the affirmative action plan and \$25,800 to comply with the equal employment opportunity requirements. For each of these programs, \$12,500 was spent on clerical assistance for maintaining the plan alone. Another \$10,000 was earmarked just for supervision, maintenance, and audit of each program. Besides the grand total of \$113,000, there are also legal costs of handling audits, employee benefits, depreciation of furniture and equipment, architectural charges, and cost of compliance with uniform guidelines on employee selection procedure.

Congress can effectively cut medical care expenses by reducing paperwork of overregulation. Our country has more government than it wants, more regulations than we need, and more taxes than we can afford to pay. ●

INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES' INFLUENCE ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, our concerns with the activities and influence of the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) date back many years. IPS is a

consortium of Marxists pressing for revolutionary change in American domestic and foreign policies through a variety of tactics. However, the single cohesive cord that binds together IPS's multitude of projects and activities is the influencing of U.S. policies along lines favorable to the interests of the Soviet Union, its satellites, client states, and controlled terrorist national liberation movements.

Those individuals who have quit the Soviet KGB, government and Communist Party posts to seek freedom in the West have emphasized that the Soviets place the greatest importance not on mere classical espionage, the collection of military, industrial, and political information; but on the recruitment and placement of what is termed "agents of influence," individuals under their control who can influence the public via the press, the academic community, Congress and the executive branch.

The U.S. intelligence agencies exposed one such Soviet influence and espionage apparatus in the 1950's. That was the Institute for Pacific Relations (IPR) and the related publication, "Amerasia." The IPR provided a meeting ground for left-leaning U.S. Government officials, journalists, academics, and businessmen with Soviet intelligence officers using diplomatic cover, Soviet secret agents and ideologically committed members of the U.S. Communist Party. Following exhaustive hearings and investigations by the former Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, the Institute of Pacific Relations dissolved. But IPR has a successor operating in Washington called the Institute for Policy Studies.

After more than 15 years of building its power and influence in Washington, on Capitol Hill and in the major newspapers, IPS feels so secure that it has even conceded that its purpose is to continue the work of the old IPR.

IPS has had considerable success in developing contacts with younger leftists on Capitol Hill and in the past administrations, and in keeping in contact as they moved up the ladder. As Brian Crozier, director of the London-based Institute for the Study of Conflict, has pointed out, IPS has become the perfect intellectual front for Soviet activities that would be resisted if they were to originate openly from the KGB.

This situation has been outlined in an excellently perceptive article by Dr. Rael Jean Isaac, a political sociologist who has previously produced monographs examining the critical IPS role as a support group for the Soviet-supported terrorists of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Dr. Isaac's article appeared in the February edition of the newsletter of the National Committee on American Foreign Policy. It is of interest to note that the chairman of this committee is Hans J. Morgenthau, a former IPS trustee who

provided favorable comments for a 1974 anticorporate polemic, "Global Reach," by IPS cofounder Richard Barnet.

Let us hope that Dr. Isaac continues her research and writings on the Institute for Policy Studies. In the interim, the efforts of IPS to gather Capitol Hill staffers into classes at IPS's Washington School should make her present article of immediate concern to my colleagues:

The article follows:

NEW-LEFT INPUT INTO U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

(By Rael Jean Isaac)

Stewart Alsop noted twelve years ago that "To endure the pain of power, a nation needs a conviction of its own righteousness." Since he wrote those words, a guilt culture has developed in which the past exercise of American power is blamed for most of the world's ills and the exercise of American power in the present has all but ceased to be an option. Considerable "credit" for the atrophy of our national will belongs to a little known organization in Washington, D.C., the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS). The subject of a 1971 article in *Esquire*, two articles in *Barron's* in 1976, and a 1978 article in the *New York Post*, the institute has received remarkably little attention in the major media. (By far the best coverage of IPS has been in the "Information Digest," a newsletter put out since 1968 by John Rees.) Yet the institute represents an unprecedented success story: the achievement of the new left, after its supposed demise, in shaping United States foreign policy.

THE ORIGIN OF IPS

The origin of IPS has been described by its founders, Marcus G. Raskin and Richard J. Barnet, who still head the institute. On April 14, 1961, Barnet and Raskin attended a White House/State Department disarmament conference, Raskin on the staff of the National Security Council as an aide to McGeorge Bundy and Barnet as deputy director for political research of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Barnet noticed Raskin's alienation, contempt, and hostility toward the "whole military-industrial establishment sitting here at one table." As Barnet told an interviewer, "Marc and I both grimaced at the same moment—and knew we didn't belong here."

The Institute for Policy Studies was formed two years later, in 1963, with funding from liberal foundations, including the Ford Foundation, the Milbank Foundation, the Commonwealth Fund, the Palisades Foundation, the Stern Family Fund, and a number "of generous individuals." As the institute's programs became harder to define as "liberal," by even the most liberal stretch of that abused term, there was a falling off among the initial funders, and IPS became increasingly dependent on the "radical" foundations. IPS received over two million dollars from the DJB Foundation, whose founder, Daniel J. Bernstein, said "the chief enemy of mankind" is "the injustice of governments and of the United States Government in particular." The single most important source of funds has been the Samuel Ruben Foundation. In 1974 alone it gave \$1,200,000 to IPS's Transnational Institute, and since then, the Ruben Foundation has given roughly \$500,000 a year, or half the IPS budget. Samuel Ruben's son-in-law, Peter Weiss, is chairman of the board of trustees of IPS. IPS fellows are supposed to raise funds to help support their "projects," and an important source of such funds has been the relatively small Louis Rabinowitz

Foundation. Its president, Victor Rabinowitz, is a former president of the radical National Lawyers Guild.

IPS ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY

The ideas of the Institute for Policy Studies have been set forth in the voluminous writings of its founders and fellows. Perhaps the best single source is Marcus Raskin's *Being and Doing*, published by Random House in 1971. The conceptions in this book are so jejune that they are painful to summarize, for, given the impact that the institute has had, they constitute a devastating indictment, testifying to the intellectual poverty of a political leadership that could be influenced by them.

According to Raskin, the United States is a Colonized Society. There are "four overlapping Colonies," each of which "hollows out man and objectifies him for the purpose of running the Colony." There is the Violence Colony, whose rulers, specialists in the techniques of violence, use "the rest of society as their hostage." According to Raskin, "the American imperium is now viewed as the world's primary enemy by the poor and the young." The university is "the fundamental shield and terrorizing instrument of the state." In the "Plantation Colony" people "work at meaningless and unreal jobs to obtain things that they are led to want" but that do not "satisfy human needs." The third colony is the "Channeling Colony," which "breaks" people into "accepting authority structures. Its inmates learn to become bored, user-used and hollowed out." Finally there is the "Dream Colony," which "provides a surrogate of action and passion for the colonized, replacing their own actions and passions, which could stem from human feeling."

Decolonization, it should surprise no one to learn, is the answer. The Violence Colony will be eliminated through persuading "political forces in a coalition to bring about a situation wherein the national security state is dismantled." (Italics are Raskin's.) The Plantation Colony will be replaced by workers operating their own industries established by the taxing powers of government. (Presumably those, like Raskin, who know what human needs really are will determine what is produced by them.) We will be freed from the Channeling Colony when records are destroyed, grades and tests are abolished, and "free inquiry" is substituted. The Dream Colony will dissolve as television becomes a way "to build continuous new relationships between people in an associative, democratic way." In sum, the "Colonized Society" will be replaced by the "Reconstructed Society," a new-left nirvana of autonomous freely producing cooperatives in an anarchist-syndicalist federation. In Raskin's utopia there will be no hierarchy, no coercion, only the fulfillment of the human needs of the perfect human being. (Present human imperfection is wholly attributable to the colonizing agents.)

IPS' INFLUENCE ON LAWMAKERS

Difficult as it may be to believe, these fantasies have provided the "philosophic basis" for the institute's highly successful activities. And incredible though it may seem, legislators, legislative aides, and members of the Washington bureaucracy at every level have actually sought to follow the prescriptions of IPS and literally dismantle the national-security state.

From its beginning IPS has directed its primary attention to policymakers. Barnet, Raskin, and others who joined the institute have maintained extensive contacts with legislators and their staffs and with the executive bureaucracy. The initial major project of IPS, starting in the fall of 1963, was a

"seminar on national security and disarmament" to which White House and State Department officials, congressmen, and their leading staff members were invited. The first openly-stated purpose of the seminar was to analyze the structure and operations of the U.S. defense system, including congressional, Defense department, and defense industry interactions, and to determine precisely how and by whom policies were formulated and decisions implemented. The second goal, according to the prospectus, was to ascertain "the loci and levers of change in the present system," that is, the points at which pressure could be applied to weaken the defense system. This seminar revealed what would become the typical modus operandi of IPS and a major source of its strength. It was what Raskin called a project, that is, not merely a series of lectures, but something from which IPS staff people could learn in moving forward their goal of dismantling the U.S. security system, or, as IPS saw it, "the Violence Colony." Information came to IPS not only from the seminar's "students," both the government aides and the officials who participated, but from those to whom the participants referred them and with whom they set up contacts.

Seminars designed specifically for congressmen followed. In 1965 there was an eleven-month series on "The New Era of American Policy and Statecraft." The seminars were seminal in the formation of Members of Congress for Peace Through Law (MCPL), an organization that has a professional, paid staff. Originally this group concentrated on coordinating congressional votes against appropriations for the Vietnamese war and against aid to the South Vietnamese government. It has developed into a substantial body of 188 congressmen who serve as an antidefense lobby. Members of the MCPL have been in the forefront of the effort to hobble the intelligence agencies. (Thanks to their efforts, no less than eight committees of Congress, the armed services, foreign relations, appropriations, and intelligence committees of both houses, must be informed of every major CIA operation. (Given the probability of leaks, there can be no such operations.))

The MCPL also serves as a "human-rights" lobby. The human-rights problems examined are primarily those of countries allied with or not unfriendly to the United States (Israel, Argentina, Chile, Indonesia, Taiwan, South Korea). IPS has brought special pressure in its campaigns on Capitol Hill against Chile and South Korea, the first because a "progressive" regime (that of Allende) was toppled by a "reactionary" regime, and the second because it represents the most explicit remaining United States commitment outside Europe. From the standpoint of IPS, the MCPL concentrates on the most crucial areas. United States ability to maintain itself as a great power (i.e., as a "Violence Colony") rests on its defense forces, intelligence capabilities, and allies. It is all three that the IPS-inspired congressional bloc undermines.

Although IPS projects in the almost two decades of the institute's existence are far too numerous to describe here, two can be singled out to illustrate the amalgam of "research" and "action" that is the IPS hallmark. IPS's "Government Accountability Project" encourages "whistleblowers" in government, especially in the defense bureaucracy, to telephone government secrets to IPS. Government employees are not informed that it is an IPS project. A typical IPS handout for the project has a red, white, and blue cover with an American flag. Government employees are made to

believe that they engage in a patriotic act, not that they contribute toward bringing down what IPS likes to call the "national-security state." Another IPS project studies "rank and file unrest as it developed in all the services, from the early years of Vietnam to the present." The project's leader David Cortright had himself been a leader of the so-called "GI Movement" against the Vietnam War. Returning from an IPS-sponsored trip to an anti-NATO Congress in Holland, Cortright called for considering an effort to "achieve a mass soldier organization within the American armed forces" that could have the effect of "crippling military effectiveness."

INPUTS INTO POLICY

Perhaps the most dramatic instance of IPS influence on Capitol Hill is the "Alternative Budget." In 1975 John Conyers (D-Mich.) one of the most stalwart of IPS supporters on the Hill, in the name of forty-seven members of Congress, invited IPS to prepare a study of the (Ford) budget. In the following year fifty-five members of Congress asked IPS to repeat the effort. The Alternative Budget, now called the Basic Needs Budget, has become an IPS institution. The members of IPS's National Priorities Project are now active in developing a strategy for the Transfer Amendment, which has wide support among the MCPL, that would mandate the spending of billions of dollars, to be cut from the defense budget, for programs that "meet human needs."

Ironically, IPS has become mentor to Congress on the American democratic process that it despises. "The Program of Political Transition" in 1978 directed an ongoing IPS seminar on the Democratic party, "its composition, direction, and the role of progressives within it," for congressmen and their staff.

WESTERN STATES LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE CALLS FOR DIRECT STATE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to an important resolution adopted by the Western States Legislative Task Force, calling for the transfer of federally owned public lands to the States.

The Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force is a very conscientious group of State legislators from Idaho, California, Alaska, Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Wyoming. The group has been active in promoting discussion of problems that are important to the West as well as the rest of the country. Their resolution typifies the feelings of many citizens of these States, calling for management of public lands that is more responsive to the needs of the people who live there.

The onerous burden of absentee landlordship has created the Sagebrush Rebellion. People frustrated with the unresponsive management of a Federal bureaucracy have asked for

local control. The movement is broad-based with roots deep in the history of our West. I commend this resolution to my colleagues. The resolution reads as follows:

A RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO SUPPORT OF S. 1680—A BILL TO DIVEST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AND TO VEST TITLE THEREIN WITH THE RESPECTIVE STATES

Whereas, equality of constitutional right and power is the condition of all the States of the Union, old and new; and

Whereas, every new State admitted into the Union is entitled to exercise all of the powers of government which belong to the original States of the Union; and

Whereas, the citizens of each State are entitled to all of the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States; and

Whereas, the power of Congress to admit new States into the Union under Article IV, Section 3 of the Constitution of the United States was not designed to impair the equal power, dignity and authority of the States; and

Whereas, as a condition of admission into the Union, Congress has, on occasion, imposed burdens upon new States that are not shared by the States equally; and

Whereas, the original thirteen States, and States formed from territories thereof, owned all public lands within their borders; and

Whereas, title in the Federal Government to public lands within the borders of the thirteen States, and States formed from the territories thereof, rest only on deeds of cession voluntarily consented to by the legislature of these States; and

Whereas, as a condition of admission into the Union, Congress retained in the Federal Government, ownership over substantial amounts of territory located within the borders of States west of the one-hundredth meridian, this occurring despite the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which specified that the lands which eventually became all or part of seven western States of the Union were to be formed into "free, sovereign and independent" States; and

Whereas, the very high percentage of federal land ownership in the western States and the very nature of the Federal Government with its agencies which manage the federal lands, deny these western States and their citizens the right to determine their own destiny and therefore deny them the same rights and privileges given to every other citizen of the United States not residing in any public lands states; and

Whereas, there is precedent for large transfers of federally owned public lands designed to place new States on par with the original thirteen States of the Union; and

Whereas, the States of the Union and their citizens can more efficiently, more effectively, more appropriately and more responsibly manage direct control and supervise the orderly use of lands within their States; Now therefore, be it

Resolved By the Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force that the bill S. 1680 by Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah, heretofore introduced in the Senate of the United States, which provides for the cession and conveyance to the States of federally owned, unreserved, unappropriated lands and the establishment of policy, methods, procedures, schedules and criteria for such transfers is hereby endorsed and passage into law of S. 1680 is hereby urged; and be it further

Resolved That the Executive Director of this Task Force forward copies of this Resolution to each member of the Congressional

delegations of the Task Force member States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, President pro tempore of the United States Senate, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the President of the United States.

I, Richard A. Robyn, Executive Director of the Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force, do hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force on March 30, 1980

RICHARD A. ROBYN,
Executive Director.●

THE FARM INCOME CRISIS

HON. VIRGINIA SMITH

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, on April 29 I testified before the House Agriculture Committee on the seriousness of the deepening income crisis facing many farmers and ranchers, particularly those in depressed grain and livestock areas.

In my testimony I told the committee: "Today's situation is as serious as anything we have seen since the 1930's. We must take the steps that will bring us out of it before too much more damage is done."

The seriousness to which I refer is confirmed by two of the chambers of commerce in the Third District of Nebraska. The Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce, Columbus, Nebr., has adopted a strong statement on agri-related economics. The Grand Island Area Chamber of Commerce, Grand Island, Nebr., in a similar action, adopted a resolution to express concern over the current state of the agricultural economy.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I submit for the RECORD both the statement and the resolution. They demand the attention of all my colleagues.

The information follows:

GRAND ISLAND AREA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Grand Island, Nebr., April 23, 1980.

Mrs. VIRGINIA SMITH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. SMITH: Enclosed is a resolution adopted by our Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors Tuesday, April 22.

This resolution was brought to our Chamber Board by the Chamber's Agricultural Council Steering Committee which is composed of agri-business people and farmers.

Our Chamber is vitally concerned with the current state of the agricultural economy and urge you more than ever to address the issues pointed out in the resolution.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. HIGGINS,
President.

Enclosure.

RESOLUTION FROM GRAND ISLAND AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas agriculture is the primary economic source of income in Grand Island and the State of Nebraska; and

Whereas the Agricultural Council of the Grand Island Area Chamber of Commerce represents both the farming and agri-business interests of the community; and

Whereas the present inflation rate has increased the cost of production for all of our farmers and livestock producers; and

Whereas marketing of agricultural products has been adversely affected by export embargoes, meat imports and various other regulations and programs of our Federal Government;

We do therefore, recommend and endorse programs affecting agriculture such as balancing the Federal budget by limiting Federal spending, to control further erosion of our economic base from inflation, temporary low interest loans to agricultural producers, further limitation of meat imports and other products that compete with American agricultural products, set aside programs to encourage reduced production of agricultural products, and a program to expand exports of agricultural products competitively on world markets.

COLUMBUS AREA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Columbus, Nebr., April 22, 1980.

Mrs. VIRGINIA SMITH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. SMITH: The general state of agriculture and related economics is becoming a matter of increasing and grave concern. This is true both for those directly in the business as well as to those of us in a position to feel the secondary effects of a troubled farm economy.

Consequently, the Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors has discussed and unanimously adopted the enclosed Statement on Agri-Related Economics. We hope it expresses the feeling of all types of businessmen in this part of the state. We are concerned about erratic marketing, the singling out of agriculture as a foreign policy tool, suppressed pricing, energy problems and dramatically high interest rates for farm operations, since the problems of agriculture transfer to other business quite quickly.

We believe it is important that you know our position and that you will be able to use this statement during your deliberations on the urgent problems of American agriculture.

Sincerely,

DAN H. RILEY,
President.

Enclosure.

STATEMENT ON AGRI-RELATED ECONOMICS

The Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, upon recommendation of both its Agriculture Committee and Governmental-Legislative Affairs Committee, is adopting this statement and directing its appropriate distribution.

The Chamber, in support of our area farmers and ranchers, urges you to recognize the very real disaster which is developing in agriculture. Financial losses are already very large and little hope exists for the next crop year. The problems that plague our ranchers and farmers are rapidly spreading to the whole economy including agri-suppliers, equipment manufacturers/dealers and even the home building industry.

We are not asking for new expensive programs, handouts, economic support or special consideration. We do ask that the free market of supply and demand be allowed to function.

Please use your official influence to see to it that overseas trade in agricultural prod-

ucts is promoted instead of embargoing those goods. A strong export trade is obviously needed to aid our nation's entire economy.

Credit is a much needed tool of all business, especially agriculture. Programs designed to limit excessive consumer spending are having a devastating effect on agri-business. We ask you to examine government spending rather than cripple the productive with an unreasonable credit policy.

Adding more taxes to energy not only creates additional inflation, but creates higher real costs to a struggling agri-business. We ask that Washington realistically work toward solving energy problems and not tax us into deeper problems.

The Crop and Livestock Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture have had a negative effect on the markets for several years. Should the USDA be more concerned with consumer whims instead of promoting farm products, perhaps it is time to reevaluate the need for that agency.

The Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce and related agri-businessmen ask your full support for this Statement and help in correcting the problems affecting our Number One business—Agriculture.●

MX AND THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

HON. PAUL SIMON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. Speaker, in January, David Gold, Director of Military Research at the Council on Economic Priorities, presented testimony before the House Subcommittee on Public Lands. His testimony includes the results of a study, done by the Council on Economic Priorities, analyzing the employment and inflationary impact construction of the MX missile and its mobile basing mode will have on our society. I urge my colleagues to read this testimony, which I am inserting into the RECORD:

MX AND THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

The decision whether or not to produce and deploy the MX system should be based upon the legitimate defense needs of the United States. Economic impacts, however, must be evaluated. There is no objective, be it military or civilian, that cannot be achieved in an alternative fashion if the cost to society should prove to be too great. Military utility cannot be totally isolated from economic costs. The public and the Congress are entitled to know the true budgetary cost of any new weapon system, as well as the impact upon the economy of any new expenditure.

In addition, major military projects are often proposed to the public and the Congress with their job-creating and other benefits emphasized and their potential costs de-emphasized. Again, the public and the Congress are entitled to a thorough and accurate assessment of the costs and benefits, including judgment of how the proposed project compares with relevant alternatives.

When President Carter announced his decision, last June, to proceed with the engineering development of the MX, there were widespread press reports of the economic benefits that would accrue to the nation and to key states and regions. The source of

these optimistic estimates was the Air Force's Environmental Impact Statement for Full Scale Engineering Development (FSED) of the MX. According to the Air Force, FSED expenditures of approximately \$1 billion per year for five years will generate 130,000 new jobs nationally, and up to 46,000 jobs in California. These estimates are for FSED on the missile alone, not including the basing mode.

AIR FORCE ESTIMATES

The Air Force derived its estimates from statistical analysis performed as part of its environmental impact analysis. The Council on Economic Priorities, as part of our current research, is evaluating the Air Force's work on the economic impact of the MX, and bringing alternative perspectives to bear on the same issue. Our evaluation is still in progress, but preliminary work, drawn largely from Air Force discussions and from our initial evaluation indicate that the Air Force has overstated the gains from the project and understated or even ignored substantial costs. The Air Force's conclusions, and, since those conclusions have formed the basis of the most widely disseminated press accounts, the perceptions of the general public, are far too optimistic as to the economic impact of the MX expenditures.

The Air Force used two methods to arrive at estimates on national economic impact. One was a national input-output model, modified to include Keynesian demand effects. In order to use this model, a number of assumptions had to be made which, according to the Air Force, "result in estimates that are at the upper end of the range of all results that might be expected. There are, in fact, conditions under which these results would obtain, but the probability of these conditions prevailing throughout the period of FSED is small." Despite this small probability, the Air Force released the model's estimate that 130,000 jobs would be created by the billion dollar per year FSED expenditures.

A second set of estimates was derived from the quarterly econometric model developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. This model allows for the specification of alternative sets of conditions and derives separate results for each set. The Air Force derived employment results for three different estimated unemployment levels for the five years of FSED expenditures. Each result is given as a range, because data limitations force analysts to recognize that the upper bound of the range is likely to be too high, and the lower bound too low, but there is no way for the analysis to yield a good estimate of the best point in between.

NEW JOBS

If the national unemployment rate is assumed to be 8 percent over the period, the Air Force model predicts that FSED expenditures would add between 88,000 and 126,000 jobs to the economy, for the period as a whole. If the national unemployment rate were to be 4 percent, the model predicts that there would be between 15,000 and 22,000 new jobs. The wide range of results implies that the effects of FSED expenditures depend heavily on the state of the economy, a conclusion that is hardly surprising. However, it is a conclusion that should have precluded the Air Force from releasing an estimate of job creation that is outside the upper bound of the highest range of their own estimates.

It appears, then, that Air Force projections of employment gains resulting from FSED expenditures are too high. At present, there are no good estimates of what the

employment gains would be. There can be no doubt that a project as big as the MX will generate substantial numbers of jobs and, in certain key regions, would be a substantial force for expanding income and employment. Measuring this impact is important, but it is not the end of the story. An effect such as job creation cannot be analyzed in isolation. Every expenditure has an opportunity cost. Every billion dollars that is spent on the MX is a billion dollars not spent on education, or housing, or consumer goods, or business investment in plant, equipment, and research. The employment generated by the MX system should be compared with the employment that could be generated if the same money were to be spent in some alternative fashion.

With regard to military spending as a whole, this issue has been addressed by a number of researchers over the last few years. We would like to mention a few of these studies, drawing upon Michael Edelstein's "The Economic Impact of Military Spending" (Council on Economic Priorities, New York, 1977).

Roger Bezdek, then an economist with the U.S. Department of Commerce, published a study in 1975 that traced the effects over five years of three different levels of military spending. One was a normal increase in the defense budget assuming a high employment economy, the second was a 30 percent increase along with a tax rise of equal amount, and the third was a 30 percent cut in military spending and an accompanying tax reduction. Employment and net output was 2.1 percent higher with the defense budget cut than with normal growth; employment and net output were 1.3 percent lower with the highest military budget than with normal growth. The highest level of defense spending resulted in the lowest level of employment and output.

Chase Econometrics, under a contract from the Rockwell International Corporation, performed an econometric analysis of the economic impact of spending on the B-1 bomber program. Using a large and sophisticated model of the economy, Chase compared the effects of the B-1 expenditures with a tax cut and a public housing program of equal dollar amounts. Both the tax cut and the housing program produced more jobs than the B-1 program. Over five years the tax cut yielded 30,000 more jobs and the housing program 70,000 more jobs than the B-1.

Marion Anderson, now of the Employment Research Associates in Lansing, Michigan, has also studied the employment effects of military spending. Anderson, building on a model created by Professor Bruce Russett of Yale University and working with data for the 1970-74 period, has estimated that every billion dollars spent in the military sector resulted in a net loss of 14,000 jobs compared with spending the billion dollars in the private sector, and a net loss of 30,000 jobs compared with spending the money in the state and local government sector.

In a study of the Philadelphia area, Professor Norman Glockman of the University of Pennsylvania, using an econometric model similar to the ones used by Bezdek, and Chase Econometrics, estimated that a cut in regional military spending of \$100 million, accompanied by an increase in revenue sharing funds of \$100 million, would result in an increase of regional employment by more than 10,000 jobs, and a rise in output of some \$70 million. If the cut in military spending were not accompanied by compensating payments, employment would fall by more than 13,000.

LESS JOBS CREATED

The results of these studies all point in the same direction. A rise in military spending generates new jobs but significantly more jobs would be created if the money were spent elsewhere, by either the government or the private sector. A fall in military spending by itself would result in a loss of jobs but if the cut in military spending were offset by an increase in government spending in other areas, or an increase in revenue sharing, or by a tax reduction that allowed business and consumers to increase their expenditures, then the net effect would be an increase in the number of jobs.

In our current research at the Council, we are addressing the question of alternative economic impacts by comparing the job creating potential of the MX expenditures with a range of alternatives. Again, our work is still at an early stage but we can provide one set of comparisons for illustrative purposes. Table I lists estimates of job creation per billion dollars of expenditures on the MX missile and five alternatives. The estimates were obtained from the jobs impact coefficients derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' input-output model of the economy, which estimates the jobs created among direct employers (essentially prime contractors for a government spending item) and indirect employers (subcontractors and others who sell to the prime contractors).

TABLE I.—EMPLOYMENT IMPACT OF ALTERNATIVE USES OF \$1 BILLION OF NEW FISCAL DEMAND

(Numbers of jobs per \$1 billion in 1972 dollars)

Alternatives	Direct plus indirect employment	Direct employment	Indirect employment
MX missile	53,248	25,055	28,193
Solid waste treatment	65,859	32,173	33,686
Railroad reconstruction	54,220	20,260	33,960
Day care	120,496	103,608	16,888
Solar energy/energy conservation	65,079		
Solar energy	57,235		
Mass transit	79,300	32,500	46,800

The B.L.S. model lists employment coefficients for industry classifications, so the figure for MX is derived from the coefficient for the guided missiles industry, solid waste treatment from New Public Utilities Construction, inter-city railroad equipment from Railroad Equipment, and day care from Non Profit Organizations. One of the estimates for solar energy is derived from a study which spreads the expenditure among a number of industries that contribute to solar energy equipment, while the other is from a recently published Council study, Stephen Buchsbaum et al., "Jobs and Energy: The Employment and Economic Impacts of Nuclear Power, Conservation and Other Energy Options" (Council on Economic Priorities, New York, 1979). The estimate for mass transit equipment is also derived from a separate study. The five alternatives were selected to reflect current public policy options and, with the exception of day care, options that contain substantial capital expenditures. Every one of the five alternatives generates more employment than the MX.

Not only will the MX program generate fewer jobs than has been advertised, it will also cost more. The most widely quoted figure for system costs at present is \$33 billion, yet not many people are aware that this figure has already been adjusted to remove the effects of inflation. It is not a figure which represents the actual number of tax dollars required to finance the

system. CEP has learned that the Congressional Budget Office is now projecting system costs, in current dollars, to be \$63 billion for the life of the project, including operations and maintenance after the system is fully deployed. The CBO is now revising its inflation projections for the 1980's upward, which will again raise the estimate of dollar outlays. If the \$33 billion estimate is accepted, Congress and the public are likely to be surprised when the budget outlays rise far above that figure.

STRAIN KEY MARKETS

MX expenditures will generate upward pressure on costs as they strain key labor and materials markets. For example, the aerospace labor market, especially on the West Coast, is already strained and further expenditure increases are likely to result in large wage increases. Key materials, like cement, will not be available in sufficient quantities and prices are expected to rise rapidly. It would take very large investments in new plant and equipment to bring cement production capacity to levels needed if the Air Force is to obtain cement at prices comparable to those prevailing today. The industry has indicated that they are unwilling to undertake such investment because demand will fall rapidly once basing mode construction is completed, leaving the industry with substantial excess capacity. The Air Force will be faced with having to pay much higher prices for cement, or subsidizing industry investment. Either alternative will raise system costs, and the first alternative will add to national inflation.

The system is also likely to encounter cost overruns over and above those caused by inflation. Unforeseen problems and inefficient contractors have plagued large military procurement projects in the past and a number of current MX contractors have generated large cost overruns on earlier projects. Also, additions to the system, such as an ABM capability, which the Air Force has been discussing, would seriously inflate total system costs.

The MX is likely to cost far more than current Air Force projections state. The MX will require larger appropriations, crowd out larger amounts of federal spending, and generate larger federal budget deficits than current projections allow for. This means that the MX expenditures are likely to have inflationary impacts nationally.

INFLATIONARY PRESSURE

Up to now, the Air Force has been excessively sanguine about the effects of inflation on MX system costs, and has essentially ignored the possibility that MX expenditures will be a cause of higher inflation. Yet their own analysis indicates that inflation is likely to result. The econometric tests referred to above compared the job generating capabilities of MX expenditures at different levels of national unemployment. In the test performed when national unemployment was assumed to be low, the Air Force concluded that "positive net effects would persist for only a short time; the high level of employment and capacity utilization in the economy result in the positive impacts of MX FSED being transformed into price level changes." In other words, if national unemployment is low, MX expenditures will tend to generate substantial inflationary pressures.

The Air Force has so far ignored their own conclusion. In response to a question submitted by Nebraskans for Peace commenting on the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the Air Force stated that "The national inflationary impact of the MX system is beyond the scope of this EIS. Such impacts are considered in the overall

Federal funding allocation process, and thus are more properly within the purview of the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress." As far as we could determine, the Air Force did not seek the advice or input of other Federal agencies that are concerned with economic impacts, for example, in the Department of Commerce where the economic models are developed.

It appears that the Air Force has been willing to conduct analysis, and widely publicize the results, of economic impacts that they see as supportive of the MX system, but they are unwilling to analyze impacts that might cast doubt on the system's economic efficiency. ●

SMALL BUSINESS PERSON OF THE YEAR

HON. ABRAHAM KAZEN, JR.

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, the President has proclaimed May 11-17 as National Small Business Week. As part of the observance, the Small Business Administration has brought to Washington a Small Business Person of the Year from each State to recognize the significant contribution to our economy and our Nation's strength by thousands of small businesses. We have many of these important firms in Texas, so I am especially proud that a constituent of mine, C. P. "Clete" Ernster of Cuero, Tex., was chosen to represent our home State. I certainly can testify that his selection was a fine example of small business in action. He has generously said that the recognition should go to the employees of his company, the Gulf Coast Wood Products Co.

Clete Ernster founded his firm and began making modular wood units for construction 24 years ago. He started with three employees and in his first year, his gross sales were \$30,000. Today the company employs 187 men and women, and annual sales last year were \$7,373,000.

In the Texas competition to select the State award winner, he was the nominee of the Cuero Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture. As its name implies, the organization combines the interests of the Dewitt County seat and the surrounding area. The name of Clete Ernster's home city—Cuero—is taken from the Spanish word "hide," but the city's commercial interests are much broader.

One reason is that men like Clete and other beneficiaries of the Small Business Administration recognize our smaller cities as the keystone of our Nation's economic strength. I want Clete, his employees, and his community to know that we share their pride in his achievements. ●

MRS. DEPUTY PRESIDENT?

HON. DANIEL B. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. DANIEL B. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, James Earl Carter was elected President of the United States in November 1976. I know of no State in which Mrs. Carter's name appeared on the ballot, nor do I know of anyone who voted for her for any public office.

Despite this, we seem to have an unelected Deputy President in the First Lady.

Please do not misinterpret me; I bear no ill will toward this fine lady. She is a warm and personable human being.

However, in a time of ever-increasing inflation, it behooves all of us, especially the President of the United States, to do what we can to fight our common enemy. But he has failed to fight inflation, not only in the Nation, but under his own roof.

Not many people know that Mrs. Carter's personal staff is bigger than the staff of the Vice President of the United States (not counting his staff as President of the Senate). She employs, at the taxpayers' expense:

A staff director, an assistant to the staff director, a personal assistant, a personal secretary, an administrative assistant, a press secretary, a deputy press secretary, an assistant press secretary, a press assistant, a director of projects, an assistant to the director of projects, a research director, a director of scheduling, a director of advance, an advance person, a scheduling and advance assistant, an assistant to the directors of scheduling and advance, a social secretary, an assistant social secretary, and an assistant to the social secretary.

Mr. Speaker, as far as I am able to determine, Mrs. Carter's staff costs the taxpayers between \$600,000 and \$1,000,000 per year in salaries alone.

A fair question would be, "How does this compare with previous First Ladies?" Well, Mrs. Eisenhower had one full-time staff member. She was paid \$11,355 per year. Mrs. Kennedy had just one person on her staff. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Nixon each had but two people on their staff. Mrs. Ford started out with three people, found she did not need that many, and cut it to two staff members.

According to syndicated columnist John Lofton, Mrs. Carter's staff director, who, by a strange coincidence, is the wife of President Carter's campaign chairman, makes \$56,000 per year. That is as much as the President's National Security Adviser, Mr. Brzezinski, makes. When she was asked why she is paid that much and what she is supposed to be doing to earn it, she told an interviewer she did not know.

The First Lady's press secretary is paid by the taxpayers to the tune of \$47,000 per year. Her personal assist-

ant and her social secretary each make \$45,175 per year.

How much are the taxpayers shelling out to the rest of her bloated staff? I wish I could tell the American people, but I cannot, since her deputy press secretary refuses to disclose this information. When Mr. Lofton asked her, she told him it is none of his business. When he asked her why the public has no right to know the salaries of individuals on the public payroll, she hung up on him.

It is ironic that information which compromises undercover agents working for the security of our country is freely available, and instructions for building an H-bomb can be obtained by buying a magazine, but the salaries of public servants paid by taxpayers is top secret.

The Mattoon (Ill.) Journal Gazette has editorialized against this wasteful expenditure of our tax money, and I offer its November 20, 1979, appraisal to my colleagues.

The editorial follows:

\$650,000 FOR FIRST LADY

We can understand that the President's wife needs help in running the White House, in addition to the domestic staff. She is responsible for managing state affairs involving heads of other nations and leaders in the United States.

United Press has revealed, however, that Mrs. Carter's staff has now grown to 21 persons, almost as large as Vice-President Mondale's 26, and larger than the staffs of many other top White House people.

The annual cost of her staff is \$650,000, even though her name did not appear on the ballot which elected her husband. It takes 2,600 taxpayers, paying \$250 each to meet the costs of Mrs. Carter's staff.

Kit Dobelle, her chief of staff, earns \$56,000 per year. This is the same amount that is paid to Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser. And it is the same as is paid to Hamilton Jordan, the President's chief of staff. We suppose that women's lib would allow nothing else.

Mrs. Carter's press secretary is paid \$47,000 per year and \$45,175 is paid to her personal assistant and to her social secretary.

In 1976 candidate Carter was promising an administration of austerity and reductions in the White House personnel. However, he increased his own staff. Mrs. Carter has a staff of 21, Betty Ford had 12.

In addition she has the use of Air Force planes in her flights about the country which deal with governmental matters, but also afford her an opportunity to enhance her husband's image and help prepare for the elections next year.

Mrs. Carter is acknowledged to be a consummate politician. Indeed in many polls she is more popular than her husband. By contrast, Mamie Eisenhower, who was buried recently, said that she turned the lamb chops and Ike fought the wars.

The size and expense of Mrs. Carter's personal staff causes us to feel uneasy about the sincerity of the administration in power. In a time of inflation, when the President is telling us to conserve, it does not leave a good impression on the suffering taxpayer.

The next presidential election is now less than a year away. For all practical purposes it is in full swing. The President has shown this by the largesse which he has sent to important states and cities.

Candidate Carter promised a balanced budget by 1981. He promised it through economy. It is now a vision that can be attained only by vastly increased taxes. ●

THOMAS EDGELL

HON. DOUGLAS APPLEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives a most heroic act of a constituent of mine, Mr. Thomas Edgell of East Liverpool, Ohio.

On December 27, 1978, Police Patrolman Edgell responded to a fire alarm in the city of East Liverpool. In the house that was on fire was a family, including 4-year-old Richard Gooding. Upon arriving inside the structure to the upper level to make sure all occupants were safe, it was then he learned about Richard whose room was engulfed in flames. Picking him up, Patrolman Edgell then carried Richard safely from the burning room and out-side the house.

While one might say that as a policeman, Mr. Edgell is expected to take chances in order to save the lives of others, this may or may not be true, but the fact remains that Patrolman Edgell did put his life on the line for another and for this he is to be thanked. The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission of Pittsburgh, Pa., has awarded the 32-year-old Edgell a bronze medal for his deeds.

Mr. Speaker, it is encouraging and comforting to know that we have this type of personnel in uniform to protect the public. On behalf of my colleagues, I congratulate Thomas Edgell on a job well done. ●

STATUS OF THE REFUGEE PROBLEM IN SOMALIA

HON. ANDREW MAGUIRE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, Somalia has the largest group of refugees in the world. Its 1.3 million refugees—674,000 in camps and another 500,000 to 700,000 located in villages outside camps—represent 25 percent of all the refugees in the world. Despite the magnitude of this problem, Somalia is receiving limited attention from the international community. Comparisons to the Cambodian relief effort illustrate the neglect of Somalia. While there are 26 voluntary agencies—volags—in Cambodia and Thailand, there are only 6 volags active in Somalia. The proposed U.S. budget for fiscal 1981 calls for \$323 million for In-

dochinese refugees, yet only \$54 million is budgeted for African refugees.

Somalia's refugee problem is getting bigger, not smaller. The number of refugees coming into the camps peaked at 3,800 per day during the last 2 weeks in February. Currently that rate is approximately 1,000 new refugees per day. It is difficult to estimate the rate at which refugees will continue to enter Somalia as this depends on the conditions in neighboring regions. However, if refugees enter the camps at an average of 1,500 per day during 1980, then by the end of the year the total camp population will exceed 1 million persons and the average camp population for the year will amount to 750,000 persons.

