EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO L. H. FOUNTAIN

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 28, 1982

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, At the conclusion of this session of Congress, we have the sad task of saying farewell to one of our best friends and most respected colleagues, L. H. FOUNTAIN, the gentleman from Tarboro, N.C.

Since his election to the 83d Congress, L. H. FOUNTAIN has represented with great distinction and pride the people of the Second Congressional District of the Tar Heel State. L. H. is a proud native son of North Carolina having been born in the small village of Leggett. Before his election to Congress, he had a distinguished career in State government in North Carolina including a term in the State senate and a stint as the reading clerk of the senate during the years 1936 to 1941.

In the House, L. H. has served with unique distinction as a member of the Government Operations and House Foreign Affairs Committee. L. H., as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations and Human Resources, is clearly the resident expert in the House on the workings of the various branches of our intergovernmental system

In 1959, L. H. was the author of a landmark bill which established the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR). L. H. has served as a member of the ACIR since its inception. In addition, he is a member of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Federalism.

L. H. FOUNTAIN has been my friend throughout my 14 years in this House. We have worked together on several projects including helping my home city of New York during its troubled fiscal days in the late 1970's. I sought and benefited from his counsel and knowledge and hope that all is well for him in his return to private life. He will be sorely missed by the House, as he has been one of our most effective Members over the past three decades. While we lament over his decision to retire, we know his wife and family are probably very pleased and can take pride in all that L. H. FOUNTAIN did for the people of North Carolina and the Nation in his career.●

CONNECTICUT JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN COLLABORATION

HON. ANTHONY TOBY MOFFETT

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. MOFFETT. Mr. Speaker, at the forum on the effects of the New Federalism on the children of Connecticut, we heard from a distinguished advoate for children and their families. Mr. David Cunningham, executive director of the Connecticut Justice for Children Collaboration, offered cogent, thoughtful insights on the field of juvenile justice and the role of service providers in their communities. I commend the following statement to you all:

STATEMENT OF DAVID W. CUNNINGHAM

(The Collaboration is a statewide membership organization designed to service and support over 500 community-based children and youth serving agencies across Connecticut.)

I have been asked to address specifically the topic of Juvenile Justice; to do that is to point out that total federal allocation nationwide for Juvenile Justice services is only $70 million and for Connecticut is only $1.1 million. Over the past several years, one-half to two-thirds of that money in Connecticut has been directed towards community-based services for status offenders and has funded several model programs: the Emergency Shelter Services, Crisis Intervention Services, and Networkers for children's services on a regional basis. A very small amount of money, a dramatic payoff. Like the other services discussed this morning, they work.

Children and Youth Service Providers have labored hard and long over the past three years so that—

The law has been changed so that status offenders are no longer considered delinquent

Community services are assuming responsibility for servicing this population . . .

Detention is not being used . . . police, schools, courts, youth service bureaus, Department of Children and Youth Services are working together to better service this population, as well as the serious offender population

All of this is being done in a climate where three main criticisms are being leveled against the field. One that we cost too much; two, the services do not have an impact; and three, that they break apart families. In this climate each year, an attempt is made to sweep away the millions of dollars for children's programs including the $70 million for Juvenile Justice. The end result is this:

Professionals in the Juvenile Justice field and all children's service professionals, as the self-appointed dragon slayers of today's society's many woes, hold a firm conviction that the "human condition" must change, and that the cause is so great that they are willing to devote their lives to the purpose of helping others in need.

Today this group of people appear held back and constrained. There are economic and political restrictions that prevent them from doing the job they want to do. The profession lacks prestige; some argue that it is unnecessary. The work load is most often enormous, intrusive, and all consuming. They suffer from a lack of high quality training, and indeed feel poorly equipped to slay the dragon. To further compound their discomfort, human service professionals are being called upon to articulate policy to legislators, bureaucrats and citizens before they are clear what that policy is. It is indeed a frightening and discouraging time. It is difficult to be an exciting, vibrant, reforming group of people; they are, however, determined in every positive sense of the word entrenched.

Drug abuse, juvenile crime, suicide, unemployment are all crises faced in our society today which seem imponderable. Solving these problems is to date a matter of hope. Despite millions of dollars and man hours invested, there is no community in this nation which can claim that its children are not being abused, its teenagers are not running away, its babies are not being born to adolescent mothers. One concern rises above the others and that is the children are out of control. That is declared by parents, politicians, professionals, and children themselves. What appears to be true is that people, our society as a whole, feel out of control of their children. In sharing the responsibility of resolving these problems, there is little sense of commitment or integrity. We speak of sharing responsibility as if it were a choice. It is not a choice. Everyone is responsible. The interrelatedness is clear—The child who commits a crime is in fact part of a family of which a child commits a crime; and part of a community of which a family of which a child commits a crime; and part of a state of which a community of which a family of which a child commits a crime; and part of a nation of which a state of which a community of which a family of which a child commits a crime. At the same time a nation at war is certainly a state of war is community at war is a family at war. It is all interrelated. And yet, historically when the child has been out of control of his or her parents, the community service system was called in to fill that role. When the community could not control the child, the state system clearly set controls through the use of courts, detention and commitment processes. Indeed at either community or state level temporary controls could be placed on the child. It was demonstrated time and again, however, that when those controls were terminated the child either returned to out-of-control behavior and became involved in more serious behavior or made it on his or her own, separate from family.

It could not be demonstrated that a significant change had been made in the way that the child's family was able to support him or her. Temporary improvements in the child's condition were sometime evident, thus service providers have been reinforced and have felt basically as if they were on

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

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the right track. However, the results have been temporary, questionable, and costly and often separated the child from the family hence the criticisms we cost too much, we don't have an impact and we break apart families.

Therefore, the Juvenile Justice field in particular, and the children's service field in total is being called upon to change. Most certainly, we are still being asked to control the child. We have learned that to control a child means that the family must be involved in the nurturing, respecting, and supporting the child. We have also learned that when families are under stress they cope through mechanisms which surprise us. When there is a little stress a family will cope by holding family meetings, placing new rules, and getting outside counseling, etc. When the family is under a lot of stress in order to cope members of the family will do such outrageous things as abusing their children, running away from home, etc. We have come to realize that these are all attempts, no matter how outrageous, to help the family survive. It is clearly because the children are the most courageous, the least inhibited, and consider themselves to be absolutely dependent upon their families for survival that they often serve as the messengers of this problem.