An extraordinary feature of the camp population is the almost total lack of men among the refugees. Approximately 61 percent of the refugees are children, 15 years old and younger, and approximately 30 percent are women. Only 9 percent are men, most of whom are elderly, injured, or sick. This unusual age and sex distribution creates relatively high requirements for international aid, because self-help programs are extremely difficult to design for this type of camp population.

Of Somalia's many needs, the food deficit is the most pressing. Even during normal times domestic food production is insufficient for national needs. This problem has been exacerbated by two developments. First, a serious drought during the autumn of 1979 resulted in a poor harvest in early 1980. Second, accepting a refugee population of around one-quarter of its population has put enormous strains on already low national food stocks.

Somalia has made admirable efforts to provide for the refugees. Even though Somalia is one of the world's poorest countries—per capita income of less than \$125—the Somali Government has committed 1,500 of its own personnel and \$14 million of its own funds to refugee relief. With Somalia's annual budget deficit running at more than \$200 million, the huge influx of refugees has put in jeopardy Somalia's long-term development plans.

Somalia needs 159,000 metric tons of food aid during 1980 for an average camp population of 750,000. Thus far, 106,000 metric tons of food aid has been delivered, is being transported, or has been pledged. U.S. aid accounts for 72,000 metric tons of this amount. There is, however, still a shortfall of 53,000 metric tons. A potential crisis looms in early July when the food aid en route will run out.

The United States will provide an additional 34,000 metric tons of food aid for Somalia through the food-for-peace program (Public Law 480, title II) if the supplemental request before Congress is passed. Although this additional U.S. aid will go a long way toward meeting Somalia's shortfall,

this food will not reach Somalia as soon as it is needed. It takes a minimum of 90 days from the time money is appropriated to the time food arrives in Somalia. Once the food reaches Somalia, it takes 1 to 3 weeks to distribute the food to refugee camps. Supposing the Public Law 480 supplemental funds are appropriated at the end of May, food would not reach Somalia until the end of August. This food would not be distributed until sometime in late September. Because current aid to Somalia will run out in July, there is potential for famine during the months of July, August, and September.

The marginal health situation of Somalia has deteriorated with the massive influx of refugees. Malnutrition and dehydration is common among new arrivals. Approximately 15 percent of the children in camps suffer from severe malnutrition. Overcrowding and the absence of environmental sanitation provide a breeding ground for epidemics. Elementary pit latrines are not even used for excreta disposal.

Water for the refugees is both unsafe and in short supply. Most refugees consume water directly from water sources which are used by livestock. Relief agencies have warned refugees about water-borne diseases, but shortages of wood have prevented refugees from boiling their water.

Medical and health services, where available, are insufficient. The Somali population has only one doctor per 12,000 persons. Hospital space is grossly inadequate. Simple diagnostic tools are only available in the capital. As a result Somali doctors can only treat symptoms.

Almost all refugees live in brush shelters thatched with grass. These shelters are neither waterproof nor windproof. Furthermore, there is a serious shortage of forage for building these huts. Tents are needed to temporarily shelter new refugees, while tarpaulin and plastic sheets are needed to weatherize existing shelters.

The vast number of refugees in Somalia, the impending food crisis, and the precarious health situation in refugee camps present a series of difficult challenges to the international community. Somalia's refugees are living on the brink of starvation in overcrowded, unsanitary camps. If we are to avert disaster later this summer, quick passage of Public Law 480 supplemental appropriations is imperative. ●

HONORING FREEHOLDER BEATTY

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of my col-

leagues an outstanding citizen and public servant who serves in my congressional district—Ms. Pearl Beatty. Ms. Beatty is an Essex County Freeholder and has served as past president of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders. Her job requires leadership, dedication, and compassion for the needs of the citizens of Essex County and Freeholder Beatty has epitomized these virtues in carrying out her duties.

In fact, Ms. Beatty has a long record of involvement and outstanding contributions to the community. She served on the executive board of the NAACP from 1960 to 1962. She organized the North Jersey unit of the Poor Peoples March on Washington in 1963; and she has served as a leader with TEAM—an antipoverty program in Newark. Since 1971, she has continued her efforts as chairperson of the Newark Housing Authority to better the living conditions of Newark residents. Along with her Freeholder duties, Pearl Beatty also serves as executive secretary for the Insurance Fund Commission of the city of Newark.

Last week in my home city of Newark, the Marie L. Villani Civic Association honored Ms. Beatty for her "tireless work to better the Newark community." Newark City Councilwoman Marie Villani called Freeholder Beatty "a tough fighter and a gallant lady." Councilwoman Villani, Freeholder Beatty, and I work together on issues of concern to the people of Newark and I feel privileged to have two such spirited and conscientious public officials in my district.

Mr. Speaker, the Marie L. Villani Association Award is a fitting tribute to Pearl Beatty because she is a public official who is concerned about individuals. She listens to peoples' problems and then acts to correct them. We need more public officials like her.

I am proud to join with the citizens of Newark to pay her tribute and urge her to continue her work. ●

A SALUTE TO THE WALKING ANGEL—MRS. SYLVIA PARKER

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity to salute a lady who has been called the walking angel—Mrs. Sylvia Parker. Indeed, she has been like a walking angel as she has helped the helpless, fed the hungry, and assisted the poor and the downtrodden through her long association with various community agencies.

Mrs. Parker will be retiring from her current post as executive director of the Multi-CAAP four-county antipoverty agency in West Virginia on May

31, 1980. At this point, I think that is it appropriate to take time out to recant her achievements and contributions to society.

This extraordinary woman has been a friend to both the politically astute and the politically powerless. Last month, I had the pleasure of seeing her when I attended the funeral of our late colleague, Hon. John Slack.

She was a dear friend of John Slack. He was instrumental in helping her become a member of his church. She also has a long-time association with my family and was instrumental in my brother Carl's political career.

Her concern for the political scene has never been comparable to her genuine commitment to the poor and the downtrodden. From her first job as a caseworker with the Mahoning County Relief Administration to her current job with Multi-CAAP, she has possessed an affinity and sincere determination to making life more meaningful for the disadvantaged. She has transmitted her inner strength and zest for quality life to all of her clients.

This has not always been easy for Sylvia Parker. Throughout her career, this strong and determined black woman has been confronted with discrimination and seemingly insurmountable obstacles. However, she has not allowed these encounters to blur or deter her from her primary goal in life—to help the less fortunate.

She has worked in three States during her extensive career in the social services. Speaking quite candidly, I am confident that she has left a bit of her heart and mark in all three.

She is an innovator, a mover, a woman of great compassion and an achiever. She has been the primary catalyst for hope and quality existence for many human beings during her 40-year career. I, for one, would like to commend her for the great job she has done.

Usually at this point, it is customary to stop and wish the retiree happiness in their retirement. I am going to refrain from that. I know that Sylvia Parker will never truly retire from helping the people she loves so tremendously. Accordingly, I would rather wish her well as she enters her next phase of service to the community.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I enter in the RECORD an article which appeared in the Daily Mail Staff on Sylvia Parker:

WALKING ANGEL NOW RETIRING FROM AGENCY

(By Nanya Gadd)

The Great Depression was waning but not over. She was black, female and college-educated, and her eagerness to help the poor knew no bounds.

They called her "the walking angel."

Now, 40 years later, Sylvia Davis Parker's career is almost over. Her plans for some of the leisure time that stretches ahead are reminiscent of her first job as a relief

worker in the steel mill community of Youngstown, Ohio.

"One of the first things I'm going to do is go up these hollows and find these really hungry people to come down to our nutrition centers," she said. "You know there are people who are passing up a nutritious meal to get that gas bill paid, that light bill, that medical bill."

Mrs. Parker is retiring as the executive director of Multi-CAAP, a four-county anti-poverty agency that administers the spending of nearly \$4 million in government money each year. She has been with the agency since its inception in present form during the Lyndon B. Johnson administration.

Her Multi-CAAP position was only the last of a long string of social work jobs that began in the late 1930s, after she had graduated from Wilberforce University in Ohio with a bachelor's degree in social administration.

The daughter of a steelworker and the youngest of three children, Mrs. Parker grew up in Youngstown. One brother was the first black to graduate from the prestigious Hiram College, but all three Davis children attended college.

Shy and backward, the other brother was held back so that he could attend school with Sylvia, who was his opposite, vivacious and outgoing.

They were sent off to college together, Sylvia to Barber Scotia Junior College in Concord, N.C., and her brother to Johnson C. Smith University about 20 miles away in Charlotte.

Boys were allowed to visit at the all-girl Barber Scotia only one night a week. Too shy to ask for a ride, Sylvia's brother hiked over to see her that first Friday night.

"Everybody wanted to meet the girl whose brother would walk 22 miles to see her," she said. "Of course, he got a ride home."

Sylvia had a scholarship but also was required to work. "My first job was scrubbing steps," she said. "My second was making salads for the faculty. I enjoyed that."

After receiving an associate degree from Barber Scotia, she, too, attended Johnson C. Smith for a year and then transferred to Wilberforce to finish up the requirements for a bachelor's degree.

Her first job as a caseworker with the Mahoning County Relief Administration was obtained through a friend who also happened to be Ohio's first black city prosecutor. "He told me to go apply for the job because the county commissioners had promised to hire a black. And they did."

Three years later, she accepted a job with a tuberculosis-fighting agency in Columbia, S.C. It was a hard lesson in Southern racial attitudes.

The director of the agency's black program, Sylvia authored a weekly radio program for a local station. She never broadcast the script herself because the radio announcer refused to introduce her as "Miss Davis." Colored girls were referred to by their first names, he told her.

She finally left the South Carolina job because of a similar incident. Her name alone was listed without the courtesy "Miss" in the anti-tuberculosis agency's annual report.

"I wanted an excuse to leave anyway," she said. "And you know, it did some good. The next year, they put 'Mrs.' in front of a black nurse's name."

After moving back to Ohio, Sylvia held a variety of social work-related jobs. She was the first black administrator at a girl's reformatory and was once a top candidate for superintendent of the women's penitentiary.

During a stint with the Welfare Federation of Cleveland—a forerunner to the anti-poverty agencies—she became involved in politics. When a close friend ran for city council, she enlisted Carl Stokes, who was later to become mayor of Cleveland, to work in the campaign.

"I got Carl to be his campaign manager. That's what gave him a taste for politics," she said.

Sylvia moved to West Virginia after marrying Richard Parker of Charleston. After staying home for two years, she went to work as a probation officer for the Kanawha County Court.

Her involvement with Multi-CAAP began in 1965, and she has been director for the last 10 years.

Multi-CAAP has been tainted with controversy in recent years because of infighting among the members of its board of directors. Mrs. Parker was reluctant to discuss such problems publicly. She said:

"When you're working with the public, nothing ever goes smoothly."

COST ESTIMATE OF NEW HOME-OWNER'S ENERGY TAX CREDIT

HON. HERBERT E. HARRIS II

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● **Mr. HARRIS.** Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced H.R. 6813, a bill that would extend the residential energy tax credit to owners of new homes. Currently, this credit is available only to people who installed energy-saving devices in homes that were substantially completed before April 20, 1977. Because I believe that owners of new homes should also be encouraged to conserve energy, I introduced this legislation which simply eliminates the cutoff date. At this time my bill has 43 cosponsors.

Because my bill is retroactive, the credit would be available to anyone who installed an energy-saving device in any home built since April 20, 1977. The Congressional Research Service has just determined that, had my bill been enacted by January 1, 1980, the initial revenue loss to the Federal Government would have been \$38 million. In subsequent years, the annual loss would obviously be much lower.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that extending the residential energy tax credit to new homeowners is a small price to pay to encourage energy conservation. Throughout the Nation there are thousands of young, conservation-minded homeowners who understand the importance of protecting our dwindling energy supplies. Thus, many of them have installed storm windows, heat pumps, extra weatherstripping, and so forth in their new homes where such items were not standard equipment. However, unlike the owners of older homes, the owner of a new home cannot take the energy tax credit. Why should not the owner of a new home be rewarded for being energy efficient, as well as the owner of an older home?

It is an unfortunate fact that many new homes are still measurably deficient in energy conservation features. I believe that we should encourage the taxpayer to take positive steps to improve home energy efficiency and passage of my bill would do just that—at a very small price.●

U.S. POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. CHARLES F. DOUGHERTY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● **Mr. DOUGHERTY.** Mr. Speaker, during this time of upheaval and crisis in the Middle East, there is a need for clear public statements outlining Israel's value as a strategic ally of the United States. I would like to present for the consideration of my colleagues the following testimony, which was submitted to the Committee of Resolutions of the Republican National Committee by Dina L. Spector, president of the Philadelphia Zionist Federation:

U.S. POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

My name is Dina Spector and I am President of the Philadelphia Zionist Federation. I am pleased to be here today to have this opportunity to speak to the Republican Party National Platform Committee. On behalf of the Philadelphia Zionist Federation, which includes some 12 organizations with over 20,000 members, I wish to express my appreciation to you for coming to Philadelphia to provide the forum for this presentation.

There are legitimate and crucial American foreign policy concerns in all parts of the world, and I do not wish to minimize them. However, today I wish to focus on one vital area of concern, the Middle East, whose importance has been increasing and is sure to continue as a major area of American national interest. The Middle East is an area of active Soviet involvement, a major source of American energy and a location of extreme strategic value in relation to Southern Europe, Africa and Western Asia.

Because of the major changes that have taken place in that region, it is essential that the United States clearly evaluate who are our allies, what conflicts in the Middle East really mean, and what we can do to strengthen our position.

Before I discuss the unique and mutually beneficial relationship of the U.S. and Israel, I wish to examine one of the most often heard misconceptions about the Arab-Israeli conflict—that if the U.S. ceased to support Israel, Arab oil would be amply available at reasonable prices.

1. The Iranian crisis has clearly shown that oil that originates in less developed states is at the mercy of the political stability of that state. The events in Saudi Arabia in November, 1979—the takeover of the Mecca Mosque—demonstrate that fact.

2. Algeria continues to sell oil and natural gas to the U.S. despite our active support of Morocco which is in conflict with Algeria over the former Spanish Sahara.

3. Saudi Arabian oil is cheaper than oil from Mexico, Venezuela or Nigeria, none of whom care about the Arab-Israeli dispute and all of whom sell oil to Israel.

4. One last example—just after the 1973 war, Iraq increased its oil exports to the West, including the United States, because it needed the money to pay for the troops it had on the Syrian front facing Israel.

Israel presents the United States with a unique ally in the Middle East, an ally whose relationship is not based on temporary economic arrangements or short term needs but on basic shared values: a commitment to democracy and individual liberty rare in the Middle East. There is no other truly democratic state in the area. If we look at our other allies in that region from 10 years ago—Iran, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia—we can see the fragility of their relationship to the U.S.

Since its establishment Israel, because of its values and orientation, has stood against Soviet expansion in the Middle East. We are all aware that Israel has provided the U.S. with much valuable intelligence. It provided explicit or tacit military support to Western oriented leadership in Jordan in 1970 and in Lebanon more recently. Israel is able to provide the United States with dependable bases and other facilities.

These points, as well as the moral and historical factors, prove that the support of Israel is clearly in the interests of the United States. As the Middle East becomes more unstable and tense, the mutually supportive relationship between the two countries, obviously important to Israel, increases in importance to the U.S.

Currently there is a growing enchantment in much of the world, including in the U.S., with the Palestine Liberation Organization. The philosophy and actions of the PLO are dramatically opposed to the interests of the United States in the Middle East.

1. The PLO is heavily dependent on the Soviet Union for training, arms, guidance, and general support. Any gain for the PLO is a gain for the USSR.

2. The PLO's complete commitment to terrorism not only in the Middle East but throughout the world, can be seen as positive only by those who wish to see a less free, less democratic and less secure world. Obviously these are not America's goals.

3. The basis of the PLO is a document calling for the total destruction of Israel. While the PLO cannot bring this destruction about alone, the document clearly establishes how the PLO views America's best ally in the Middle East.

The key question that emerges for American policy is how can it act to insure the survival and growth of Israel while maintaining Israel's ability to defend itself.

The United States must help Israel to keep the level of its military equipment substantially above that of its neighbors, who receive the most sophisticated Soviet and, regrettably, Western arms.

It is difficult for us living in an area which was last attacked by a foreign invader in 1812 to comprehend Israel's vulnerability. In light of that vulnerability to foreign attack, the willingness of the Israeli government to return the Sinai to Egypt must be understood. The Sinai is a vital buffer zone for Israel as well as a military area far from civilian concentration.

The Israelis are giving up in less than three years bases and airfields that took over a decade to build. Israel must reorient and rebuild their defenses while the threat continues from the East and the Peace Treaty with Egypt remains untested. Under these circumstances it is crucial for the American government to understand and appreciate Israel's security concerns. Israelis themselves understand the threats to their country and the reality of their situation. The continuing need to take long term

precautions demanded by the threat from the East must not be minimized by the American government. The possibility of having Israel's highly sophisticated high technology industry work with the U.S. in the manufacture of modern aircraft should be considered favorably.

The U.S. is now planning to sell Egypt large quantities of modern weapons. While we fully understand the need for a country that has rejected Soviet aid to receive some American arms, we wonder to what extent the United States is planning to arm a country with no neighbors who seriously threaten her. The Egyptian people need economic and development aid, and we hope the U.S. does all it can in this area. American activity in the Middle East should be tied to furthering the Israel-Egyptian Peace Treaty, which marks its first anniversary this month, and we find it difficult to understand how the arms sale furthers efforts for peace.

We have another area of concern in relation to current American Middle East policy. While the President and the American people can be justly proud of the achievement of the Peace Treaty, it appears that the U.S. now is working to undercut the very framework and goal it helped to create a year ago.

The autonomy negotiations are a meaningful framework for developing an acceptable solution to the Palestinian problem. To be successful, the negotiations must have the full backing of not just Israel and Egypt but of the United States. The U.S. must work to gain support for this process in both the Western and Arab worlds.

The autonomy talks, which deal with the West Bank, are the appropriate forum for American criticism of Israeli actions in this locality. The public blanket condemnations which periodically emanate from the United Nations are far from meaningful additions to the peace process. They are doubly disappointing when our government takes part in them as it did on March 1st. The compulsive sense of urgency that the administration seems to have about the autonomy negotiations is unrealistic and detrimental to the peace process. I'd like to point out that it took the U.S. and Great Britain two years after the resounding British defeat at Yorktown to sign a peace treaty in 1783, when there were no concerns over unclear boundaries, mixed sovereignty or the U.N. Steady unpushed progress is the best way to solve this complex issue.

Israel's economy has been badly shaken by the vast sacrifice it made in the Sinai, the major costs of military redeployment, and its voluntary withdrawal from a major oil source. The PZF feels the U.S. must renew the past economic aid agreements with Israel in light of these new realities and renegotiate them, as well as evaluate future aid requests accordingly. This really will be an investment in our own security.

Jerusalem has been the capital of Israel since 1949. Today it is a unified city with free and open access to members of all faiths, and there is no question that it will ever be divided again. Jerusalem is the eternal capital of Israel and the Jewish people. Therefore, it is totally inappropriate for the U.S. to maintain the fiction of a capital elsewhere. It is ironic that Israel is being symbolically punished for the rejection of the 1947 U.N. Partition Resolution by the Arab States. The United States must recognize the unification of Jerusalem by combining its two consulates there and then moving our embassy to Jerusalem. The Jerusalem that exists today is closer to the idealized concept of that city as a universal symbol

than it has been for the past two thousand years.

The U.S. must continue to play a major role in the Middle East. If we wish to remain a world power we cannot abandon such an important area of the world. There is much to concern the United States in that region and this will not change in the foreseeable future. For our policy to be successful, it must be based on a true understanding of who are our real friends and allies in the Middle East. The role we once thought Iran could play, as our central ally in that area, can only be played by one country—Israel. If the United States builds its Middle East policy on this principle, that policy will have a firm foundation.●

IN RECOGNITION OF MSGR. THOMAS CANNON

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues to join with me today in congratulating Msgr. Thomas Cannon, pastor of Our Lady of Grace Church, Somerdale, who will celebrate the 25th anniversary of his ordination in the priesthood this Saturday, May 17.

Monsignor Cannon was born in Dumont, N.J. On May 19, 1955, he was ordained a priest in the diocese of Camden. He was the founding pastor of St. Maria Goretti parish in Runnemede. He has also served as pastor of the Church of the Assumption in Atco.

Monsignor Cannon is probably best known for his labors on behalf of the young people of the diocese of Camden. He served as director of the Catholic Youth Organization (CYO) from 1961 to 1974. As CYO director, he was instrumental in establishing the CYO Center in Blackwood. The CYO Center serves as testimony to Monsignor Cannon's concern for the physical, intellectual, and spiritual well-being of the youth of the Camden diocese. As burser to the Catholic high schools in the diocese of Camden, he has contributed to the continuation of quality secondary Catholic education.

On this occasion, my congratulations and best wishes are extended to Monsignor Cannon.●

THE CASE OF YOSIF MENDELEVICH

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1980

● Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity to join with my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. BARNES, in expressing our deep concern for three prisoners of conscience still languish-

ing in Soviet prison camps, and suffering from tuberculosis, bronchitis, and other serious illnesses.

One of those three, Yosef Mendelevich, has been my adopted prisoner of conscience for the past year. Having become familiar with Yosef's background and his present circumstances, it appalls me to think that the Soviet Union continues to systematically subject its citizens to such inhumane treatment and humiliating experiences.

Yosef Mendelevich was born in Riga in 1947 to a family which adhered to Jewish tradition. From his early youth, Yosef religiously observed the laws and customs of Judaism; teaching himself Hebrew and reading whatever material he could find on Jewish history and Jewish culture. In the Soviet Union, such a mode of life not only complicated his position in society, but exposed him to the very real threat of criminal prosecution.

After completing high school, Mendelevich applied to study medicine, but when his application was rejected, he began to study engineering at the Riga Polytechnical Institute.

Meanwhile, between 1967 and 1970, the Mendelevich family applied three times to the authorities for permission to leave the Soviet Union for Israel. Each of these applications was rejected, as usual, without any official explanation. Yosef decided to discontinue his studies in the third year, fearing that his holding an engineering degree would reduce even more his chances of ever receiving permission to leave the Soviet Union. Yosef became acquainted with other Jews in Riga and Leningrad who, like himself, were interested in their Jewish heritage and wished to emigrate to Israel. He participated in the unofficial—samizdat—publication of the Jewish newspaper "Iton" and wrote a few articles, principally on religious questions. These were later cited as evidence that Yosef had published "anti-Soviet propaganda."

After the Mendelevich family's fourth application for permission to emigrate was rejected, Yosef lost all hope of ever leaving Russia legally. He decided to join others whose right to emigrate had been similarly violated in a plan aimed at taking over an empty plane in order to cross the Soviet border and ultimately reach Israel. The participants in these preparations were not armed and their intended action was carefully planned to avoid inflicting harm on anyone. Their purpose was as much to shatter the officially sponsored myth that Jews were not interested in emigrating from the Soviet Union as to fulfill their own aspirations to emigrate.

Yosef was arrested on June 15, 1970 at the Smolny airport near Leningrad. In a trial in Leningrad on December 25, 1979, he was sentenced to 15 years of confinement in a strict regime labor camp. As a result of the pressure of

public opinion, his sentence was reduced to 12 years.

No prisoner in a Soviet labor camp can be envied, but life in such circumstances is especially intolerable for a devout observant Jew like Yosef who refused to eat nonkosher food and courageously persisted in the strict observances of his orthodox religious beliefs despite the resultant harassment and persecution. In fact, in the spring of 1977 he was accused under the corrective labor code of "maliciously violating the regime of confinement". The main evidence was his refusal to work on the Sabbath and his insistence on wearing his yarmulke. He was punished by being transferred to the notorious Vladimir Prison and thereafter to the equally notorious Shistapol Prison in central Russia where he is today.

I am especially concerned with Yosef's health at this point. I have been informed by his doctor that he lost 44 pounds and his situation continues to deteriorate steadily. I am inserting into the RECORD at this point, a copy of a letter from Dr. Menachem Gordin, Yosef's personal physician, who describes the critical condition of his patient last summer.

JULY 11, 1979.

Re Joseph Mendelevitch, prisoner for the cause of Zion.

I should like to draw your attention to the following important facts bearing on the urgency for affecting the release of the above.

As the personal physician of Joseph Mendelevitch, whom I have known for 15 years, I am deeply concerned about his state of health—to the point of fearing for his life. This opinion is based on the following facts:

(1) Joseph is suffering from severe hypertension and rheumatic heart disease since the age of 14. Joseph was in ambulatory treatment in the USSR prior to his imprisonment. His state of health did not improve under this medical care. It is to be noted that, because of grave physical condition, he was disqualified for any kind of military service by the authorities.

(2) Joseph is religious and observant Jew who would eat only kosher food. He therefore is left with insufficient nourishment, living for many years on bread and water only. I should like to point out that his valiant and proud insistence on living by his Jewish values in spite of the harsh conditions of prison life results in discriminatory harassment on part of the Shistapol Prison authorities.

(3) These facts have been confirmed by first-hand witnesses, his fellow prisoners who were released and arrived here about two months ago. The testimony of Mr. Butman will serve as a typical example. Joseph's cellmate, now released, Mr. Butman was witness to the fact that Joseph had only 300 grams of Matzah and water during the entire Passover week.

Supported by the above facts, I herewith state unequivocally in my professional capacity as a physician that his health is in grave jeopardy. His prospects for survival are limited to a short time unless the strongest efforts are made for his earliest possible urgent release in order to save his life, for otherwise it may be too late.

Thanking you for your kind attention, I am,

Sincerely yours,

MENACHEM GORDIN, M.D.,
Professor of Medicine, Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem, Israel.

Mr. Speaker, the summary of human rights legislation enacted during the past few years is indicative of considerable congressional involvement in human rights matters, and deserves its continuous support. The Mendelevich case is by no stretch of the imagination unique. In fact, my former prisoner of conscience, Dr. Mark Nashpitz, presents an equally sad situation. After having been arrested in 1974 and sentenced to 5 years internal exile—he spent those years in various camps, and was released in the summer of 1979. He returned to Moscow and found himself without a residence permit. Therefore, he could not find a job and was subsequently picked up and exiled again only a few weeks ago. I was in Moscow several months ago, and had the opportunity to meet this courageous young man. He told me of his dilemma and I presented it to the Soviet authorities who promptly told me that we should not meddle in their internal affairs. In the interim, I have received a letter from Mark which clearly explains what it is like to live the life of a refusenik. I would like to insert a translation of that letter into the RECORD, in full, at this point.

DEAR MR. GILMAN: I don't know whether you will get this letter, since I have little faith in the Soviet postal system. I am enclosing a statement addressed to the world community at large with my letter. My English is not sufficiently good for me to express in it my sense of outrage at what I have experienced.

After reading my statement you will see that my present situation is not good. I don't know where I and my wife will be living next, since we are not allowed to stay on in Moscow. Soviet authorities are not to be trusted; I have become convinced of that once again. When I find something in another town not far from Moscow, I will let you know of my address.

Please help us. My wife is expecting, and soon we will have a child, but we are not "between Heaven and Earth."

Best wishes for Passover. Perhaps a new prophet, another Moses, will arise and lead us out of the Soviet Union.

Respectfully,

MARK NASHPITS.

Attachment.

STATEMENT BY MARK NASHPITS

MARCH 14, 1980.

A variety of vices still exists in this world: deceit and dishonor, immorality and cynicism. If someone manifests these characteristics, they are repudiated by society. But how does one combat these vices when they are manifested by a government as a whole? How does an individual fight against the State's lawlessness?

I have been facing this for the last nine years. Let the world's community at large be my judge.

In 1956, my father while on a trip to Denmark decided not to return. He was charged with being a traitor to the Motherland, tried in absentia by the Moscow City Court, and sentenced to twenty-five years of imprisonment.

In 1971 my mother and I decided to apply for emigration to Israel and permanent residence there. The reasons which prompted us were several: the lack of spiritual satisfaction and a feeling of inferiority, since as Jews we constantly ran into affronts and humiliations to our people. On 1 Feb 1971 we applied to the Office of Visas and Registration (OVIR), and on 5 April were informed orally that our request was denied. When we asked what the reason was for the denial, we were told: "You know perfectly well why." From that time our wanderings from one Soviet government agency to another began. We asked for one thing only: a reasonable explanation. Though this action on our part did not contradict the Decree of 12 April 1968 of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on "Procedures for reviewing proposals, requests, and complaints by citizens," we were met each time with silence. Finally in November 1971 I was called in to the OVIR where a KGB official told me to forget about leaving once and for all, since my father was a traitor to the Motherland. In response to all my arguments that I was only eight years old at the time, that fifteen years had elapsed since then, that we knew nothing of my father, there was only one response: No. At that time Vyshinsky's theory, according to which children were responsible for their parents' actions, was in effect in the USSR. However, after Stalin's personality cult fell into disfavor, this theory was sharply criticized at the 20th Meeting of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and was pronounced to be invalid and fallacious. But it was apparent that in our case this pronouncement was only theoretical, and that in practice it was still being applied. In effect we became hostages.

The year 1972 brought the era of detente. The arrival of Richard Nixon, President of the United States, was approaching. But what did this have to do with me? A group of Jewish refuseniks wanted to ask the President for help in obtaining permission to emigrate to Israel. We also wanted to meet the President and tell him about our situation. But the Soviet authorities did not want this, and called us in for military service for the duration of the President's visit. I refused to go into training as I knew that being in the army automatically qualified me as being in possession of military secrets. As a result I was found guilty under article 198-1 of the USSR Criminal Code (refusal to undergo military training) and I, a physician-stomatologist, was sent for "correction" to work in a factory as a tin-smith.

After serving my sentence, I again started trying to get permission to leave for Israel. In agreement with the USSR Constitution on the rights of citizens to free speech and the freedom to congregate, I went on protest demonstrations with a placard; for this I was repeatedly arrested and subjected to punishment.

In the summer of 1974, I was called in for a conversation with KGB officials who declared that if I would not stop demonstrating, I would be imprisoned, but if I would behave well, i.e. would not demonstrate, then I would soon be allowed to leave. I asked for some guaranty that I would be allowed to leave if I "behaved well." The guaranty consisted in allowing my mother to leave. We accepted this compromise and my mother left on 1 Aug 1974.

I stopped going on demonstrations and started waiting. But how naive I was to believe in the KGB's honesty! In December 1974 an official from that organization came to my apartment and said: "Some changes have occurred and your departure is being postponed indefinitely. If you wish to speed

matters up, provide us with information on Jews who are planning on leaving, mainly on refuseniks; this meant that I should become an informer. My response to this perfidy was an open letter to the press in which I outlined in detail my situation, and on 24 February I went to demonstrate with a placard in front of the Lenin Library. The demonstration lasted two minutes, when I was arrested and sentenced to 5 years of internal exile.

Exile is hard to describe, it must be experienced, but better never to experience it! Winter is 8 months long, the cold goes down to minus 55°C, and there are no communal facilities whatsoever. In these dark hours, there was one happy event—I met a young woman whom I came to love and who later became my wife. But it displeased someone that I should no longer be alone. The police began summoning in my wife, threatening her, and trying in every way possible to blacken me in her eyes. She bore all this bravely and with fortitude, declaring that she did not believe anything they said; for this she was discharged from her job. We were not allowed to register at the marriage bureau, because the head of the police demanded the following from me: "If you want to get registered, address a request to me." Usually permission is obtained from the parents, and not the chief of police. I refused to be thus humiliated. People with whom we associated were often called into the police and warned that if they did not stop associating with us they would have difficulties. Some succumbed to these threats, others did not. Thus we lived for five years.

Six months before my release I found out that the house in which I was born and which belonged to our family was torn down. Prior to my arrest, I had organized there a Jewish circle, where all those who wanted to discuss their problems in emigrating from the USSR could meet and where talks were given on Jewish culture, customs, etc. When I found out that our house was torn down, I realized that it would be very difficult for us to find a place to live. My fears were confirmed.

Finally, 29 June 1979 arrived, the long-awaited day of my release. I was given a certificate stating that I was authorized to live in Moscow, and that upon our arrival in Moscow I should report to the All-Union Office of Visas and Registration (OVIR), which my wife and I did. Suddenly I came to believe that after nine years of waiting, two years of trial, and five years of internal exile, we would be allowed to go to my mother in Israel. But this was not the first time I was disappointed: on 11 March 1980 we were called into the office of Konstantin Ivanovich Zotov, Chief of the All-Union Office of Visas and Registration. The following conversation took place:

Zotov. Unfortunately we have to disappoint you; you are being denied permission to leave.

I. What is the reason for the refusal?

Zotov. We reviewed your case. In it you ask for permission to join your father (???) and mother. For State reasons we cannot allow you to rejoin a traitor to the Motherland.

I. You did not read my application correctly; I know nothing about my father and did not ask to join him.

Zotov. Indeed, you did not ask it, but we know that you want to join him.

I. Why does my mother have the right to live in Israel, and I cannot join her?

Zotov. Before her departure your mother divorced your father, so there was no reason for us to refuse her, but you are going to your father.

(I just did not know how to defend myself against such lies.)

I. But this is not true! How am I going to continue living further? My wife is expecting a child. We weren't given anything in place of our house which was torn down, we have no place to live!

Zotov. According to the law you can submit an application for an exit visa in six months. [But] you cannot live in Moscow and you will not be registered [to live in Moscow].

I. What can change in my situation in six months? Why can't I live in Moscow? I have a certificate authorizing me to live in Moscow.

Zotov. The main thing in your situation is a change in the general situation (apparently referring to the strained relations between the West and the East because of the events in Afghanistan). And those who gave you that certificate will be severely punished.

I. Why must I be held hostage for my father? How much more must I suffer?

Zotov. I have nothing more to say to you. This ended our conversation.

After all the suffering and torment, after so many years of waiting, of exile, of persecution, this was the reply I received. The stamp of a hostage is on me. The latest refusal confirmed my fears, which were as follows: recently, many Soviet citizens who had gone abroad, decided not to return. The authorities must now demonstrate to all those who would like to do the same that if they do this they may never be able to see their loved ones again. I was one of the latest to be made an example of. They showed me that nothing is ever forgotten (25 years had elapsed), that neither long years of waiting for permission to leave (9 years), nor protests (demonstrations), nor being tried for the truth (5 years of internal exile)—nothing will change the status of a hostage.

At the beginning of my account I addressed myself to the world's community at large, asking it to be the judge between me and the State in which I must live, but I also ask all men of good will to help me to get out of a country in which I am being humiliated and taunted.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to continue in their effort to show their support for all these brave people by continuing to write to both the Soviet authorities and other international agencies. Our voice must be heard for them.●

HEALTH EFFECTS OF AGENT ORANGE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, in 1974, the National Academy of Sciences recommended that a study be undertaken to examine the health effects on the South Vietnamese Army personnel who were responsible for handling agent orange in Vietnam. However, this recommendation fell upon deaf ears. In 1979, it was the General Accounting Office (GAO) who recommended that a study be conducted to examine the health effects of agent orange on the Air Force ranch hand personnel. However, the Air Force felt

it unwise and unnecessary at that time. In June 1979, during Vietnam Veterans Week, the President was confronted by some Vietnam veterans asking for a study of veterans to determine the health effects of agent orange. At that time, the proposal for a study finally went into motion. However, numerous delays, for many reasons which have yet to be explained, continually set back this important study. And now, we have the National Academy of Sciences rejecting the proposal set forth by the Air Force to study exposed veterans for the reasons that it would be inappropriate for the Air Force to examine their own personnel and that the Air Force study would not attain the desired results of determining agent orange exposure.

Mr. Speaker, it is apparent that neither the Veterans' Administration or the Air Force has the capability or the desire to get to the bottom of the agent orange dilemma. While this NAS report has confirmed my long held suspicions, I once again reiterate my position that independent and nonbiased Government agency be charged with the responsibility of solving this problem.●

WORKPLACE FATALITIES

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, during 1979, 266 miners died as a result of on-the-job injuries, according to Labor Department statistics. Coal mine injuries killed 144 miners during 1979, while metal and nonmetal mines claimed the lives of 122 miners. With regard to nonfatal on-the-job injuries, there were 18,134 injuries which resulted in lost workdays at coal mines, while metal and nonmetal mines accounted for 13,044 lost workday injuries.

While coal mining is one of the most hazardous occupations in this Nation, an interesting characteristic of these statistics is that the injuries and fatalities occurring in coal mining operations are only marginally higher than those occurring in other mining operations. Although most people are generally aware of the extremely dangerous nature of coal mining operations, they might be surprised to learn that nearly as many fatalities occur in other mining operations, many of which are surface mining operations.

Of the 122 fatalities which occurred in the metal and nonmetal mining industry, 64 or approximately 50 percent of these occurred in sand and gravel, and stone mining operations. So far in 1980, roughly 50 percent or 14 of the 31 fatalities which have occurred in the metal and nonmetal mining industry have occurred in sand and gravel, and stone mining operations.

I now submit for the RECORD information on some fatal accidents which recently occurred in our Nation's mines.

On January 4, 1980, a 25-year-old employee of a stone quarry in Boswell, Pa., was crushed to death when he fell into the stone crusher while it was in operation. Preliminary investigation by the Mine Safety and Health Administration—MSHA—has indicated that the victim was knocked into the stone crusher by a load of material being dumped into the mechanism. The victim had 1½ years experience on the job.

On February 13, 1980, a 20-year-old employee of a surface clay mine in Streetman, Tex., was crushed to death when a loader he was operating overturned, pinning the victim beneath it. Preliminary investigation by MSHA has indicated that the rollover protection had been removed from this piece of equipment to permit the use of this machine in a small tunnel. The victim had only 1 month experience on the job.

On April 7, 1980, a 25-year-old employee of a surface sand and gravel mine in Duchesne, Utah, was crushed to death when the bed of a truck under which he was positioned fell on him. Preliminary investigation by MSHA has indicated that the victim had only 11 months experience on the job.

On April 8, 1980, a 26-year-old employee of a stone quarry in Milford, N.H., was killed when a crane he was attempting to move fell over and crushed him while he was attempting to jump clear. Preliminary investigation by MSHA has indicated that the victim was not employed as a crane operator and had only 11 months experience on the job.

On April 25, 1980, a 21-year-old employee of a stone quarry in San Angelo, Tex., was crushed to death when a front-end loader he was operating overturned and pinned the victim beneath it. The preliminary accident investigation by MSHA has indicated that the victim had only 8 months experience on the job.

In all of the accidents listed above the victims had a small amount of experience on the job. This points to the need for the provision of effective safety training by the employer to inexperienced employees. But in last year's fiscal 1980 Labor-HEW appropriations bill, an amendment was added which exempted shell dredging, sand, gravel, surface stone, surface clay, colloidal phosphate, and surface limestone mines from employee training requirements under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977.

At the time this amendment was offered, I argued in opposition because I have always been an advocate of occupational health and safety training as a means of preventing fatal or disabling injuries. I believe that the use of legislative riders on appropriations

bills obviously usurps the function of the appropriate legislative committee and this can be destructive to the proper functioning of both the appropriations committee as well as the respective legislative committees. In light of the grisly statistics which I have discussed, I believe that renewed emphasis must be placed on mine safety in this country and the particular attention be given to alerting new, inexperienced miners to the hazards present in their workplace.●

MEXICAN BORDER PROBLEMS

HON. JACK HIGHTOWER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. HIGHTOWER. Mr. Speaker, while the Nation reads and hears daily of the new exodus from Cuba, many are less aware of the severe problem we face on our Mexican border.