It is the children to whom we turn our attention and it is the children to whom we have delivered the antidote. However, just like the child has difficulty being healthier than the family, and the family has responsibility for nurturing its children, and the community service system has a responsibility to nurture its families. In order to believe that these problems can be solved, this nation must pull together and support the community services which are supporting these families. Trying is not doing, Hoping is not doing, Doing is doing. Community services are doing what is needed, and must be supported.

In order to meet the challenge, community services are changing. We are working with families as whole units, supporting the natural functions of families. We have learned that families must have certain structure and certain functions in order to be healthy, and we are willing to apply that technology to our own field, though we are often unsupported for doing it.

We have learned to be more cost-effective. We are training ourselves as managers, we are in fact moving into the field of retrenchment planning and teaching ourselves how to cut budgets effectively.

We are committing ourselves to a continuum of care and embracing residential programs and preventive services both as essential components of a service delivery system working together to make sure that children don't fall through the cracks.

We are strengthening our relationship with the community at large working more closely with business to identify common concerns. Also knowing that if we want to ask businesses for contributions to our organizations (which is not new for us, we have been doing that for many years) that we must be as concerned as they are about where their money comes from and we must respect the profit motive. A business which does not have a profit cannot give that profit to private, non-profit agencies.

We are working more closely with legislators. This year, for the first time in Connecticut, we will be offering training to all legislative candidates in order to provide them with information before they actually hold office to both enhance their campaign and to enhance their hopeful tenure as legislators. We are also willing to look at revenue sources with legislators. Historically, we have been willing to negotiate appropriations and have not paid much attention to finance and revenue committees. Our dialogue with them is increasing and we are willing to contribute ideas as to where the money should come from that should pay for these needed services.

We have made a decision not to compete for funds. Through the Committee on Public Expenditures for Connecticut's Children, a broad range of children's services have come together and said that one children service is not more important than the other. They will not go to the legislature in a competitive position, rather they will commit themselves to a continuum of care.

All the presentations made today will point out the many crises these families can face. The Juvenile Justice field is just one field addressing these family needs but just like the child who needs support and nurturance from the family and the family which needs support and nurturance from the community, the community service system needs support and nurturance from this nation.

We are not the enemy, we are the messengers, and for that we often get punished. If we accept that we are community leaders and toward the cause of improving community supports for families to nurture their children, we are willing to be the front runners. We can deliver; we will make it work; we will need your support.

I would like to close with a poem written anonymously for the women's movement which I think is certainly relevant to the children's movement as well:

I swear it
I swear it on my common woman's head
I am common as a common loaf of bread
And will rise.

Thank you.●

PROGRESS MADE IN DEVELOPING SAFER PESTICIDES

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, during this session the Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee, which I chair, has spent considerable time and effort in oversight and legislative activities involving pesticide regulation. During 5 days of oversight hearings and innumerable meetings and negotiating sessions involving legislative proposals, questions concerning the impact of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act on pesticide industry innovation repeatedly arose. Industry representatives voiced concern that the regulatory system and public disclosure requirements in the FIFRA statute might be discouraging long-term private sector commitment to pesticide research and development activity.

In developing legislation, passed by the House on August 11 of this year, amending the FIFRA, an effort was made to resolve many of the regulatory and administrative problems which industry was able to document during the course of the subcommittee's deliberations. While no party to the protracted process of negotiation is completely satisfied with the end result, I am convinced that real progress was made toward a balanced yet accountable regulatory system.

I am pleased to note several recent articles and announcements regarding the discovery of new, safer pesticides. These products are the first commercial results of research programs begun several years ago by leading private sector firms. Many scientists have suggested that even better, more effective compounds are on the horizon, products which will help farmers in their perennial battle with bugs, weeds, and plant diseases. The distinguishing feature of most new pesticide products is their biological selectivity. At far lower rates of application, most new pesticides are more efficacious and less hazardous to the environment. This is good news for everyone.

As the Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee continues its oversight activities, in the next Congress, close attention will be directed to the impact of the EPA's pesticide regulatory program on the commercialization of new, scientifically advanced pesticides and control technologies. Right now, it looks like the innovative process is basically healthy and perhaps ready to enter a phase of even more significant breakthroughs.

But we must guard against becoming overconfident and relaxing our research efforts. I am deeply distrubed by the deep cuts which have been made in the research budget at the Environmental Protection Agency and will continue to work toward restoring the unwise reductions which have already been made. Many of the coming breakthroughs in this field are the result of years of research programs funded by the Federal Government. While I applaud the private sector work in bringing these research discoveries to commericalization, I want to point out that these new technologies did not spring forth suddenly simply due to private sector efforts.

I hope that my colleagues take the time to read the following article from the Journal of Commerce.

The article follows:

[From the Journal of Commerce, Sept. 14, 1982]

NEW PRODUCTS LOOMING IN AGRICHEMICAL INDUSTRY

(By C. A. Carpenter)

KANSAS CITY, MO.—After 20 years of experience with the environmental movement, the agrichemical industry appears to be on the brink of a major explosion in new products that could mean the difference between feeding or starving the world, accord-

ing to a research scientist in the United States Department of Agriculture.

Herbicides will dominate pesticide chemistry over the next decade, said Philip C. Kearney, research chemist with the USDA Pesticides Degradation Laboratory in Beltsville, Md. Mr. Kearney made the opening speech for the 184th national meeting of the American Chemical Society. He is the recipient this year of the 13th Burdick and Jackson International Award for Research in Pesticide Chemistry, given for his outstanding contributions in pesticide research over the 20 years he has been with the USDA.

The amounts and kinds of pesticides used in American agriculture over the last two decades have changed dramatically. In 1962, for example, 63 percent of the pesticides were insecticides, or roughly 460 million pounds of insecticides were produced out of a total of 730 million pounds of pesticides, Mr. Kearney said.