I would like to insert in the RECORD an article that appeared in the Dallas Morning News of May 4, 1980, which details this tragedy:

ALIEN TIDE SWAMPS U.S. BORDER PATROL

(By Howard Swindle and George Kuempel)

LAREDO, TEXAS—The shadows had turned to darkness, and the silent invasion across the winding Rio Grande already was under way.

A squelch, then a message, on the 2-way radio pierced the silence as the two border patrolmen sat in their 4-wheel-drive Ramcharger amid the thick chinoza that almost shielded sight of the river 15 feet to their left.

A voice crackling over the radio told them a smuggler, a "coyote," had backed a huge semitrailer into a hiding place along the murky river and was loading 100 illegal Mexican aliens aboard.

Dennis Cogburn, a 10-year veteran in a losing battle against the tide of illegal aliens streaming across the river, was more than a little disgusted.

"That's the same place where they loaded 150 wetbacks earlier today," Cogburn told partner Willie Castleberry.

But, anticlimactically, there was no rush to arrest the smuggler and his load of human cargo.

The two border patrolmen, like their 60 or so colleagues who work out of the Laredo headquarters, didn't have enough gasoline.

"Three miles outside the city limits, and we haven't got enough gas to go out and get them," Cogburn said bitterly. "If you load 500 in an open truck and drive just on the outside of the city limits, we'd have to wave at you."

The message had come down from Washington only a few days earlier—stop the 500,000 or more Mexicans who slip illegally into the United States every year, but don't use any gasoline. There's been a budget cut.

Gasoline was rationed to three gallons per vehicle per shift, trying to stay within the new 9,000-gallon quota—a 74 percent cut-back in the regular monthly allotment.

Even before, when the U.S. Border Patrol had gasoline, deputy chief Delbert Guy estimated an illegal alien's chances of slipping undetected into the country at 60 percent.

Without gasoline—and having to rely on the old-time foot patrols—Castleberry sur-

mised border patrolmen would "be lucky if we catch one in 50."

And those odds became even more staggering last week when another message arrived from Washington: Send 20 percent of your patrolmen to Florida to help process the Cubans pouring into Miami.

"It's all a game, I guess," said one of the border patrolmen, lighting a cigarette, "but the people who run this country obviously don't give a damn if wets (illegal aliens) are running all over the place."

Meanwhile, the huge semi, its load of humanity jammed inside the trailer, made its way from the Rio Grande border, heading unmolested toward the Houstons, Dallses, Chicagos or Detroit where millions of other aliens had been taken before in their quest for jobs.

Javier, Jesus and Maria had been in the United States less than five minutes when they met the border patrol. The meeting, about 10 yards from the river they had just crossed illegally, was the disappointing climax to an ill-fated trip that began a week earlier.

Unlike many illegals before them, the three arrived in the United States with a small amount of money, but they left penniless.

Border patrolmen Glen Simpson and Rudy Lopez, on foot patrol because of gasoline cutbacks, came upon Javier, Jesus and Maria as they sat bewildered on a cow path. Seconds earlier, they had been robbed of every cent they had—about \$15—by a band of pistol-toting "river rats," Mexican-Americans who live on the U.S. side of the Rio Grande, preying on illegals.

The sound of Simpson and Lopez rattling through the heavy reeds along the river's edge apparently had scared the gunmen away.

Maria, Jesus' 18-year-old wife, was lucky. "Normally, they rape the alien women when they find them," Simpson said. "When they're robbed or raped, who do they complain to? They know they're here illegally, and they don't want to say anything."

"You find all things on this river at night."

Starving and unable to find work in their native San Luis Potosi, a city in the desolate bowels of Mexico's interior, Jesus, Maria and Javier had set out a week earlier to look for jobs in the United States.

They were "walkers," too poor to pay a smuggler for transportation into the interior of the United States. Javier apparently had made his way into the United States before. He wore a T-shirt with "Oklahoma Christian College" written on it and a baseball cap bearing the name of a San Antonio construction company.

They had hoped the \$15 in cash and the shopping bag with two loaves of bread and a gallon of water would be enough to get them to San Antonio.

Border patrolman Rolando Cruz sat on his haunches, gazing longingly at the long, green boat partially hidden in the heavy brush on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

Soon it would be dark, and the boyish, 29-year-old Cruz knew the boat would be making many crossings before morning, ferrying its load of human cargo and landing it on the American side of the border.

"God I wish we had our naval officer here," he said to no one in particular.

The disbelieving reporter sitting in the brush with him doubted the border patrol had its own naval officers.

"Sure," Cruz replied, holding up a spent rifle cartridge he picked up on the shore. "You wouldn't believe all of the boats he's sunk."

"You mean while they're parked on the Mexican side?"

Cruz's boyish face broke into a broad grin as he looked back toward the boat.

The veteran border patrolman stiffened suddenly and crouched deeper into the thick underbrush, watching as seven shadowy figures slipped quietly from the cane thicket on the small Rio Grande island and waded silently toward the U.S. shore.

Quickly, the figures—two men, two young women and three children—crossed the murky knee-deep water and scurried up the bank, breathing relief at finally reaching the United States.

Unaware that border patrolman Victor Villarreal was concealed in the brush less than five feet away, they gathered in a circle, catching their breaths as they put on their shoes and socks.

Villarreal eased forward and gently tapped one of the men on the shoulder, placing a finger to his lips, cautioning him to be silent to keep from alerting any other members of the group who might still be waiting to wade the river.

It had taken almost every cent the seven Mexicans could muster to pay the boatman to ferry them across the deep portion of the slow-moving river. They made no attempt to run, accepting their fate silently.

But the three children—two girls, 11 and 13, and the boy, 10—couldn't conceal their disappointment. Perhaps it was because of the chill of the air, but the youngest girl's shoulders quivered slightly.

The children lowered their faces, staring mutely at the leather-bound Bibles they held tightly in their laps.

Except for the clothes on their backs, the Bibles were all they had brought on their aborted trip to the United States.

Seconds later, there was the crunching of more footsteps through the bamboo. Villarreal's partner, Cruz, stepped forward. A startled 13-year-old boy pulled out a pocket knife.

"Throw it in the river," said the border patrolman, pulling his revolver from its holster. The boy said later he didn't realize Cruz was a border patrolman.

He was scared, he said, because his brother had been robbed four nights earlier by river bandits.

Oscar Salas-Rivera was trying to explain in broken English why he had left his pregnant wife in Guadalajara to bring his three children and two young nieces across the river, he hoped, to jobs in the United States.

Pulling a wet wallet with a \$10 bill and three \$1 bills from his pocket, Salas-Rivera said it had taken nearly all his family's money to get to Nuevo Laredo by bus. Then there was 200 pesos—about \$10—for the boatman to get them across the deep water to the small island in the river.

He was a truck driver, he said, and couldn't support his family. He dreamed of a job in San Antonio, though he didn't know where the city was or how to get there. He wanted to work for enough money to send for his wife after she gave birth to their fourth child.

"Life is very hard in Mexico," he said minutes after his arrest. "We want to try to make a better way for ourselves."

Did he know what would happen to him and his family after being arrested? "No." Was he afraid? "A little."

Then he pleaded. "Can you please help us?"

Border patrol pilot J. A. Calk pointed the tiny single-engine plane into the wind. Experience had taught him the Mexicans who had crossed the river into the United States illegally would have less chance of hearing him coming that way.

The flight 200 feet above the Rio Grande flushed no aliens, but that didn't bother Calk. Because of gasoline shortages, there probably would have been no ground crew to pick them up anyway.

And there was no need for them to run because the dense cover of vegetation along the river bank shielded them from view. But there was no question they had been there. And in huge numbers.

Clothing, discarded wet after the river crossing, litters the landscape. And the plastic bags used to protect their meager belongings from the water are everywhere.

Then there are the inner tubes, the tires, beach toys—anything to aid those afloat who don't have the money to pay one of the many boatmen on the Mexican side to ferry them across.

The labyrinth of well-used trails along and eastward from the river is further evidence of the heavy foot traffic into the United States.

Calk turned the plane toward Cotulla, 70 miles to the north, to assist border patrol agents there in a routine search of freight trains that pass that city en route to San Antonio, Dallas and other Texas cities.

While the ground units searched the train car by car, Calk watched from the air for any illegal aliens who might try to flee the train into the brush near the tracks. On that day, the agents removed seven Mexicans from a box car and from a tanker used to haul liquids.

The trains, originating in Mexico and in Laredo, are prime sources of transportation for Mexicans seeking their way into the interior and are routinely checked by the border patrol in Cotulla and in other nearby towns.

It was well after midnight in the parking lot behind the Laredo border patrol headquarters, and the patrolmen off the 4 p.m.-to-midnight shift had gathered around the big beer cooler perched on the tailgate of a pickup.

Nearby were three green-and-white border patrol vehicles, their hoods slightly ajar, inoperable because budget cutbacks don't provide for the parts to repair them.

It was a meeting of bastard stepchildren, men who met on common ground to bemoan the problems of enforcing an unpopular law against insurmountable odds, problems they believe wouldn't exist if they had any support at all.

"Basically, this is an open border," said veteran patrolman H. G. Pool, a shift supervisor who was popping the top on a beer. "There is no enforcement of immigration laws. It's just a joke. It's just unreal."

"The volume is unreal. It's unbelievable even to those of us who have been here for years. The damn administrators have let this get out of hand. It looks like a war zone during the day."

Cogburn, sitting on the cab of the pickup, reluctantly agreed with another patrolman's view: "Yeah, it's like we really are bastard stepchildren."

Every beer brought another example of events that create frustration. G. L. Aker, a shift supervisor, said his patrolmen were unable to answer five reports earlier that day that could have led to the arrests of as many as 500 illegal Mexican aliens.

"We just couldn't get to them because of the gas shortage," Pool said. "This happens every day. If it's not in the city limits, we can't go and pick them up."

Another was complaining openly about losing 20 percent of Laredo's manpower to the temporary assignment in Florida where the border patrolmen are processing Cubans.

"If they think they've got a problem with Cubans, they ought to come down here for awhile," he said. "Besides, why is it all right for Cubans to come in and not the Mexicans? These people down here are starving."

The talk shifted to morale; there was cynical laughter.

Someone had heard that David Crosland, acting director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington, had told reporters of the high morale in the border patrol.

"We have no morale," Pool said. "But even as hard as it is now, these guys still go out and try to do their jobs. The only people who care about the problem are the border patrolmen."

The location was different, but the mood in nearby Cotulla was the same as in the border patrol parking lot in Laredo. William B. Worley, agent in charge of the border patrol there, remembers a call last Thursday from the sheriff's department 68 miles away in Jourdanton.

"They said they had picked up 18 aliens and also the suspected smuggler," Worley said. "I had to tell them to let them go because we didn't have the gasoline to go pick them up."

Border patrolmen who work in Cotulla—a dusty county seat on a major alien smuggling route—are limited to making checks at the local bus station and to stopping north-bound freight trains.

"We're just completely and totally out of business," Worley said. "We're not a deterrent (to aliens) to begin with. We're only a hindrance to them."

The story's the same in San Antonio, where an INS anti-smuggling team is based. "Our cars are parked, and we don't have any money to operate them," said one agent, who said his supervisor collected all the car keys. "We're all sitting on our . . . here. There is nothing to do."

By the time the 4 p.m.-to-midnight shift had ended in Laredo, border patrolmen had arrested only 30 Mexicans, nearly all of them a short distance from the river they had just swum.

An average night, Pool said, would have netted at least 150.

"I imagine 500 or 600 got away," the patrol supervisor said. By the time word about gasoline and manpower shortages spreads on the smuggling grapevine, there'll be even more attempts, he predicted.

"They know we're restricted."

11:45 p.m., International Bridge, Laredo: Thirty Mexicans, arrested earlier for illegally entering the United States, are escorted by border patrolmen to the gate of the bridge that spans the Rio Grande.

It was not the first arrest for some of the 30. They had been led back to the bridge before; they knew the procedure.

But they knew there also was a tomorrow. Tomorrow, maybe the next night, they would try again.

Until they finally make it. ●

DRAFT REGISTRATION—AN EMPTY GESTURE

HON. CHRISTOPHER J. DODD

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, when the House of Representatives considered the President's proposal to reinstate draft registration, I voted against the measure.

During my consideration of the issue, I kept asking myself one fundamental question: "Will reinstituting registration for the draft improve our military preparedness?" Had I been able to give an affirmative answer to that question, I would have voted in favor of registration. However, after long and careful study of the President's proposal and of the various studies of registration's potential effectiveness, I came to the inescapable conclusion that draft registration would simply not enhance our military preparedness in any significant way.

As recently as last January, the Selective Service System prepared a report which concluded that draft registration would only save 7 days in the event of military mobilization. Another study, prepared by the Congressional Budget Office, estimated that registration would save just 13 days. Regardless of which figure you accept, the fact is that the Defense Department's own figures make it clear that even postmobilization registration would provide more draftees than the Army training system could possibly absorb in time.

The conclusion of the Selective Service's own study dated January 16, 1980, is unambiguous. It said: "The postmobilization option is by far the most cost effective, and least intrusive, and is the option chosen by the Selective Service."

The basic fact is that mandatory registration would not improve our military preparedness. All registration would do is provide a list of names of 18- and 19-year-olds—a list which would be 50 percent inaccurate within 2 years due to the high mobility of people this age. It is significant to note that millions of men were successfully registered in a single day at the beginning of World Wars I and II. And they were registered without today's computer capability or instant communications. I do not see any reason why we would not be able to do just as well today if mobilization were ever required.

I believe that there is a real danger that requiring draft registration will divert our attention from the real manpower problems our Armed Forces confront, and thus actually reduce our military preparedness. All four of our military services are facing significant problems in retaining the skilled men and women needed to handle today's increasingly sophisticated military equipment. The Air Force has estimated that it will be short 2,400 pilots this year, 3,500 next year, and 4,100 the year after unless pay and benefits are substantially increased. The problem is the same in the Navy which needs to retain 58 percent of its pilots this year, but estimates it will only be able to hold onto 28 percent of them. The problem of retaining highly skilled pilots is repeated in many other high skill areas in the military. Requiring 18- and 19-year-olds to register at their

post offices will do nothing to solve the retention problem.

If we are truly serious about enhancing our military preparedness we should take immediate steps to strengthen the Reserve system, solve the retention problem, and attract able recruits rather than go through the futile gesture of producing a list of 18- and 19-year-olds.

Draft registration is a symbol without value. It will not increase our ability to respond to emergencies. It will not fool our adversaries into believing we have taken real steps to enhance our capabilities. It can hardly inspire confidence in our allies. It is simply a futile gesture.

I might add that the issue of draft registration is not a partisan political or ideological issue. Men with such differing viewpoints as former President Ford, Senator KENNEDY, and former Governor Reagan have all voiced their opposition to registration.

If we are to begin to overcome our military manpower problems we should address the real issues and not be sidetracked by a meaningless gesture. ●

UNITED RUBBER WORKER EDITORIAL DETAILS ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF OSHA

HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, the April 1980 issue of "United Rubber Worker," the official publication of the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers of America, AFL-CIO-CLC, contains an excellent editorial summarizing the importance of maintaining strong Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations.

The editorial points out that the direct cost of workplace injuries was nearly \$21 billion in 1978 and that 10 times more workdays are lost each year because of injuries than because of strikes. It also points out that there has been a \$6.4 billion benefit from OSHA so far, quite apart from the human benefits of a safer and more healthy workplace.

We often hear arguments made that environmental laws such as OSHA impose too great a cost on industry. Such arguments frequently ignore the human values that such laws protect. But as the editorial points out, they also ignore the fact that such laws are often a net plus from the standpoint of the Nation's economy. For example, studies of the cost of the Clean Air Act regulations have indicated that while they cost industry \$16.6 billion in 1978, the reduction in health care costs alone from having less polluted air amounted to an estimated \$21.4 billion.

The full text of the "United Rubber Worker" editorial follows these remarks:

THE PARABLE OF THE COWS . . .

Could you put a price on your health or life in dollars or cents?

When economists or management talk about the costs and benefits of safety and health regulation, are they really making feeble excuses for not footing the bill for safe workplaces? Should workers have to think of their health in terms of money?

Dr. Eula Bingham, Assistant Secretary of Labor, doesn't think so.

Bingham spoke at a recent conference in Washington on the cost and benefits of regulation, and said that, in general, management has used cost benefit analysis (CBA) as a tool to fight safety regulations and OSHA.

"There is a little story," Bingham said, "that illustrates the differences in the social and economic systems of various nations that also illustrates cost-benefit analysis."

"In a socialist state," Bingham said, "you have two cows and give one to a neighbor. In a communist state you have two cows, the government takes them both and gives you the milk. In a fascist state you have two cows, the government takes them both and shoots you. In a bureaucracy you have two cows, the government takes one, shoots one, and pours the milk down the drain. And in a capitalist state you have two cows, you sell one, and then buy a bull."

"But I think we've been buying entirely too much bull. Unfortunately, in our capitalistic system today there is entirely too much bull being thrown around concerning the impact of regulation on society," she said.

Bingham said that since OSHA's inception it has been criticized by businesses on the grounds that it was too big, too expensive, and that the end results did not justify the cost.

"In the beginning the business community and other OSHA critics claimed that they would never be able to understand the massive number of OSHA standards. One senator stood up on the floor of the Senate with a 17-foot high stack of documents which supposedly were the OSHA regulations and dramatically asked if the businessmen of the nation would ever be expected to comply with such requirements."

"But this turned out to be a phony issue as the employers of this country came to know what standards applied to their workplaces," Bingham said. "Then OSHA eliminated almost 1,000 provisions of its standards, and we no longer hear this."

Bingham said the second criticism levied at OSHA was that it would turn into a "Gestapo-like" policing organization that would harass businessmen at every opportunity. "But the Hydraheaded monster OSHA did not arise; the agency has never had more than 1,600 inspectors. Only 2 percent of the establishments of the nation are inspected each year," Bingham said.

Bingham said that when these two attacks against OSHA were discredited, employers turned to the economics of regulation. "And once again, rhetoric has outrun the reality. Some business spokesmen as well as some economists who should know better are very adept at conjuring up large figures that are the purported costs of government regulation. But they are not so eager to show the other side of the story," she said.

What then, in Bingham's opinion, is the other side of the story? She cited these examples—estimates—that said:

If the health of all workers employed in the private sector were improved so as to in-

crease their productivity by only one day per year, the annual savings to their employers would be several billion dollars. (Nicholas Ashford, Assistant Director, Center for Policy Alternatives, Massachusetts Institute for Technology)

The direct cost of workplace injuries was nearly 21 billion dollars in 1978. Ten times more work days are lost each year because of injuries than because of strikes. (National Safety Council)

There has been a \$6.4 billion benefit from OSHA so far. (Mark Green, Director, Congress Watch, and Norman Waitzman, Corporate Accountability Research Group)

"Our experience with the vinyl chloride standard makes me very skeptical of the kind of instant analysis that produces astronomical cost figures which shrink miraculously when industry begins to have experience with the standard. I cannot ignore the vast disparity between industry fears and actual reality," Bingham said.

Bingham said that while the industry predicted all polyvinyl chloride production plants would close and that production would end, what really happened was that after an initial decrease of 10 to 15% while control technology was being developed and installed, production not only returned to previous levels, but actually increased. Bingham said in 1974 industry spokesmen claimed the cost of the standard could go as high as \$90 billion, while the actual cost of compliance was from \$127-182 million.