But as a result of the environmental movement and subsequent formation of various government regulatory bodies that placed severe restrictions on the use of certain insecticides and policies that emphasized safety and environmental compatability, the United States today has become largely a herbicide-producing nation. Herbicides make up about 55 percent of the U.S. pesticides market today, or roughly 800 million pounds of herbicides are produced annually out of a total 1.46 billion pounds of pesticides. The sale value has risen to well over $4 billion from about $340 million in 1962, Mr. Kearney.

While the herbicides market grew, more research on toxicology and environmental effects of pesticides resulted in major blows for the insecticide in market. Twenty years ago the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides, primarily DDT, aldrin, dialdrin, endrin, heptachlor and chlordane, predominated. Since then, events resulting from the growing concern over pesticide safety led to either cancellation or restrictions on their use.

U.S. production of fungicides, by comparison with the herbicides, has grown modestly from 117 million pounds to 156 million pounds a year. Fungicide imports have increased, amounting to over $24 million in 1980—up about 60 percent in one year.

Now after two decades of research in the chemistry of plants, soils, water and air, the herbicides industry is increasingly introducing new compounds.

New herbicides appearing in the marketplace include a new generation of pyridinyl oxy phenoxy propanates that are used for selective control of pests on grass weeds in a number of broadleaf crops. The Du Pont Co.'s recent introduction of Gleen, which cost the company over $35 million just for development, is one example. In addition, there are a number of new sulfonyl urea-based herbicides that are active in small quantities. While the immediate future for this new series is in small grain production, Mr. Kearney said its ultimate potential is unlimited.

Genetic engineering is expected to take on significant importance in the development of new herbicides. By providing the potential to modify the plant, genetic engineering "will allow us to extend the life of many compounds with long records of safety into new cropping systems," he said. Progress in this field is already taking shape with compounds called striacines.

As Mr. Kearney examined future pesticide chemistry, he said: "Our research will still be directed towards solving applied problems in global agriculture in the areas of production and conservation with both applied and basic research. What do we face as a nation with regard to the future of agricultural research? Productivity and conservation must be two of our important goals. Pesticide chemistry will play an important role in meeting" these goals.●

ENERGY-EFFICIENCY RATINGS FOR HOMES OFFERED UTILITIES, SPECIAL LOANS OFFERED BY LENDERS FOR ENERGY-SAVING HOMES

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, this October an exciting experiment gets underway in Massachusetts that will offer unusually attractive loans to buyers of energy-efficient homes and make such homes accessible to consumers who could not otherwise afford them. The experiment grows out of a concept presented last year at a hearing on "Energy Efficiency Labels for Buildings" before the Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Power, which I chair.

At that hearing, the subcommittee learned that home buyers who are interested in buying energy-efficient houses may be penalized because they are unable to qualify for the mortgage on a more expensive, but more efficient home. Because a house that is well insulated and contains other energy-saving features often carries a higher price tag than a similar home without such improvements, lenders may be reluctant to grant a mortgage for the more expensive house to a buyer with a modest income. Lenders may not take into consideration the fact that the more efficient home requires lower fuel costs, thus making it easier for the home buyer to meet higher monthly mortgage payments.

The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), which buys from primary lenders a large number of the home loans made in this country, testified at our hearing that it was willing to consider purchasing loans with more lenient guidelines over the buyers' income, if the home contained energy-efficient features. In its testimony, Freddie Mac noted that it is often difficult for the lending community, however, to judge accurately the likely energy costs of a house. The Mortgage Corporation suggested that a nationwide energy rating system be developed which could provide the housing and finance industry with a method by which energy-efficient properties could be identified. Freddie Mac, among other witnesses from the building and lending industry, suggested that utilities might be the institution best qualified to provide energy-efficiency ratings. Utilities could easily determine the rating as part of the energy audit they currently offer to residential customers under the Residential Conservation Service, Freddic Mac suggested. Under the federally mandated RCS program, utilities offer to inspect a customer's home and recommend energy-saving devices and measures.

I am delighted to report that the innovative concept proposed at our hearing is currently being applied on an experimental basis in Massachusetts, primarily through the enthusiasm and cooperation of utilities, lenders, and real estate agents in that State. Starting next month, Mass Save, a nonprofit organization formed by Massachusetts utilities to conduct RCS audits, will offer energy-efficiency ratings to 600 homes throughout the State as an additional component of the audits.

The project, which was initiated by the Alliance to Save Energy and Energyworks with funding from the Department of Energy, has developed a simple, standardized energy rating that would enable all users—whether consumers, lenders, real estate agents or appraisers—to compare the energy efficiency of different properties.

As part of the project, numerous lenders in Massachusetts have agreed to make loans with higher-than-usual ratios of debt to the borrower's income for homes considered energy-efficient by the Mass Save rating. In addition, in cases where buyers would like to make energy-efficiency improvements, Massachusetts lenders have agreed to augment the house mortgage to provide long-term financing for those improvements. The lenders expect that the annual fuel savings from these improvements will offset the additional loan payments. Finally, loans that use the Mass Save rating as documentation for a more generous debt-to-income ratio, will be accepted both by Freddie Mac and the other major purchaser of home mortgages, the Federal National Mortgage Association or Fannie Mae.

If the project is considered successful, it is expected that Mass Save would offer the rating on a statewide basis as part of the RCS audits. In addition, a successfully applied rating could be of enormous use to other States and localities interested in providing improved information to homeowners, homebuyers, and local lenders about energy efficiency.

Although this rating system was developed for existing homes, it would be equally applicable to new houses. As we discovered at our hearing, homebuilders often have little incentive to build efficient homes with higher first costs because they fear that such homes will be beyond the reach of many prospective buyers. A credible

efficiency rating would be a boon to such builders, as well as to home buyers.

It is important to note that the energy efficiency rating was developed in consultation with both lenders and utilities and drew upon the impressive results of energy conservation research funded by the Department of Energy. This project is an excellent example of how the Department of Energy can support the private sector in developing information that is useful to consumers as well as to the industries most closely associated with home buying. I would particularly like to commend the Massachusetts utilities for their interest and imagination in providing accurate information and improved lending conditions to their residential customers.

I will be following the results of the Massachusetts labeling program with great interest. I look forward to inviting the participants in the project to testify on their experience before the Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Power next year.●

EDWARD RODRIGUEZ

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a man whose energy and dedication to his community and church merits praise, Mr. Edward Rodriguez. Throughout his lifetime, Mr. Rodriguez has exemplified the kind of citizen that America can be proud of. He has spent many long and hard hours assisting in church-related projects, school activities, club functions, and community development. Although his list of accomplishments is lengthy, I would like to especially commend his efforts in getting the Stratford I.D.E.S. Hall renovated, a building which for the last 60 years has remained the same. I would also like to commend his active membership with the Western Dairymen's Association and the Knights of Columbus, two worthy organizations with which he has shared his time and energy. It is indeed rare to encounter an individual who possesses the high level of concern and commitment to his community that Mr. Rodriguez does and I am proud to have someone of his integrity and worthiness in California.

Mr. Rodriguez is being honored at a dinner in Stratford, Calif., on October 9, for serving as the 1982 State supreme president for the I.D.E.S. Supreme Council and for his outstanding contributions to the life and spirit of his church and community. I am pleased to be among those who applaud his accomplishments, and I wish him all the best in the years ahead.●

ANWAR EL SADAT

HON. BOB SHAMANSKY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. SHAMANSKY. Mr. Speaker, this is a critical time in the Middle East, a time when the region is poised between the chance for a true and lasting peace on the one hand and further conflict on the other. I believe that it is particularly appropriate that, given this situation, we honor the memory of Anwar Sadat.

President Sadat's foresight and concern for his people enabled him to recognize and make peace with Israel. In return, he was able to secure for Egypt the return of the Sinai.

I was in Egypt as a private citizen when Sadat returned from his historic visit to Jerusalem. The Egyptian leaders, including President Sadat, had had enough of war. They decided to do what was best for Egypt and her people—to negotiate peace with Israel. The Camp David accords followed soon thereafter.

President Sadat's courageous decision set an example that his Arab brethren have been reluctant to emulate. This pathfinder of peace risked everything for his people, and he succeeded in his efforts on their behalf. Peace with Israel is possible, if a leader is bold enough to seek it.

I pray that the other Arab leaders will place the needs of their people for peace above all else.●

MONTANA, GATEWAY TO THE OLYMPICS

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, in 1988, the Winter Olympics will be held in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

The Olympics is one of the world's most acclaimed sports events. The Winter Olympics in Calgary will draw visitors from all over the world. Many of these visitors will also undoubtedly visit the United States. We can look forward to a healthy surge in the tourism industry as a result of these Olympics. Montana is particularly looking forward to this increase in visitors—our tourism industry is the third largest industry in our State.

The entire southern border of Alberta, Canada, is contiguous to the State of Montana. Anyone traveling overland to Calgary from the United States will pass through Montana. Montana looks forward to hosting all visitors to the 1988 Winter Olympics with our beautiful scenery, exciting snowmobiling and fine skiing.

Mr. Speaker, today it gives me great pleasure to offer the following concurrent resolution declaring Montana the official gateway to the 1988 Winter Olympics. My resolution recognizes that all potential visitors traveling by land from the United States to Canada for the games will receive a warm welcome in Montana. The resolution is as follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To declare Montana, "The Official United States Gateway to the 1988 Calgary Olympics".

Whereas the 1988 Winter Olympics will be held at Calgary, Alberta, Canada;

Whereas United States citizens by the thousands will be journeying to Calgary to join the festivities with our Canadian neighbors;

Whereas Montana is contiguous with the entire southern border of Alberta and is a natural passageway to the Winter Olympics in Calgary;

Whereas the State of Montana and the Province of Alberta have long been friendly neighbors; and

Whereas Alberta can be entered from the United States, traveling by land, only by way of Montana: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Montana is declared the "Official United States Gateway to the 1988 Calgary Olympics".●

SOVIET JEWRY IMMIGRATION SHOULD BE TOPIC OF SHULTZ/GROMYKO TALKS

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz meets for the first time with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, I feel it is imperative that Secretary Shultz discuss the plight of Soviet Jews with him.

Throughout my tenure in Congress, I have made it a priority to speak out for the human rights of Soviet Jews and other oppressed minorities in the Soviet Union. Today, a truly tragic situation exists due to the deteriorating numbers of Soviet Jews who are granted permission to emigrate from the U.S.S.R.

Since the State Department is now conducting a review of its position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, and Secretary Shultz is meeting with his counterpart from the Soviet Union, I believe the time is ideal for a discussion of this abrogation of the Helsinki accords.

The facts are that, one, emigration of Soviet Jews has fallen to an alarmingly low rate; approximately 200 people per month have been allowed to leave recently, rather than the thousands we saw leaving in the mid

to late 1970's. Two, Hebrew and Jewish cultural classes have been broken up with threats, intimidation and arrests. Three, more than 65 Soviet Jewish scientists have been stripped of their degrees and made nonpersons in their professions due to their desire to emigrate from the U.S.S.R. Fourth, prisoners of conscience are suffering more deprivation than is usual even in the harsh Soviet labor camp system. And fifth, the arrest of all but a few of the unofficial Helsinki accord monitors has led to the recent dismantling of the group.

For all these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I would like to strongly urge the issue of human rights in the Soviet Union be brought up in the meetings held with Soviet officials.●

TRIBUTE TO HON. JOHN RHODES

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 28, 1982

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to join with many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in paying tribute to a great man—JOHN RHODES.

For the past 30 years, the people of the First District of the State of Arizona have been provided with the highest quality of representation by JOHN RHODES. JOHN, despite many time-consuming legislative and leadership duties on the minority side, prided himself for his constituent service in his vast congressional district.

The date December 6, 1973, will be remembered by JOHN RHODES and by those who compile the history of the House of Representatives. It was on that date that JOHN was elected the minority leader. He was reelected in the 94th, 95th, and 96th Congresses, to this important position. While minority leader, JOHN established an enduring reputation as a great leader and a fair man. The years during which JOHN was minority leader were turbulent ones in our Nation's history—difficult ones at times for the Republican Party. Yet JOHN, undaunted by events, provided his party and this House with exceptional leadership service and dedication which no one who had the pleasure to serve with him will ever forget.