Bingham said that the irony of cost-benefit analysis is that sometimes, economics is not a driving force at all. She cited hospitals where a study indicated that female operating-room workers and the wives of male anesthesiologists suffered increased rates of spontaneous abortions and birth defects. Scavenger devices that pick up waste gases on anesthetic machines cost only about \$100. But, Bingham said, in 1976, three years after the study, more than 50% of all hospitals had not installed them. In 1974, she added, only about 20% had them.

Why isn't CBA useful in safety and health? Bingham said that safety and health regulations can't be based on traditional CBA because the risk assessment techniques crucial to such analysis are too crude and unreliable. She said that efficiency criterion alone is not appropriate for safety and health regulation because the issue of equity is ignored. "Less protective regulations may benefit industry in terms of higher profits, but workers bear the cost through increased illness," she added. "We could reduce costs today and create nightmares tomorrow. Take the St. James River. A small chemical company near Richmond, Va., irresponsibly poisoned not only its own employees with the pesticide Kepone, but also ruined the entire fishing industry. Legal judgements against the company were more than \$12 million; the cost of cleaning up the St. James River is at least \$8 billion. What is not known is that an initial investment of about \$200,000 for control technology could have prevented the disaster entirely," Bingham said.

So what is to be done? "You must take the victims of environmental neglect to the very people who can bring about change in our society—the Congress, the media, the federal government. You must show the nation's policy makers that sick and injured workers are more than a mere number on an economist's graph. They must be shown that they are dealing with living, breathing human beings who are precious to friends and family, and that it is both impossible and morally reprehensible to try and place numerical values on the number of Thanksgiv-

ing dinners that a father can spend with his children," Bingham said.●

HOPE REENKINDLED FOR PRAYER IN SCHOOLS

HON. MARJORIE S. HOLT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mrs. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I recently came across a letter written by Mr. William J. Murray, son of Mrs. Madalyn Murray O'Hair, which appeared in the May 10 issue of the Baltimore Sun. Mr. Murray apologized and asked for forgiveness for the role he played in the Supreme Court decision denying voluntary prayer in our public schools. I commend Mr. Murray for his courage in acknowledging a grave injustice. I would like to share his moving message with my colleagues and pray it will inspire those who have not signed my discharge petition No. 6 to do so soon. Mr. Murray's letter follows:

GOD IN THE SCHOOLS

EDITOR: This story began with a letter of defiance to the editor of this paper in the fall of 1960. It is my sincere hope that the story ends with this letter of both apology and forgiveness.

First, I would like to apologize to the people of the City of Baltimore for whatever part I played in the removal of Bible reading and praying from the public schools of that city. I now realize the value of this great tradition and the importance it has played in the past in keeping America a moral and lawful country. I can now see the damage this removal has caused to our nation in the form of loss of faith and moral decline.

Being raised as an atheist in the home of Madalyn O'Hair, I was not aware of the value of faith or even the existence of God. As I now look back over 33 years of a life wasted without faith in God, I pray only that I can, with His help, right some of the wrong and evil I have caused through my lack of faith.

Our nation, our people, now face a trying time in this world of chaos. It is only with a return to our traditional values and our faith in God that we will be able to survive as a people. If it were within my personal power to help to return this nation to its rightful place by placing God back in the classroom, I would do so.

I would also like to publicly forgive those who assaulted me and destroyed my property during those years that the case of Murray vs. Curlett moved through the courts. I do this even as I know that a loving God has already forgiven them.●

SHIPPERS' EXPORT BILL

HON. CHARLES PASHAYAN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House passed H.R. 6842, a bill which seeks to maintain the confidentiality of shippers' export declarations.

As a member of the subcommittee which reported this bill, I have been involved with this legislation since last fall when Congress amended the Export Administration Act, the law which terminates the confidentiality of shippers' export declarations on June 30, 1980.

Shippers' export declarations are used primarily by the Bureau of the Census to compile data on the Nation's export trade and are also used for compliance and administrative purposes under the Export Administration Act. They contain sensitive business and competitive information which, if released to foreign competitors, could result in the further decline of American exports. Consequently, shippers' export declarations have been treated confidentially and have not been released to the public.

If H.R. 6842 were not enacted into law, other consequences would prevail as well. In particular, the Bureau of the Census would no longer stand as the one entity of the Federal Government that maintains its records in a strictly confidential manner. The implications for inaccurate accounting would be vast.

Essentially, then, section 1 of the bill extends the confidentiality of the declarations forever. In turn section 2 amends the Shipping Act (46 U.S.C. 193) to require the U.S. Custom Service, which administers the shipping statute, to standardize its procedures for collecting and publishing export data from the nonsensitive export data of outward foreign manifests. Although this information is similar, it is not identical to the data contained on the declarations.

I believe H.R. 6842 to be a reasonable and farsighted compromise, and I look forward to its expedient final passage in both Houses of Congress.●

MX: THE PENTAGON'S EDSSEL

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, noted conservative columnist James J. Kilpatrick has termed the MX program "the Pentagon's Edsel." He is only one of an increasing number of people who oppose the program on fiscal, environmental, and—most important—military grounds.

The DOD authorization bill will be considered this week, with PAUL SIMON and others offering amendments to reduce funds for the MX. I, like many of my colleagues in "Members of Congress for Peace Through Law," will support these efforts. I encourage my colleagues to read Mr. Kilpatrick's thoughtful article:

[From the Washington Star, May 6, 1980]

THE "PENTAGON'S EDSSEL"

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

Interest suddenly has revived on Capitol Hill in the MX weapon system—and high time. Unless critics of this preposterous venture are wholly mistaken, the MX is the Pentagon's Edsel, a \$69-billion lemon with no future trade-in value.

In case you came late to this controversy, the MX is an intercontinental ballistic missile bearing a fantastic nuclear warhead. The missile itself is 71 feet long; it weighs 190,000 pounds. The proposal immediately before the House is to build a "verifiable horizontal multiple-protective structure complex" somewhere out West.

It would be quite a complex. The proposal calls for 200 MX missiles. A cluster of 23 hardened horizontal shelters, 7,000 feet apart, would be built for each of the missiles. Each missile would be encased in a canister and mounted on a transporter-erector-launcher vehicle. The vehicle would move around a closed-loop road system, ducking in and out of the 23 individual shelters.

The general idea is that the Soviets would never know which shelter actually housed a missile at any given time. For an enemy to hit all 4,600 shelters on a first strike exceeds the wildest bounds of probability. The MX system, it is said, would assure us a land-based, second-strike capability.

Very well. Accepting every claim that is made for the MX, it still is possible to challenge the wisdom of going ahead with this venture. At some point questions of cost must be addressed in ways the Pentagon has yet to address them.

Through the end of the 1979 fiscal year, \$603 million had been invested in the MX weapon system. At least as much will be expended in the current year. When the system first was proposed in 1978, it was estimated that the whole works ultimately would cost \$33.2 billion. That estimate has been abandoned. The General Accounting Office in February came up with a fresh estimate of almost \$60 billion. Question: Can we afford it?

The dollars may be the least of the costs. The Pentagon proposes to build the complex on federally owned land. Last week Antonia Handler Chayes, undersecretary of the Air Force, told House and Senate committees that no site has been finally selected; sites in Texas and New Mexico are still being considered, but the originally proposed site in Utah and Nevada continues to be favored. How much land are we talking about? This is the GAO's understated description:

"If sited in the preferred areas of Nevada and Utah, the MX weapon system will be deployed over a rectangular area encompassing about 45,000 square nautical miles of land, an area about the size of Georgia."

Water is a scarce commodity in the Western desert. The GAO report noted that most present and future supplies of surface water already are allocated. The Air Force would have to depend upon underground water. How much water? The proposal demands 90 billion gallons of water between 1979 and 1999. In one year alone the venture calls for 37 billion gallons.

Electrical power also is limited. At its peak, the system demands the power resources required for a city of 180,000. Cement shortages are everywhere severe. The MX construction program calls for 2.7 million tons of cement, twice the amount required to build the Hoover Dam.

Last week Utah's Sen. Jake Garn appeared before a House committee to inject

some fresh considerations. His state already is feeling the social and environmental impact of the Intermountain Power Project, the largest coal-burning power project in the nation.

Utah is braced for development of its enormous deposits of tar sands as the country searches for alternatives to oil. Garn wonders and worries about the added impact of MX. The system might well wreak greater devastation at home than it ever would wreak upon an enemy.

The ultimate question, of course, is—would it work? Would this incredible shell game of vehicles, shelters, roads, loops, launchers and clusters actually be impenetrable by an enemy? Almost 50 years ago, that was the issue raised by critics of the Maginot Line. It was said that no enemy could ever breach it. When the crunch came, the Nazi *Blitzkrieg* crumbled the pill-box defenses in 48 hours. The art of warfare never stands still. Methods of detection are certain to improve. What then?

I do not mean to denigrate the necessity for nuclear defenses. These must be effectively maintained. But I do mean to raise doubts about the MX. Surely our planners, with all of outer space to work in, can contrive something better than 4,600 little Maginot pillboxes, out in the Western sands.●

MARKLEY ON THE FUTURE

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, one thing that helps in this country is for great business leaders to speak up and give sound leadership advice. Recently, Herbert E. Markley made an excellent address at Hillsdale College in Michigan. Herbert E. Markley is the chairman of the executive committee of the Timken Co., and also chairman of the N.A.M. I read a copy of his complete speech in *Imprimis* which is the Hillsdale College report.

He summed up the seven points where we need to concentrate to solve the problems of inflation, recession, and energy. He said we need specific actions. Here are his seven points:

1. Balance the Federal budget for fiscal year 1981.
2. Eliminate all direct Government controls of wages and prices.
3. Eliminate controls on the prices of petroleum products, and dismantle the whole apparatus of Government allocations.
4. Reappraise all Government regulations that increase the costs of production.
5. Reform the Federal tax system so as to encourage a higher rate of capital formation.
6. Increase the focus by business, labor, and Government, on measures for raising our productivity.
7. Renew the attention to research and development, as the means of opening new opportunities for economic growth.

Mr. Speaker, now let me quote directly some of the excellent sections in this report by Herbert E. Markley:

Our economic climate resembles a crisis atmosphere. Political figures intent on their own re-election are impelled to do "something," useful or no, so long as it will make a dramatic splash on the 6 o'clock news. But

our problems are not brand-new. On the contrary, we are sick because our government has for years been applying the wrong remedies. The government appears to have learned nothing from years of applying the wrong solutions. As Will Rogers once put it, "Washington, D.C., is the only place on earth where sound travels faster than light!"

So the nation races merrily down the road to national bankruptcy, spending far more than our income and running the printing press to make up the difference, hurling huge amounts of money at intractable social problems, taxing heavily the productive elements of our society and turning it over as "transfer payments" to the non-producers, pursuing policies that encourage current consumption and discourage investment for the future. And then some people actually wonder out loud how we go so sick!

Government. Since 1964, we have had the most activist government in our history. Through new initiatives, new regulations, and most of all greatly increased spending, government plays an ever-larger role in our lives—budgeting, taxing, spending, managing, regulating, controlling many aspects of our lives.

To what purpose? With all this government attention focused on the nation's economy, matters have steadily worsened. Over a recent six-year time span, while the cost of living in America rose 40 percent, the total tax bill jumped 65 percent. Inflation, now running at an annual rate of nearly 13 percent, pushes wage-earners into higher tax brackets, while their real purchasing power is steadily eroded. A recent U.S. Chamber of Commerce bulletin pointed out that in 1975 there were about 71 million people in the work force, and some 80 million people drawing government checks of one kind or another.

Do you now doubt why we are ill? Surely, there are strong grounds for the view that all this frenzied government activity, flailing about, hurling ever-larger sums of money at problems, issuing regulations at the speed of light, has made our problems worse. If one needs further proof, two commodities basic to our economy, fundamental to life as we know it, are bread and petroleum products: bread is relatively free of government controls, it is available in abundance, you don't have to queue up to buy it. Petroleum products, on the other hand, have been subjected to all sorts of controls, allocations, and authorized price levels. The result? Gasoline supplies are tight, you do queue up in some parts of the country, and some days try to find an open service station with any gasoline to sell! The moral suggests itself, but note one additional point: in the socialist "utopias" of the world, notably those in Eastern Europe, where the government controls practically everything, people queue up for bread, for gasoline, for practically everything. As Bill Simon, formerly Secretary of the Treasury and a distinguished predecessor at this podium, has put it, "Personal liberty without economic liberty is an absolute contradiction—the one cannot exist without the other."

So the essential first step, if we are to start to get well, is to stop doing the things that made us ill in the first place—reckless government spending, deficit financing, declining productivity, unfavorable balance-of-trade, tax policies that discourage investment. Those are the narcotics to which our society has become addicted. If you wish to help a friend who is an alcoholic, the first thing you must do for him is to tell him, plainly and forcibly: the cure for alcoholism is to stop drinking! ●

A SALUTE TO GUSSIE JONES

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives the achievements of an individual who is committed to helping people excel professionally and spiritually—Mrs. Gussie Jones of Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Jones has been a guiding light for many individuals in the Cleveland metropolitan area through the years. I feel that I have been blessed to know and work with this extraordinary lady.

I do not think that there is anyone who has known her that can honestly say she was not an inspiration to them. She is a lady of distinction and admiration in Cleveland.

Involvement and commitment are the words which best personify Mrs. Jones. She is active politically and currently serves as the chairman of the speakers bureau for my 21st Congressional District Caucus. Additionally, she has been an energetic and outstanding employee of the telephone company in Cleveland for many years. Not only has she grown professionally during her career at the telephone company, but she also has helped others climb the ladder of success. Finally, she is a devout Christian and dedicated churchworker. She radiates this sense of charity and Christianity through all of her associations.

Recently Mrs. Jones was named "Exhorter" for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. This is a position of honor and tremendous responsibility in the church. She is the first woman in modern day history to obtain this title. This achievement is another addition to her exhaustive list of firsts.

But, this is characteristic of Gussie Jones. She is a lady of firsts. Through her dedication to people, she could easily be deemed the first lady in the hearts of many Clevelanders.

Accordingly, at this time, Mr. Speaker, I enter an article in the RECORD about my friend, Gussie Jones, which appeared in the Ohio Pioneer:

PEOPLE

Through the years as a community leader, church worker and public speaker, Pioneer Gussie Jones of Cleveland has won many awards. But none compares with her most recent honor of being named an "Exhorter" for the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Zion Church.

This honor gives Gussie the right to "exhort" others to accept Jesus Christ as their personal Savior. Also, it qualifies Gussie to speak as a representative of the Methodist Church.

Prior to receiving this high church title, Gussie delivered a speech to her church's congregation. On Gussie's special day, there was a standing room only crowd as her family, friends and well-wishers turned out

to watch her become the first woman in modern history to become an "Exhorter."

As Gussie delivered her speech, the large crowd was silent, caught up in the magic of the moment. There was no doubt in anyone's mind that Gussie had more than satisfied the stringent requirements necessary for her to become a representative of the Methodist Church. Her speech showed her knowledge of the Scriptures and her rare ability to relate biblical truths to present day situations.

The moment of Gussie's "Exhortation" meant that her hard work, perseverance, Christian faith and dedication to her fellow man had prepared her for this formidable task.

Among the many proclamations she received, was one from her good friend and admirer, Congressman Louis Stokes. It stated, in part:

"Gussie Jones has been at the helm of responsible positions both in her church work and profession. She has always been a credit to our city, our people and her church."

"In addition, we pay tribute to our honoree as a lovely mother of five children, four grandchildren and a noble wife, who is a role model of greatness in both. She serves with distinction as chairman of the speakers bureau of the 21st Congressional District Caucus, as well as with many viable civic groups."

Gussie began her 29 year career with Ohio Bell as an employee in the cafeteria. Today, she's an assistant manager in the General Services department. She has won numerous speaking awards, both as a member of the Ohio Bell Speakers' Bureau and the Spellbinder speaking club. ●

THE LEAGUERS

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday evening in my home city of Newark the Leaguers—a community-based group dedicated to helping young people—will hold a cotillion dance for over 90 high school youngsters and their families from Newark and East Orange. The purpose of the dance at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark will be to announce college scholarships to many of the youngsters. It will be a family affair in which various colleges, private organizations, and individuals will donate scholarship prizes to youngsters in need.

This is just one of the numerous ways in which the Leaguers help to expand the cultural and educational opportunities open to young people in New Jersey's 10th Congressional District. I consider it an invaluable institution to our community—led by a tireless champion of equal opportunity in Dr. Mary Burch.

Since Dr. Burch founded the Leaguers in 1946 over 25,000 youngsters have been helped and more are becoming involved in the Leaguers every year.

Mr. Speaker, I want to salute Dr. Mary Burch, my long-time friend and coworker in the battle to improve op-

portunities for youth. I also would like to encourage the Leaguers to continue their outstanding work and wish them an enjoyable evening on Saturday.●

AMERICA'S WATER RESOURCES

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the protection of America's water resources is a fundamental duty of the Congress of the United States. The very existence of our society, now and for all future generations, depends on how well we safeguard those resources, how well we defend them against misuse and neglect.

We are in the midst of an energy crisis today that is sorely testing the mettle of this great Nation, but I am convinced, Mr. Speaker, that the looming crisis of water resources poses an even greater threat to all our people.

Our homes, our farms and factories, our continued social and economic progress, are dependent on a constant, abundant supply of clean water, and it is up to us in the Congress to provide the direction and the leadership that alone can assure the continued availability of these resources when and where they are needed.

Mr. Speaker, the Members of this body have demonstrated time and time again that they support the conservation and wise use of our waters; that they recognize the paramount importance of a sound water policy in meeting our national needs and fulfilling of our national goals.

It is most fitting therefore, that we rededicate ourselves to those policies today and affirm our support for them by supporting a resolution which I am introducing today proclaiming the week of October 20-25, 1980, to be "National Water Resources Week."●

UP, UP, UP

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial appeared in the Los Angeles Times of Monday, April 28, 1980. I commend it to my colleagues.

The editorial follows:

UP, UP, UP

The cost of living is going up in America like a loose balloon. Recession and unemployment, the economic ropes of last resort, will pull down inflation eventually—and temporarily—but it will remain painfully high for a long time, perhaps years.

Because there is no quick cure for the predicament now shared by most industrial countries, common sense suggests that business and government and labor would be using that time to find a slow cure.

No such luck. They are crawling all over one another, trying to lay hands on this or that lever of power as though the economy were some rainshackle machine that runs on high-octane doctrine.

From Democrats, you get a choice of wage-price controls and trade barriers or riding out the storm and being a better person. Ronald Reagan would put out the fire with gasoline—a 30 percent tax cut. Business moves in for a quick killing in the federal-regulation market, laying all the blame on government, disclaiming any responsibility for the mess. The answers seldom have anything in common with the real questions.

There are exceptions, one being the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, whose recent annual report contains some thoughtful ways out of inflation and recession that have largely been ignored in the election-year search for easy answers.

The committee does not dwell on the past, but there is no mystery about the causes of inflation. Rising energy costs are part of it, as is the good life. The price of a Chevrolet has more than doubled in two decades, not because it gets you there twice as fast but because it is safer, cleaner, fancier and air-conditioned, and because its workers get better health care and bigger pensions.

In some cases, as in housing, demand simply outran supply and drove prices sky-high. The government did its share, running in the red for 19 of the last 20 years until it was borrowing nearly one of the every four dollars available in credit markets.

And, in all this, business either forgot how to compete or lost interest at the very time that growing industries in other countries made it possible for Americans to shop in a world market, no longer dominated by their own companies.

The United States is still the world's top exporter, but just barely. And in exports per capita, it is at the bottom of the list of 15 countries, including Sweden, Italy and Taiwan.

Finally, America let its industrial base wear down during most of the 1960s and all of the 1970s to the point where productivity not only stopped growing but actually fell, and where higher levels of production could be achieved only at higher costs.

The Joint Economic Committee warns that there is no quick way to solve the country's problems and that, indeed, any attempt to take shortcuts will only make matters worse.