In this Congress, JOHN has served on the Rules Committee and has remained an important leadership figure. His decision to retire saddens us in the sense that we are losing a good colleague. Yet we are happy for JOHN as a person for he can resume living his life the way he wants to. I am sure his wife Betty and his four children will welcome the newfound accessibility to JOHN.

It was my distinct privilege to have known JOHN as a friend these past 14 years. In my eyes and in those of many of my colleagues, JOHN has always been a man of great stature. He is textbook material for anyone writing about this institution and how to be effective in it. I wish JOHN a most pleasant return to private life and hope that all his days are happy and productive in whatever way he sees fit.●

NATIONAL SPINAL CORD INJURY MONTH

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, I deeply appreciate the support of my colleague, Mr. FORD of Michigan, and the help of the House leadership yesterday in bringing to the full House, House Joint Resolution 598, my bill to designate October 1982 as "National Spinal Cord Injury Month." I am pleased that the House approved the bill.

House Joint Resolution 598, cosponsored by 44 Members of the House, has also been introduced as Senate Joint Resolution 249 in the Senate by Senator KENNEDY. The House cosponsors are as follows:

LIST OF COSPONSORS

Mr. Waxman, Mr. Leland, Ms. Mikulski, Mr. Hammerschmidt, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Tauzin, Mr. Bailey of Pennsylvania, Mr. St Germain, Mr. Gradison, Mr. George Brown of California, Mr. Santini, Mr. Lagomarsino, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Rudd, Mr. Roe, Mr. Frost, Mr. Stark, Mr. Fauntroy, Mr. Sunia, Mr. Fascell.

Mr. Synar, Mr. James Hansen, Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. Wylie, Mr. Barnes, Ms. Oakar, Mr. Frenzel, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Scheuer, Mr. Winn, Mr. Martinez, Mrs. Heckler, Mr. Vento, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Matsui, Mr. Ford of Tennessee, Mr. Marriott, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Hendon, Mr. DeNardis, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Hyde.

Spinal cord injury and the resulting paralysis is one of the most serious and most expensive medical problems of our time. It is not a remote condition or rare disease. Over 500,000 Americans are now paralyzed because of spinal cord injuries. It can happen to anyone at any time—particularly from sports accidents or home accidents like falling off a ladder. Most of the newly injured are young men, from motor vehicle accidents and athletics.

Spinal cord injury is a traumatic occurrence. Louise McKnew, the mother of a spinal-cord-injured son, put it this way:

It's more than just being stuck in a wheelchair. It's an ongoing trauma, an insatiable consumer of energy, time and psychological strength. The emotional hurt is relentless—and it gets harder, not easier.

It requires major life adjustments and major expenses.

It is estimated that for the Federal Government, the annual costs for the support and care of spinal-cord-injured persons is approximately $3 billion. On top of that is another $3 billion in private expenditures. And as treatments improve and people with spinal cord injuries live longer, costs will rise even more.

For the individual, costs are staggering. A modified van can cost $25,000. Wheelchair batteries can be $80 to $90 each. Then there are the costs for nurses and aides, physical therapy, rehabilitation, and other medical expenses.

Clearly, this Nation must do more, conduct more medical research, provide more education, and training opportunities, expand rehabilitation programs, improve housing and accessibility to buildings, and improve tax policies.

This resolution is but one small step to bring public awareness to the problem and may serve as an impetus to accelerate research into cures of spinal cord injury and paralysis. It is the least this Congress can do.

I am particularly grateful for the help of the Paralyzed Veterans of America and the National Spinal Cord Injury Association for their support and help.

I hope my colleagues will join me in approving House Joint Resolution 598.●

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF DANA SHEESLEY

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the outstanding accomplishments of one of my constituents, Dana Sheesley. At the age of 18, Dana has received more awards and honors than many of us obtain in a lifetime. Just recently, she was selected as one of the 4-H Club's 1982-83 Diamond Star winners. This award is the highest award attainable for 4-H involvement in the State of California, and I would like to personally commend her on this achievement. However, I would also like to voice my admiration of all the hours Dana has spent, not just with the 4-H club, but in community involvement, assisting voluntarily with such worthy organizations as Muscular Dystrophy, the Heart Fund, church organizations, and the PTA to name a few. She exemplifies the finest qualities of America. Her spirit of voluntarism, her devotion to her community and to her nation serve as examples for each of us to follow. We would

do well to have more citizens like her. I am pleased to applaud Dana's accomplishments, and I extend my best wishes to her for a long, happy, and successful future.●

A TRIBUTE TO PETER ASIAF

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, 11 days before he assumed the Presidency of the United States, John F. Kennedy addressed this admonition to the Massachusetts Legislature:

When an some future date the high court of history sits in judgment on each of us, recording whether in our brief span of service we fulfilled our responsibilities to the State, our success or failure, in whatever office we hold, will be measured by the answers to four questions: First, were we truly men of courage . . . Second, were we truly men of judgment . . . Third, were we truly men of integrity . . . Finally, were we truly men of dedication?

In the legislature that day was Peter Asiaf, who 2 years earlier had succeeded his late brother John as State representative from Brockton and Avon. This year, as Peter retires after a long and distinguished career in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, he can take satisfaction in knowing that all four tests posed by the wise young President-elect can be answered with an unqualified "yes."

The district Peter has represented has undergone many changes over the past two decades, yet every 2 years Peter has been reelected virtually by acclamation. To natives and newcomers alike, he is known affectionately as "Uncle Peter." His career of legislative service has had many highlights, to numerous to itemize here. His crowning achievement, though, is Massasoit Community College. Massasoit has grown into a vital part of the greater Brockton community and one of the outstanding institutions in the Massachusetts community college system. It owes its existence and its success to Peter's tireless efforts on its behalf in the legislature.

Peter's legislative accomplishments are considerable, but they represent only a fraction of his contributions. He has worked closely with entertainer Danny Thomas in the founding and continuing support of the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital. He was a founder of the Lebanese-American Federation and served as its president for five terms. He was founder and first president of the Lebanon-American Club, and a founder of the World Lebanese Union. In 1973, the Government of Lebanon honored by inducting him in the National Order of the Cedar, with the rank of chevalier. He has been active in virtually every local charitable organization and fundraising drive. Typical of his involvement was his service as general chairman of the drive to construct St. Theresa's Church in Brockton.

Peter's distinguished public service began many years before he was elected to the legislature, and we can be sure it will not cease with his retirement from the legislature.

Five members of the Massachusetts delegation in this House, Representatives EARLY, FRANK, MARKEY, MOAKLEY, and I, have had the privilege of serving alongside Peter Asiaf in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. His example of committed representation of his constituents has been a model to us all. I am sure my colleagues join with me in saluting him for his accomplishments and in wishing him well on his retirement.●

A TRIBUTE TO JAMES A. WILLIAMS

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, we must all agree that labor is the backbone of this country and that labor leaders must be individuals with foresight and understanding in order to deal with our rapidly changing economic environment.

It is my pleasure to take this time to pay tribute to James A. Williams whose dedication to the Glaziers union and his leadership qualities have brought him the Salute to Labor Award from his local chapter of Unico National on October 16.

It was not too long before Jim's leadership abilities surfaced and he was elected president of Glaziers Union Local 252 in 1975. Then just a few years later, he was named business agent for 2 years before being elected business manager of local 252.

In addition to the position of responsibility Jim has attained, he is active as a member of the COPE committee of the Atlantic City, N.J., Building Trades Council. He is an executive board member and trustee of funds for his local, and Vice President of the Eastern States Conference of Glaziers.

And in his community, Jim gives of his time and energy to such organizations as the Variety Club, Vietnam Veterans Committe, the Mercy Vocational School, and Muscular Dystrophy.

I would like to ask the House to join me in congratulating James A. Williams for being honored and given an award he obviously deserves. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.●

GIVE COAL PIPELINES A CHANCE

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the House an editorial which appeared in the August 28 edition of Newsday entitled "Give Coal Pipelines a Chance." I do so to illustrate a growing concern that America must not be lulled into the belief that energy insufficiency is a bad dream of the past.

Since the administration has, in its infinite wisdom, decreed that competitive energy industries are America's only salvation from the stranglehold of oil producing nations, we must also insure that methods of transporting our domestic energy resources remain in a competitive framework. According to the Consumer Federation of America, "on average, one-half of the price of coal is due to transporation costs", and as utilities shift to coal-fired generating stations, it is obvious that the consumer is going to foot the bill. Coal slurry pipelines deserve a chance to compete for the transportation of that coal and ease the consumers' burden.

One final note, Mr. Speaker. I find it interesting in view of the rail industry's objections to this bill, that the only existing coal slurry pipeline in this country is operated by a railroad. Obviously, they recognize the cost benefits of this form of coal transportation.

The Newsday article follows:

[From Newsday, Aug. 28, 1982]

GIVE COAL PIPELINES A CHANCE

Railroad lobbylists are crying poverty in Washington in an attempt to stop legislation that would make it easier to carry coal by pipeline from the mines to the industries and utilities that burn it.

The railroads would have Congress believe that coal-slurry pipelines might drive them out of business. But their arguments are fraught with inconsistencies and irony.

Most freight railroads are doing fine, due in no small measure to deregulation during the Carter administration. Burlington Northern posted earnings of $419 million last year; Union Pacific made $572 million—and neither paid federal income taxes because of a variety of write-offs and breaks. Even the beleaguered Conrail made money.

Railroads now ship two-thirds of the nation's coal to market, and their rates have risen by 50 per cent since early 1979. Slurry pipelines, which carry coal granules mixed with water or oil, could provide competition. But they would have to run under some of the rails that crisscross the country, and the railroads don't want to allow them to do that.

A bill now before Congress would grant pipeline companies the power of eminent domain. The railroads decry the measure as a giveaway to special interests, but the charge rings hollow in view of their own history. Without eminent domain, they

wouldn't be where they are today. And the safeguards proposed in the pipeline bill should prevent the horrendous abuses perpetrated by the railroads in the 1800s and early 1900s.

There are potential problems with slurry pipelines. Most of them have to do with water, which is scarce in much of the West, where many pipelines would originate. And the water that remains at the other end of the pipe after the coal has been removed would be far from clean.

But the water problems stand apart from the right-of-way question. They would have to be resolved for each pipeline, based on state and interstate water laws and environmental constraints. Unless Congress grants the pipelines the power of eminent domain, however, those issues may never even be explored.●

OUR ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

HON. JOSEPH P. ADDABBO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues an article written by my good friend, Irving Zuckerman. Irving is the former Assistant Director for Planning and Budget, Office of Coal Research, Department of Interior, and has proven himself as an astute observer of our economic difficulties. I trust that my colleagues will be interested in this enlightening article.

The article follows:

VITAL CAPITAL STRUCTURE CLARIFICATION

(By Irving Zuckerman)

My tax accountant recently pointed to opinions that differ as to whether recovery is or isn't taking place. Several of his clients have gone out of business, and several more are teetering on the edge. "Why do we dangle in uncertainty?", he asks in desperation. So our discussion resumed:

Me: Well, suppose we were walking along the beach, and there is a man drowning, and . . .

Him: For heavens sakes, why can't economists give direct answers?

Me: Hold on there. My reference to the beach and the drowning man is real. I was getting to the life-guard who thought that there are lots of bathers on the beach who should be expected to volunteer to save the drowning man.

Him: In other words, the life-guard in the story represents the do-less approach of government, the life-guard being government. And the drowning man is the economy, I take it. So you are opposed to a voluntary economic policy? You think it is the job of government . . .

Me: I simply mean that when shifting public policy, government still has a positive part to play, not merely for emergency but also for reform of laws.

Him: Let's get back to the "drowning economy". Assume that you are a major decisionmaker with a magic wand to carry out what you have in mind. What is to be done?