What the committee recommends is putting monetary policy and the budget and tax policy on the path of slow, steady growth and leaving it there rather than changing direction with every new report on unemployment and prices.

The rate of growth of the money supply should be slowed down, but gradually. The budget should be balanced. Federal regulations should be trimmed to fit the problems more precisely, but not abandoned. Taxes should be cut enough to help consumers meet rising costs but not enough to touch off a spending spree. Business taxes should be cut to free up money to rebuild plants and buy more modern equipment, but not willy-nilly.

A recession, the committee says, may take some pressure off prices, but will not break inflation. Unemployment would have to remain at near-depression levels between now and 1985 to shave a mere 2 percent from an inflation rate now running at 18 percent a year.

Unless something is done in that time to make American industry more efficient, the inflation rate would start back up the

minute the demand for goods began to rise again.

The committee does not have all the answers. It says, for example, that business tax relief should be selective so that new capital would go to companies with the highest potential for increased efficiency.

Extra cash rolling into Detroit three years ago, for example, probably would have been spent producing double-decked land-cruisers, which is not what the country needs.

But the committee does not describe the mechanism that might be used for picking and choosing among companies. That is the part of the slow cure that government and business and labor should be searching for.

And that cannot happen as long as they keep fighting each other for control of the machinery, and keep trying to persuade Americans that they have some quick cure.●

NATIONAL SENIOR CENTER WEEK

HON. THOMAS B. EVANS, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. EVANS of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, this is an extremely important week in Delaware and across the Nation. This week we honor our Nation's senior centers. Centers across Delaware will be holding open houses and other appropriate events to share with the public the vital contributions these centers make to our State.

Senior centers offer a variety of worthwhile activities, vital services and enjoyable social contacts for senior citizens. Many enjoy the hobby and craft activities offered at the centers. Not only do these serve as interesting hobbies, but some senior center groups sell their products to the public and earn some extra money as well. Other activities of the centers include photography lessons, speakers, and trips to various attractions around their regions. All of these events provide a chance for senior citizens to enjoy an active and pleasant time with their peers.

The centers also provide low cost hot meals for senior citizens. Recent studies indicate that poor nutrition is a problem for a considerable number of our Nation's elderly. Spiraling inflation increases the portion of an older American's income which must be spent on heating and rent, thus cutting into their budgets for food. I believe this highlights the importance of the role the centers take in preparing nutritious meals for the elderly.

Mr. Speaker, this is indeed an important week in Delaware. It is a time when we can strengthen our ties with older members of our families, our neighborhoods and our communities. It is a time when we should remember the benefits of tapping the knowledge and experience older people have—a significant resource for Delaware, and the whole Nation. In short, this week we in Delaware will recognize that

senior centers are not just a good idea—they are a valuable way of life.●

**ALEXANDER
KARAGEORGEVITCH**

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, many Members may be interested to know that the Crown Prince of Yugoslavia, Alexander Karageorgevitch, is now a resident of the Chicago area where he is an executive with an international insurance brokerage firm.

The future of Yugoslavia, specifically the ability to keep free from the Soviet Union, will be a major diplomatic challenge in the years to come. Therefore, I wish to insert an article, by Mr. Karageorgevitch, which appeared in the Chicago Tribune May 12. He maintains an objective, nonpartisan view of developments in Yugoslavia, and I believe that his comments, following the death of President Tito, are certainly worth pondering:

YUGOSLAVIAN PRINCE SUGGESTS A MONARCHY
(By Alexander Karageorgevitch)

The death of a head of state always creates a perilous situation. In a communist country this is especially the case, since the process of succession in such a political system is always undefined and murky. Today, Yugoslavia finds itself at a crossroads and the route it takes is of far more than local significance.

Since President Tito's disappearance from the political scene unfortunately coincides with a clear manifestation of the Soviet Union's resolve to venture beyond the boundaries of its empire as defined at Yalta and Potsdam, the nature of the resolution of Yugoslavia's predicament is tremendously important both for continued peace in Europe and for the relationship, already strained, between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Tito long survived successfully in the middle of the East-West seesaw, promising to the East his faith in Marxist-Leninist principles, to the West his independence from the Soviet bloc, and to the developing world his belief in nonalignment.

Much of the success of his regime's foreign policy came from the great powers' willingness to leave some issues undefined in their complex postwar relationship and from the fact that, although a lesser figure in the political vortex of World War II and its immediate aftermath, he outlived all the primary statesmen of that period.

While his East-West balancing act and his antics in the forum of the Third World nations kept him, until recently, in the globe's news-media limelight, his internal political and economic policies left much to be desired. In the long run, Yugoslavia's economic deterioration may yet remain the most damaging part of his legacy.

Whatever posterity may say about the Titoist period of Yugoslavia's history, from 1945 to 1980, this era is now ended, and the choices that the Yugoslav peoples—six republics and two autonomous regions—make at this point will determine the country's destiny for decades.

It is thus of paramount importance that

these choices reflect the free will of the people untainted by the "unanimity" of an election controlled by a single party.

Politically and economically, Yugoslavia's gradual evolution toward a broad-based and democratic form of government is probably the most natural course for the country's development. Such an evolution clearly requires the concord of all the Yugoslav peoples, since this is definitely in the best interest of all the numerous nationalities or regions.

It also calls for mature understanding on the part of those now in power that Yugoslavia's political future requires far wider participation than has been available through the League of Communists' control over all aspects of the nation's political, economic, social, and cultural life.

This broadening of participation in decision-making should not exclude the constructive thinking of any sphere of the political spectrum. It is equally important that during this transitional process the country as a whole remain free of any external meddling whatever in its own affairs. Finally, for Yugoslavia, which has existed as a multinational entity only since the end of World War I, the democratic system of government alone may not provide a sufficiently strong bond of unity, and this is where the unifying role of a constitutional monarchy may prove to be a fundamental political benefit for all the Yugoslav people.

From the time that my great grandfather, Peter I, who was King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes from 1903 to 1921, translated John Stuart Mill's essay "On Liberty" into Serbo-Croatian, until the present, my dynasty's respect for the parliamentary system of government and its effort for the maintenance of the country's unity and concord have been proved time and again, even amid the harshest political ordeals.

My grandfather, Alexander I—he was King of Yugoslavia from 1921 to 1934—gave his life (he was assassinated in Marseilles) in the service of the unity of Yugoslavia.

My father, Peter II, who was King of Yugoslavia from 1934 to 1945 (and who died in 1970 in Denver, Colo.) was determined that Yugoslavia should again be a parliamentary democracy. His inability to continue in that direction was more the fault of the great powers' arrangements than of any lack of personal will or initiative.

Both now and in the future, I will be equally ready to accept the free will of the Yugoslav peoples concerning both the destiny of the country and the role of the Karageorgevitch dynasty in it. Even if that decision eventually does not favor a return to constitutional monarchy, I am certain that I and my descendants will continue to play an active and constructive role in the political and public life of the country whose history has so reflected the selfless state-building efforts of my family.●

THE ADMINISTRATION'S DOUBLETALK ON DEFENSE SPENDING

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, in May 1977, the Carter administration formally recognized that the magnitude of the Soviet threat could not be met within the scope of the 5-year defense program it had submitted to the Congress only 4 months earlier. Speaking

in concert with our NATO allies, the administration agreed that it would seek to mitigate the yawning chasm between Soviet and American military power by increasing defense expenditure by 3 percent per year. No rigorous defense of this level of investment was offered, between either a higher or lower figure, but the Congress was assured that a suitable growth in critical defense programs could be purchased within the 3-percent growth target that would have a meaningful impact on the U.S. defense capability.

The first budget the administration submitted to the Congress that had a major reshaping reflecting the 3-percent growth commitment was the fiscal year 1980 budget. Many congressional observers, including myself, were surprised when the fiscal year 1980 budget met the real growth target only in budget outlays, the amount reflecting Government defense disbursements during the fiscal year. Since such disbursements reflect prior years expenditure commitments, this statistic was not a particularly encouraging sign that the administration would follow up on its rhetoric with genuine defense programs.

During the formulation process for the fiscal year 1981 budget, two important events took place which have had a major impact on the development of the budget. The first is that the administration's real growth objectives could only be met if its inflation estimate was in accordance with experience. We now know that inflation was very seriously—some would argue, deliberately—underestimated in the budget process. As a result, actual fiscal year 1980 real growth has fallen far short of original expectations. It should be noted that the growth in oil prices was also unanticipated, further depressing the real growth in defense expenditures. The emergence of high double-digit inflation levels and growing fuel costs sharply curtailed any real growth in the fiscal year 1980 budget.

These effects on the fiscal year 1980 budget were recognized by the Congress, and in particular, by the Senate. Several Senators indicated that they would find it difficult to support the ratification of the SALT II Treaty unless the administration significantly revised upward, its 5-year defense program expenditure targets. For months, the administration persisted in its belief that the defense program expressed in the 5-year defense plan submitted with the fiscal year 1980 budget was adequate. The Congress persisted as well. When it became clear that the administration could not possibly succeed in SALT II ratification in the Senate without strengthening the U.S. defense posture, it reluctantly. In December 1979, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown presented the major details of the proposed fiscal year 1981 budget which would provide for 5.6 percent real growth in obligatory authority—budget authority—

and in excess of a 3-percent growth in outlays. In contrast to its presentation of the fiscal year 1980 budget, it argued for the superiority of obligatory authority over outlays as a measure of the administration's determination to improve the U.S. defense posture.

There remain the difficult problem of dealing with the ravages of inflation and higher fuel prices in the budget already in the process of execution, the fiscal year 1980 defense program. In its presentation of the fiscal year 1981 budget to the Congress, the administration stated that it would send up a supplemental budget request of \$3.2 billion to meet the unanticipated fuel costs for fiscal year 1980, and eventually would submit a supplemental appropriation request for \$4.5 billion for fiscal year 1981 to meet higher-than-budgeted fuel costs.

To finance the fiscal year 1980 supplemental budget request required a difficult choice. Either new funds would have to be raised, or the growth of selected nondefense programs would have to be curtailed if a balanced Federal budget were to be attained.

As we have seen too often in the past 3 years, when faced with a difficult and fundamental policy choice, the administration adopts a posture of rhetorical bravado in support of its defense growth objective, while seeking to undermine the same policy "under the table." Nowhere has this duplicitous policy been better illustrated than it has in the budget debate which took place in the House of Representatives last week.

The administration reneged on its commitment to fully fund the entire fiscal year 1980 fuel cost increase in its submission of the fiscal year 1980 supplemental. Instead, it proposed cutting nearly \$1 billion in defense programs to facilitate the financing of the fuel price increase. Indeed, in a memorandum unearthed by the press, fiscal year 1980 programs were specifically reduced so that the administration could support its rhetorical posture of achieving real growth in its fiscal year 1981 budget submission. This bit of duplicity was made necessary because the administration had also proposed an amendment to its fiscal year 1981 budget submission that would cut back defense programs still being considered by the Congress to finance the unbudgeted fuel price increases for the forthcoming fiscal year.

The coup de grace of this sordid episode occurred in the administration's behind-the-scenes effort on the fiscal year 1981 budget resolution. A substitute budget resolution proposed by Representatives GRAMM and HOLT would have restored to the fiscal year 1981 budget, full funding for the programs—including actual fuel costs—the administration said it supported

when it submitted its fiscal year 1981 budget. Not only did the administration oppose the Gramm-Holt substitute, but in a letter to the Speaker of the House, it supported a substitute offered by Representative OBEY which would have cut defense expenditure \$4 billion below the sum the President had recommended.

This is a shameful behavior from a President who said he would "never lie." By adopting a rhetorical posture of supporting an increase in defense expenditure for public consumption on the one hand, while seeking to reduce defense expenditure below the level the administration is supporting in public may be of some assistance in winning the vote of those uninformed about the details of the defense budget, but America's adversaries will not be confused.

The administration's behavior speaks much more loudly than its words. Failure to support the initiation of defense programs which will redress the growing military imbalance between the United States and the Soviet Union, reveals an unwillingness of the American leadership to face squarely the gravity of the international situation. Continuation of such a situation could embolden the Soviet leadership to the point where Afghanistan will be but a prelude to an increasingly violent series of confrontations with the Soviet Union that can only lead to war. The administration's de facto program of disarmament by stealth is the most dangerous form of brinkmanship for it invites our adversaries to miscalculate the nature of the resolve of the American people to support a defense posture that will assure a military potential to sustain our vital interests.

The administration emphasizes its contempt for public attitudes as well. It is clear from every scrap of evidence available that Americans have become concerned about our defense posture, and expect their elected representatives to respond to that concern. The administration recognizes the public's concern as evidenced by its rhetoric, but is so dominated by advisers with an antidefense disposition that it cannot formulate and execute a policy consistent with its rhetoric. It is my hope that our decaying defense posture can be reversed before we reach the abyss. ●

**MAYORAL PROCLAMATION—
PAUL HALL BOYS CLUB
AWARDS DAY**

HON. BENNETT M. STEWART

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, recently, Hon. Jane M. Byrne, mayor of

the city of Chicago, issued a proclamation that May 10, 1980, be proclaimed Paul Hall Boys Club Awards Day.

Sixteen years ago a young man of 14 years of age on the South Side of Chicago, part of which is in the district which I represent, appeared before the Chicago Housing Authority to request baseball equipment for the team he was organizing. That young man was Paul Hall, who is now 30 years of age. After many tribulations, he has put together an organization of more than 650 youth who spend their leisure hours in an afterschool remedial reading or math program, rehearsals of their award winning marching Warriors Drum and Bugle Corps, playing ball or praying in the chapel of the building he was finally able to secure. Mr. Hall is by day a social worker, but his evenings and weekends, and some of his personal salary, are devoted to these youngsters who would otherwise be in the streets, engaged in unproductive activities.

I had the honor of accompanying the Warriors Drum and Bugle Corps to Washington, D.C., where they marched in the National Council of Jaycees Independence Day Parade of 1977 and later that same day presented a short concert on the steps of the U.S. Capitol. I was so impressed with Paul Hall's dedication and the response of the youth to that dedication that in 1978 I worked with him to get support from Federal and private sources.

Mr. Speaker, I feel Mr. Hall's service to the community has been meritorious, and I would like to insert at this point in the RECORD Mayor Byrne's proclamation:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the annual awards banquet of the Paul Hall Boys Club will be held in the ballroom of the Conrad Hilton Hotel on May 10; and

Whereas, this event will mark the twentieth anniversary of the awards banquet, at which the Boys Club awards of the Alberta Hall Humanitarian and Memorial awards are given in recognition of outstanding achievement; and

Whereas, recipients of honors for 1980 will be Walter Payton and Vince Evans of the Chicago Bears, Barbara Proctor, advertising executive, Max Robinson, newscaster, Judge Russell DeBow and Ernest Lee, president of the Sunbeam Corporation: Now, therefore,

I, Jane M. Byrne, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby proclaim May 10, 1980, to be Paul Hall Boys Club Awards Day in Chicago and urge all citizens to take cognizance of the special events arranged for this time.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1980.

JANE M. BYRNE,
Mayor. ●

REOPENING THE DEBATE ON REVITALIZING OUR INNER CITIES

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, on May 1, I introduced the Urban Jobs and Enterprise Zone Act, a bill to greenline our inner cities by providing major tax incentives for individuals and small businesses. At the time I called on my colleagues to reopen the debate on revitalizing the inner cities.

In an editorial in yesterday's Washington Post, William Raspberry gave strong support to this new approach. "What America needs," he said, "are more people gainfully employed, more people producing goods and services." What America's inner-city poor need is economic growth—both in the Nation as a whole and in their own communities.

I would be the first to admit that there are no simple solutions to urban decay. What I've tried to do, though, is reopen the debate by introducing a totally new concept—the jobs and enterprise zone. Within these zones Congress would provide major tax incentives for individuals and small businesses. In essence, the bill would greenline the inner city.

As William Raspberry points out, this idea has been discussed in England during the last couple of years. Dr. Stuart Butler, an English expert now working at the Heritage Foundation, has been especially important in bringing this concept to the attention of Americans. He was of great help to me when I was thinking through my own enterprise zone bill. The Urban Jobs and Enterprise Zone Act itself, however, differs from the British proposals because it is tailored to conditions in the United States. It does not, for instance, undertake major regulatory reforms, as this is largely the prerogative of State and local governments. Instead, the bill provides significant tax incentives, and leaves changes in, say, rent control or zoning to the local governments. Indeed, I believe one of the bill's virtues is that it leaves considerable scope for local government—and community—initiative. Jobs and enterprise zones can, and should, be part of a Federal-State-local partnership.

I commend William Raspberry's article to the attention of all my colleagues, and urge you to join me in this new debate about how we can revitalize our inner cities.

The article follows:

URBAN ENTERPRISE

If you believe, with the Carter administration, that inflation can be cured by creating a recession that curtails production and throws people out of work, what follows won't make much sense to you:

But if you believe that what America needs is more people gainfully employed,

more people producing goods and services, then you might be interested in the Urban Jobs and Enterprise Zone Act introduced (May 1) by Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.).

"Enterprise zones" are not Kemp's brainchild. Rather, the idea comes from two Englishmen: Prof. Peter Hall and Chancellor of the Exchequer Geoffrey Howe.

But as Arthur Laffer (he of the "Laffer Curve") might tell you, Kemp isn't averse to borrowing a good idea.

The point of the present idea is to halt the spread of urban decay by turning the most depressed areas of the cities into "enterprise zones"—economic free-fire areas—in which nearly all zoning and other governmental controls would be abolished. Property and business taxes would be substantially abated.

The changes would make the blighted areas attractive to businesses and that, in turn, would foster an economic reversal, making the areas viable once again.

New businesses (mostly small and marginal) would take root, and unemployment would go down—and in precisely the areas most in need of it.

Stuart Butler, a Britisher now a permanent resident here, has written about the British version of enterprise zones in the winter issue of the Lincoln Review.

He begins by recalling the reasons for urban decline: the shift from heavy city-based industries to high-technology factories in the suburbs and the improved transportation and communications systems that make suburban locations more attractive.

One result: "In the South Bronx, for example, 66 percent of the inhabitants were black or Hispanic by 1970, and 40 percent were below 18. One-third of the population is now dependent on welfare, and although the South Bronx has lost 20 percent of its residents, it has lost fewer than 3 percent of its welfare cases."

The effect on the city's overall tax base is, of course, devastating.

Converting the South Bronx of America into enterprise zones would make them attractive to small entrepreneurs, whom Butler describes as "a different breed" from executives of major corporations. "They are generally people with a saleable skill or idea but little capital, who are quite willing to devote long hours in poor working conditions to build up their businesses."

And the good effects spread. "The man with the skill utilizes the labor of his family or neighbors to establish and conduct his enterprise. Normally, these people will have very little knowledge of business skills when they begin, and mistakes are made. But the whole process serves as an apprenticeship; and as the business grows, it draws in more and more local help. These employees may commence with low-paid, unskilled work, but they can acquire skills and responsibilities as the company develops."

So why haven't small businesses already moved into New York's South Bronx or Washington's Anacostia or the blighted areas of other cities?

The reasons, says Butler, are those repeatedly cited by businessmen: regulation, inflation, taxes and government paper work.

The enterprise zone concept would eliminate most of these inhibitors. Zoning laws, beyond the most elemental safety and pollution requirements, would be suspended, as would the regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, rent controls, most business and property taxes, minimum wage standards and other "obstacles to the operation of market forces." (The Kemp bill would leave the minimum-

wage laws unchanged but reduce the employers' Social Security liability.)

Because the special concessions would be abandoned after businesses reached a certain level of turnover and profitability, there would be small chance that already established businesses would relocate to the enterprise zones. Most of the businesses attracted by the legislation would be new businesses, backers of the idea predict.