Me: Should I first describe the situation, and then describe how I would choose the objectives, and how I would aim for accomplishing the objectives? If I begin with proposed actions you might judge them on the basis of you own, instead of on the basis of what I have in mind to accomplish.

Him: What would your first action be? Simple question.

Me: With other actions to follow, with reform programs and recovery programs also in mind, the first action would be a suspension of foreclosures of farms and homes. That action would be part of a package of actions. I basically have in mind to concentrate at this time on corporate and other business debt, across the board. Corporate debt, particularly of non-financial corporations. The capital structure on the whole is quite sick in that debt-financing has been over-used under the stimulus of the deduction of interest payments, and the added stimulus for debt-financing from a long period of inflation. It would have been nice if we had had a law requiring all bonds to have a standard provision to make them convertible after 5 or 7 years or so.

Him: Would you now apply such a law to all existing corporate bonds as well as to new financing? Or would it be a gradual application to existing bonds?

Me: A sudden avalanche of conversions into common stock could destabilize Boards of Directors of the corporations. I would provide some alternatives in the process of conversion to give those directors control over the conversion operation. There could be an operation to convert bonds to preferred stock, with those preferred dividends made as deductible as interest payments. Preferred stock is non-voting. Also, the corporations can defer preferred dividends cumulatively in emergency periods. Also, there would be a lowering of the break-even points, since a capital cost would have been converted to a share of profit, which is what it really is.

Him: In other words, you would be converting loans into investments, and removing the need for repayments. It would pool the present capital-contributors in the capital structure, all of whom should be investors.

Me: If you add current interest payments for the U.S. and current dividend payments for the U.S., the economy is doing quite OK. That total of earnings for capital provided has been stable even during the recent confused years of the economy. It is when we treat interest payments as a cost rather than as a distribution to capital that problems are intensified—like difficulty to compete in foreign markets well enough. Also, product prices now need to cover high fixed costs before the equity interests can have earnings.

Him: If I understand you, those who now have interest incomes from the corporations would be receiving preferred dividends from the corporations in the same amounts. There would be no maturity date for the preferred stock as normally. The holder of the preferred stock would recover investment by selling the preferred stock in the open market instead, the same as he would with a bond, but he would lose something probably in market value, wouldn't he?

Me: Probably, but bonds are not holding their own in the open market in any event, and if the economy is improved in general he participates in the improvement. The special preferred stock would provide a special preferred dividend that would be as taxable as the interest income he would have received from the bond.

Him: What about the corporation after the substitution of equity for debt?

Me: There are many corporations with little or no long-term debt. Such a company does not fear economic fluctuations much. It would seem that stable companies would be more attractive to investors.

Him: What about taxes. Without the deduction for interest payments, the corporation would have a larger tax on profits, unless the special dividend is made as deductible as the interest payments. But the right to that special dividend on the special preferred stock could be passed and accumulated, and it does not call for repayment because it has no maturity date.

Me: I would like to allow corporations to buy their own bonds and preferred stocks in the securities markets without paying income taxes on any profits of such purchase. I might also consider allowing the corporation a partial tax deduction to encourage a gradual conversion over the years toward making the preferred stocks convertible to common. When a corporation would buy its own bonds and preferred stocks in open market, it could be for ready cash or with cash resulting from issuance of common stock.

Him: Assuming it would be good for the economy as a whole to have a law for converting bond-financing to stock-financing, is it really necessary to go for 100 percent equity financing? Why not a 50 percent like we now have when stocks are purchased on margin in the securities markets?

Me: This is a simplified version I am describing, so as to emphasize the essentials. But there is a lot to be said for simplifying our system so that it can be better understood. So when I look at it from the standpoint of the economy as a whole it would seem that needless complications should be avoided.

Him: I am inclined to like provisions in new corporation financing resembling the home mortgages, in that each year's payment of interest, which would still be as a bond for the first 5 years of so, would be accompanied by an installment of debt-principal.

Me: As a general principal it is doubtful that it is economically healthy to have bonds longer than 10 years. We need more pay-as-you-go economic practices. We have been pushing too many of our industrial finance costs into the future, and then the future has to carry its own costs as well as those of the past.

Him: We already have accountancy standards involving soundness, and I can see that my clients would be better off now if that *had* been a law providing for sound financing practice from the standpoint of the economy as a whole.●

THE PRESIDENT AND PUBLIC HOUSING

HON. LES AuCOIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. AuCOIN. Mr. Speaker, recently, in prefacing his announcement of a new public housing project in New Jersey, the President said,

In spite of all our cuttings, there are things that government has to do and should do.

I have no problems with providing needed housing assistance in the district of the distinguished lady from New Jersey, MILLICENT FENWICK. But I do have problems with the President's intellectual honesty.

If the President really believes that one of the things Government should do is provide decent housing for the poor and the elderly, he failed to get the word out to his Budget Director, David Stockman. Because the truth is that the President sent Congress a subzero housing budget, requesting excessive rescissions in public housing programs and proposing cancellations of hundreds of thousands of commitments for new or rehabilitated units, already approved. Every attempt the Congress has made to mitigate the effects of and human misery caused by such policies has been resisted by the President.

I strongly object to the President's housing charade. The administration does not care about the housing needs of the low income and elderly in our urban and rural areas unless, apparently a few of the remaining crumbs can be dropped in a way that will insure the administration tighter political control of a Senate that will further decimate housing assistance programs.●

SALUTE TO MEMORIAL DAY NURSERY, PATERSON, N.J.

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, October 15, the residents of the city of Paterson, my congressional district and State of New Jersey will assemble in commemoration of the 95th anniversary of the Memorial Day Nursery, the first specially planned and designed children's day care center in our Nation; nestled in the city of Paterson, the first industrial city of our Nation; in the State of New Jersey, the cradle of industry and research in our Nation. I know that you and our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join with me in extending our heartiest congratulations to the supporters, officers and faculty of the Memorial Day Nursery on this most noteworthy occasion.

At the outset let me commend to you the diligence and foresight that has been extended by the people of Paterson who have participated in its founding and operations throughout the past 95 years. I particularly commend to you the founders and members of its board of managers responsible for the establishment and administration of the Memorial Day Nursery. The current officers of the board of managers are, as follows: Emma L. Conlon, president; Richard Ward, first vice president; Gordon Meyer, second vice president; Joan White, recording secretary; Bertha O'Donnell, corresponding secretary; Walter A. Lindell, treasurer; and Georgette Hauser, director of the nursery.