For the idea to work, it would, of course, be necessary for local jurisdictions to take the appropriate measures, including the designation of the enterprise zones.

Butler calls the concept "a bold departure from the traditional and unsuccessful 'solutions' normally offered to inner-city problems."

"Unlike most of these," he says, "it would not set up a new welfare and urban planning bureaucracy, and it would not be the beginning of yet another ever-expanding flow of federal dollars. Instead, it would allow the innovative genius of the small entrepreneur to be turned to the issue, resulting in private money being risked and real, productive jobs being created."

"It would provide a genuine opportunity for inner-city minorities and other residents to turn the central metropolitan areas once more into growth centers of the economy."

It certainly seems a more positive cure than a deliberately generated recession. ●

CONGRESSMAN STUDDS' FINANCIAL STATEMENT

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD a copy of my 1979 financial statement:

CONGRESSMAN GERRY E. STUDDS' 1979 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

PART I—INCOME 1979 (SUMMARY)

Salary	\$58,027.02
Dividends—See part II for detailed explanation	1,135.66
Interest—See part III for detailed explanation	672.44
Total income	59,835.12

PART II—DIVIDEND INCOME 1979

Number of shares and security:	
40 Burlington Industries	\$56.00
174 Exxon	676.00
80 Gulf Oil	120.00
67 W. R. Grace	131.66
100 Middle South Utilities	152.00
Total	1,135.66

PART III—INTEREST INCOME 1979

Bonds and security:	
\$3,100 Low's Theater 6% debenture	\$213.13
\$1,666 U.S. Treasury 7%, Feb. 15, 2007	127.09
\$3,333 U.S. Treasury 8%, May 15, 1988	275.00
Savings:	
First National Bank of Cape Cod	17.96
Cape Cod Five Cents Savings Bank	6.63
First National Bank of Boston	32.63
Total	672.44

PART IV—ASSETS

1. Beatrice Studts irrevocable trust: My brother, Colin A. Studts, my sister, Mrs. Howard Babcock, and I have placed the following securities—owned jointly by the three of us—in an irrevocable trust for our mother, Beatrice Studts, with my brother

as trustee. All income from these securities goes to our mother for as long as she shall live. My brother, my sister, and I each own one-third of the securities—and they will revert to us upon the dissolution of the trust at our mother's death. The following represents my one-third interest in the trust.

COLIN A. STUDDS III, TRUSTEE, BEATRICE STUDDS
IRREVOCABLE TRUST, UNDER AGREEMENT DATED AUGUST
1, 1973

	Market value as of May 5, 1980
Number of shares and security:	
3,333 U.S. Treasury 8% note, due Aug. 15, 2000...	\$2,800
(\$2,666 Seaboard World Airlines cvt 5's due Apr. 1, 1986, sold Feb. 13, 1980)	1,985
Common stocks:	
67 West Point Pepperell	2,132
92 Liggett & Myers	4,784
33 Xerox	1,767
100 Square D	2,000
60 Gulf Oil	2,340
67 W. R. Grace	2,333
100 Middle South Utilities	1,300
50 Du Pont	1,850
33 General Motors	1,433
33 IBM	1,833
50 International Paper	1,650
80 RCA	1,760
100 Washington Energy	1,550
(33 West Point Pepperell sold Nov. 9, 1979)	978
(67 Chessie System sold Oct. 26, 1979)	1,654
(30 Freeport Minerals sold Nov. 9, 1979)	1,088
(60 Freeport Minerals sold Jan. 7, 1980)	3,614
(33 Square D sold Oct. 26, 1979)	726
(20 Gulf Oil sold Nov. 9, 1979)	644

2. I own the following:

	Market value as of May 5, 1980
Number of shares and security:	
Bonds:	
\$3,100 Loew's Theater 6% debenture	\$2,108
\$1,666 U.S. Treasury 7%, Feb. 15, 2007	1,300
\$3,333 U.S. Treasury 8%, May 15, 1988	3,000
Common stocks:	
40 Burlington Industries	680
174 Exxon	10,746
Our family home in Cohasset, Mass., with an estimated market value of approximately \$100,000, is owned jointly by my brother, my sister, and me. My interest in the house, therefore, is roughly	33,333
Savings accounts:	
(a) NOW account, First National Bank of Cape Cod	c. 350
(b) Savings account, Cape Cod Five Cents Savings Bank	c. 125
(c) NOW account, First National Bank of Boston	c. 100
One-bedroom cooperative apartment, Washington, D.C., estimated market value	100,000
Two-room condominium apartment, Provincetown, Mass., estimated market value	72,000
1975 Chrysler Newport Sedan	
1974 Saab	

PART V—LIABILITIES 1979

1. Mortgage, one bedroom cooperative apartment, Wash., D.C., approximately	\$18,900
2. Secured loan, Rockland Trust Co., Rockland, Mass., approximately	49,300
3. Mortgage, condominium apartment, Provincetown, Mass., Cape Cod Five Cents Savings Bank, approximately	47,300
4. Home Improvement Loan, Calritz Co., Wash., D.C., approximately	2,300
5. Loan—Sergeant-at-Arms Bank, House of Representa- tives, approximately	900

PART VI—1979 TAXES PAID

1. Federal income tax	\$12,645.54
2. Massachusetts income tax	2,641.72
3. Local property taxes	2,130.08
4. Automobile excise taxes	36.30
Total taxes	17,453.64

A BILL TO ENCOURAGE SMALL
BUSINESS CAPITAL FORMA-
TION: USED MACHINERY IN-
VESTMENT CREDIT ADJUST-
MENT ACT

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, this is an update of the status of H.R. 6171, the Used Machinery Investment Credit Adjustment Act of 1979. This bill would raise the amount of used equipment eligible for the investment tax credit from the present \$100,000 to \$200,000. S. 2152 is the companion bill introduced by Senator GAYLORD NELSON, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business and senior member of the Finance Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SUPPORT FOR
MODIFICATION OF THE INVESTMENT TAX
CREDIT LIMIT ON USED EQUIPMENT

Reform of the current limit on the amount of used equipment eligible for the investment tax credit has gained broad-based support from the Congress and the business community. The following business groups are on record for such reform: National Small Business Association, Machinery Dealers National Association, National Tooling & Machining Association, Small Business Legislative Council, National Federation of Independent Business, and the American Bus Association.

H.R. 6171 is a very cost effective bill and thus, has gained much support in Congress. Currently there are 45 cosponsors. (See below for list of cosponsors.) The Congressional Research Service has indicated that the revenue loss for this proposal would be approximately \$100 million in 1980. If the loss is expected to grow at a nominal rate of 10 percent per annum, the revenue loss over a 5-year period would be:

Year and revenue loss in millions of dollars: 1980, 100; 1981, 110; 1982, 121; 1983, 133; and 1984, 146.

BACKGROUND

Internal cash generation is critical to the success of any small enterprise. Small businesses tend to have a high ratio of debt/equity and are dependent to a great degree on bank financing. They also require more frequent refinancing than larger firms. Capital formation can be accomplished in two ways: through depreciation reform and modification of the investment tax credit.

First, with respect to depreciation reform for capital intensive small businesses, I introduced H.R. 6617, the Small Business Capital Incentive Act of 1980. Buildings and structural components would be depreciated under this bill in 15 years, subject to a \$3 million per year limit. Section 38 property—generally vehicles and equipment—would be depreciated in 4 years

subject to a \$1 million per year limit. H.R. 6617 currently has 45 cosponsors.

The second way to facilitate capital formation is to revise the investment tax credit. The investment tax credit offers capital intensive small firms an important benefit in that it immediately helps cash flow. It is direct, simple and provides more cash flow than do present methods of accelerated depreciation. The credit could be modified to help small business by making it refundable up to a dollar amount and by raising the amount of used machinery eligible for the investment tax credit.

Small capital intensive firms utilize the investment tax credit when they expand productive capacity. However, small businesses generally rely on used machinery. These firms often cannot economically justify the large investment required to purchase new machinery.

In addition, when a small business person needs to increase productive capacity immediately due to changed market conditions, he cannot wait out delivery schedules which can be as long as 2 years for new machinery.

On the other hand, a large business can afford to hire capital acquisition specialists to time their purchases to meet changing market needs. Small firms in most cases do not require up-to-date, high-output equipment if the firm serves a small highly profitable market segment. This profitable market niche may require a unique low-volume product, as opposed to a low margin, high volume product.

Thus, a small concern using older equipment can successfully compete with a larger company which is using new machinery. Once established in a small but growing market, the small competitor may eventually trade up to newer machinery and can expand into the low margin, high volume market. Thus, investment in used machinery contributes to productivity, competition, and overall growth of the economy.¹

Many studies have shown the important contribution small businesses make to the overall growth in the economy. Proportionately, they create more jobs, are more productive, and more innovative than their larger counterparts.² For many of these small, capital intensive firms, used machinery is a way of life, yet present tax law discriminates between used and

¹The Association of Independent Corrugator Converters (makers of heavy paper containers) recently polled their members as to the extent of used equipment purchases between 1977 and 1979. Of those firms purchasing less than \$200,000 of equipment a year, more than 60 percent (average yearly percentage for the three year period) of their purchases were used equipment. In contrast, of those firms with equipment purchases of more than \$1 million, less than 35 percent (average percentage) of their purchases were used machinery.

²See hearings before the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Consumers and Employment and Senate Select Committee on Small Business, *Small Business and Innovation*, August 9-10, 1978. Also see David Birch, *The Job Generation Process*. MIT Program on Neighborhood Regional Change, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1979.

new machinery. Although there is no limit on the amount of new machinery which qualifies for the investment tax credit, used machinery investment can only qualify up to \$100,000.

For example, if a company purchases a used machine for \$150,000, one-third of the purchase does not qualify for the investment tax credit. In contrast, if the company bought new machinery for the same price, it could claim an investment tax credit based on the full purchase price. Inflation has made this limit unrealistic.

Since 1975, the last time this limit was raised, the relative cost of a typical used machine has increased by over 50 percent. In addition, the actual cost of machinery in general has escalated dramatically over the past 10 years. The cost of starting a small, capital intensive company such as a 10-man tool and die shop, has become prohibitive. A survey of machinery dealers throughout the country indicates that it would cost between \$350,000 to \$450,000 to open a 10-man machine shop which would generate in the neighborhood of \$1 million in sales. If new machinery were used, the investment would be in the neighborhood of \$600,000 to \$1 million.

For these important and compelling reasons, I urge my colleagues to support legislation to raise the amount of used equipment on which the investment tax credit can be taken, from the present \$100,000 to \$200,000. This modest proposal is the first step in assuring that small capital intensive companies receive adequate incentive for investment. The net result will be a stronger, more productive small business sector and a healthy national economy.

The bill as introduced follows:

H.R. 6171

A bill to encourage small business capital formation by amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase to \$200,000 the cost of used property which is eligible for the investment tax credit.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. Title.

That this Act may be cited as the "Used Machinery Investment Credit Adjustment Act of 1979".

SEC. 2. AMOUNT OF USED PROPERTY ELIGIBLE FOR INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT INCREASED TO \$200,000.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (2) of section 48(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to dollar limitation on used section 38 property) is amended by striking out "\$100,000" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "\$200,000."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subparagraph (B) of section 48(c)(2) of such Code (relating to application of dollar limitation to married individuals) is amended by striking out "\$50,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$100,000."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1979.

Cosponsors to date: H.R. 6171.

Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. MOTT, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MATHIS, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. STANTON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. PEPPER.

Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. MINETA, Mr. FISH, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. LEACH, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. LUKEN, Mr. DAVIS of Michigan.

Mr. ROE, Mr. CARTER, Mr. HEFTTEL, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. BALDUS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. NEAL, Mr. STEED, Mr. LEE, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. MADIGAN.

Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. GRAY, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR., Mr. EVANS of Georgia, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. DAVIS of South Carolina, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. HOWARD.●

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE CENTRAL PARENTS COUNCIL

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, This Thursday and Friday in my home city of Newark the Central Parents Council for title I of education funds will hold its 12th annual citywide conference.

In the 15 years since the title I program has been in existence, the Newark Central Parents Council has played an integral part in helping the program to effectively meet the educational needs of disadvantaged children. The council has worked tirelessly to promote better educational methods and improve individual student achievement.

Mr. Speaker, this year's conference theme salutes the "Year of the Family," and more than 3,000 persons are expected to attend the many workshops and lectures designed and conducted by educators and parents from Newark and around the country.

The chairperson of the Central Parents Council and the woman who is largely responsible for its success is Elayne D. Brodie. She has played an indispensable role in putting together this conference.

Those who will participate in the program also include Dr. Fred Burke, commissioner of education for the State of New Jersey; Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark, Mayor Thomas Cooke of East Orange; Joseph Moore, director of title I for the State of New Jersey; Mr. Jim Shelton, parent coordinator for the State of New Jersey; Dr. Nolan Estes, professor of education at the University of Texas who helped to write the original title I legislation; members of the Newark Board of Education; members of the

Newark Municipal Council; Dr. Richard L. Fairly, Director of Compensatory Education for the U.S. Government; Dr. Thomas K. Minter, Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education in the U.S. Government; Mrs. Irene Smith, president of the New Jersey NAACP; Mrs. Hanna Ferguson, parent coordinator for title I in St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.; Mr. Lawrence Benjamin, director of title I Federal programs in St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.; Dr. Arthur E. Thomas, vice president for academic affairs at Central State University in Ohio; Ms. Larrie Stalks, Essex County registrar; Rev. J. C. Crawford and Rev. Ben Johnson; Carl Sharif, president of the Newark Board of Education; and Alonzo Kittrels, superintendent of the Newark School District.

Mr. Speaker, I will be pleased and honored to be the keynote speaker at this conference which includes so many qualified educators and involved public officials. I am looking forward to a very successful conference.●

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE REDONDO BEACH SALVATION ARMY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, in this, the centennial year in the United States for the Salvation Army, it is my great pleasure to join with South Bay citizens in honoring the Redondo Beach, Calif., Salvation Army headquarters for 56 years of outstanding service to the communities of Torrance, Hermosa Beach, Manhattan Beach, and Redondo Beach.

Salvation Army assistance in the South Bay actually extends to the early part of this century when it provided a tent camping program on the sand in Redondo Beach for mothers, young children, and youth. By 1924, the Salvation Army had moved into a building located on Pacific Avenue above the Redondo Pier.

Construction on the present Salvation Army facility was underway by 1925. In the years since, it has seen many users. During World War II, the buildings were converted by the U.S. Army into a barracks. In 1958, the units were remodeled into 21, 4-room apartments for a senior citizens' residence.

In 1973, the Salvation Army extended its service by participating in the Meals on Wheels program in the South Bay. I know the future holds still more avenues for this excellent, charitable organization to provide aid to beach city residents and that the Salvation Army will be there to comfort those who are in need.

Mr. Speaker, let us pause today to remember the years of humanitarian efforts by the Salvation Army. May it continue for another 100 years.●

COAL—BRIDGE TO THE FUTURE

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1980

● Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in capitals throughout the world, the results of a study conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, entitled "Coal—Bridge to the Future," were released.

This report concluded that coal can, and will, supply one-half to two-thirds of the world energy supply between now and the year 2000. Further, the study reports that the United States will play a crucial role, with this Nation's coal exports tripling over the next 20 years and payments for coal exports increasing twentyfold.

Mr. Speaker, as I have stated on many occasions in the past, coal can and will play a dominant role in our energy future, if we give it the chance. Yet, I regret to say that I am not as optimistic as the authors of the MIT study.

The coal industry still faces a regulatory maze which is hindering its growth and development. While nations such as Taiwan and Korea are projected to be major importers of coal, we in the United States are still baffled by the Government's insistence that coal be restrained from becoming a major source of energy.

The New York Times today addresses this issue in its lead editorial. I quote:

Coal has a dirty reputation . . . but it now seems clear that all of us had better take another look. Coal may be good for the world and especially good for America.

It is expected that in a matter of days, American consumers will begin to feel the pinch of rising gasoline prices. Prices increased by President Carter's 10-cent surcharge.

This surcharge is supposed to reduce the consumption of gasoline, but in

truth, it only proves to the American people that their Government is unwilling to deal with the energy crisis in a firm and decisive manner.

We in this body have an opportunity to show this Nation that we can move on an issue with resolve. Presently before the Energy and Power Subcommittee is H.R. 6930, the oil backout legislation, a measure that will reduce the use of oil and increase coal usage.

Nations throughout the world, scientists, engineers, and independent consultants have told us time and time again that coal holds the key to our energy future, but we have not listened.

How much more will the American people have to pay for gas? How many Americans will have to substitute heat for food this winter? How many miners will have to be put out of work before we act?

H.R. 6930 is not the complete answer to these questions, but it is a start. If we do not act now, we may never have a chance to break the oil cartel's grip on our economy, on our people, and on our freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to review the Times editorial and to give it some hard thought:

COAL AS KING; AMERICANS AS SAUDIS

Coal has a dirty reputation, and rightly so. Mining it kills thousands, scars landscapes and ruins waterways with acid drainage. Burning it pollutes the air, killing thousands more. No wonder that coal gave way to oil as the world's premier fuel—and no wonder that environmentalists have been wary of turning back to coal, no matter how plentiful. But now it seems clear that they, and all of us, had better take another look. Coal may be good for the world and especially good for America.

An internationally sponsored world Coal Study, issued yesterday after 18 months of work, offers a surprisingly upbeat prognosis for expanded coal use in the next two decades. The study contends that oil now costs so much that it is possible to spend heavily to clean up coal and still come out far ahead. And it predicts that coal can compete successfully against oil in export markets. The United States could become a "Saudi Arabia of coal exporters."

This is a rosy vision. But if it is even remotely accurate, the old image of coal is clearly wrong. Coal can fill the world's energy gap for at least two decades without threatening major environmental damage.

The central message of the report—compiled by Prof. Carroll Wilson of M.I.T. and

experts from 16 countries that produce and use most of the world's coal—is that coal use must be tripled, and steam coal exports increased at least tenfold, if the world is to solve its immediate energy problems. What are the alternatives? Conservation alone cannot contribute enough. Nuclear power is meeting increasing resistance. Solar and other renewable energy sources cannot be developed and widely marketed until about the year 2000. So in the meantime, most of the added energy needed for moderate economic growth must come from coal.

That can be accomplished, the report contends, without sacrificing health, safety and environmental protection. The reason: oil is now so expensive that it is economic to clean up coal. The cost of mining, transporting and burning coal in this country, even after applying the strictest environmental standards, is roughly \$60 a ton; the equivalent amount of crude oil would cost about \$165. That gives coal an enormous price advantage that could be used to meet even stricter environmental standards, if deemed necessary. And the price gap is getting bigger, not smaller.

Coal's greatest environmental threat is thought to be the "greenhouse effect"—the possibility that carbon dioxide produced by burning coal and other fossil fuels might cause catastrophic changes in global climates. On this danger, the Coal Study tempers. It notes, rightly, that there are many uncertainties as to whether such changes will occur; even if they do, coal may not make much difference. If the effects do prove serious, the report says, coal combustion can be cut back. That seems a reasonable approach—if the world is really prepared to take the necessary control steps at the time.

The export potential for coal is often overlooked, even by the American coal industry itself. The United States has by far the biggest export potential, followed by Australia and South Africa. By the year 2000, coal could become America's largest single source of foreign exchange—not to mention a benefit of incalculable value: greatly lessening United States dependence on imported oil.

The World Coal Study is more upbeat than many previous reports on the potential for coal. But its projections are not outlandish. The goals can be reached through a 5 percent annual growth in coal production, a level that has been met in recent years. The study calls for a prompt start on building the transportation and equipment needed for a large expansion in coal use. It also seeks Government action to speed licensing, stabilize environmental standards and encourage investment. What a small price to pay, in both industry and government, for shattering the oil cartel's domination of world energy.●