Mr. Speaker, over the past half century a great change has been taking place in the social and economic structure of the United States: mothers have been joining the labor force in ever-increasing numbers. At the present time, over half of all the children in America have mothers who work outside the home. More than 43 million women are now employed in every area of public and private employment and are continuing to develop new opportunities. They have made, and continue to make, increasingly important contributions to our Nation. Of these 43 million working women, over 18 million simultaneously perform the vitally important role of mother.

America's children represent new life and new hope for the future of our Nation and the world. They are regarded as our Nation's most precious resource and are our future's productive citizens and responsible leaders of tomorrow.

Back in October 1887, 95 years ago, in the city of Paterson working mothers achieved a safe and positive environment for day time assistance and supervision of their children through the establishment of a so-called pioneer children's day nursery which has flourished over the years to become a most valuable quality day care center for the children of working mothers: The Memorial Day Nursery.

Mr. Speaker, with your permission I would like to insert at this point in our historic journal of Congress a profile on the history of the Memorial Day Nursery which has intertwined the industrial activities, love of parents, and quality care for children that have spanned almost a century of growth in our Nation. This brief history compiled from the writings of two distinguished citizens from the northeastern region of our country, the Honorable Dorothy Patterson Rude, an outstanding news correspondent in the Paterson area, and the Honorable Emma T. Conlon, president of the board of managers of the Memorial Day Nursery, is, as follows:

THE MEMORIAL DAY NURSERY, PATERSON, N.J.

On October 1887, the Children's Day Nursery of Paterson, now the Memorial Day Nursery, was born out of the compassion of a handful of ladies and a church organization.

The City of Paterson was a booming industrial center in those days. "Lyons of America"—"The Silk City"—"Locomotive Capitol of the World"—"The Colt Revolver" were a few of its proud titles.

Paterson was a vital, dynamic city. It was the mecca for immigrants from all over Europe who had come to America to seek a better life for themselves and their families in a new land.

There were jobs; lots of them. So many, in fact, that the mill owners couldn't get enough men to keep the machinery running, so they began to recruit women to work in their industrial complex.

Wives and mothers for the most part were happy for the chance to add a few dollars to their meager incomes. But there was one obstacle. What to do with their children? Older children were left to fend for themselves and for many of the little ones, a neighbor, family friend, or elderly grandmother were called upon to take care of them during the day while their mothers were at work.

This was disturbing to the wives of the mill owners. They talked about it over tea and at club meetings, and the idea emerged to set up a program of day care.

The City Mission Auxiliary of the Society for Church Work of the Church of the Redeemer, one of the city's most elite parishes, moved to adopt it as a project.

On October 1, 1887, a number of its members met to form the Children's Day Nursery of Paterson. Its specific purpose; "dispensing daily care to the children of working mothers."

The good ladies saw themselves as only doing their duty, certainly not as pioneers. But they were pioneers, breaking ground for what was to become the present-day day care movement that is now accepted and demanded as one of the "rights" in a democratic society.

A rented house at 399 Straight Street in Paterson, New Jersey was the Day Nursery's first home.

Here mothers brought their children any time beginning at six o'clock in the morning and returned to pick them up, sometimes as late as seven o'clock at night. For this they paid five cents, a nickel a day. And it wasn't long before the House on Straight Street was being called, "the nickel house."

Then as now, a program little changed over its 95-year history, the nursery provided the children with breakfast, lunch and snacks, provided recreation, training and all the elements of early childhood education. There were, also, and still are, generous helpings of tender, loving care.

From the beginning, the Day Nursery had to race to keep up with the demand.

The "nickel house" soon grew too small.

A larger house up the street was made available by one of its donors. It was the mansion of the late Mayor Beckwith, and it looked like it might have the accommodations for a permanent home. This was early in 1901, but on the last day of that year, there came the announcement that Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, one of the nursery's early supporters, and widow of the Vice President, was donating a tract of land at Grand and Hamilton Streets, and a $25,000 contribution toward a new and permanent home for the nursery. It was a memorial gift, in memory of her daughter, Fannie Beckwith Hobart.

Miss Hobart was only 17, when she was stricken with diphtheria and died while at school in Switzerland. Although just a teenager, she had already demonstrated an interest and a willingness to involve herself with needy children, and the memorial was considered most fitting.

In gratitude the Nursery Board voted to change the nursery's name to the present, Memorial Day Nursery of Paterson.

The cornerstone for the new building was laid on September 29, 1903, and the new Memorial Day nursery opened its doors on October 15, 1904. This was the first building in the State of New Jersey which had been planned and designed for a day care center.

Again, a pioneering spirit was reflected.

On the platform for the dedication ceremonies were the Reverend David Magie, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Redeemer, of which Mrs. Hobart was a member, and the Very Reverend Dean McNulty of St. John's Roman Catholic Cathedral. Benediction was given by the Reverend Dr. David Hamilton of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

This was long before the ecumenical movement was even dreamed of. Yet it was symbolic of the commitment of the nursery from its beginnings to "care for children of all nationalities, color and creed."

That the Day Nursery was ahead of its time was demonstrated also in another of its ancillary services. This was the Babies' Dairy, a forerunner of today's government-funded nutrition program.

Infants who were brought to the Day Nursery were given thorough medical examinations before admission. Those who showed nutritional deficiencies or problems were put on a formula developed to meet their individual nutritional needs. The formulas were prepared in the nursery's diet kitchen by a registered nurse-dietitian. They were then placed in sterile bottles and packed into zinc-lined containers, surrounded by ice. A 24-hour supply was given to each mother each day, and the next morning she would bring back the bottles for a refill.

Babies as young as four months and occasionally younger were accepted for care, and children up to age nine. School age children attended nearby School 3, and returned to the nursery for lunch and after school snacks to await their parents.

Attendance at the nursery during the first month, October 1887, began with 4 children. It quickly moved to 62 children from 45 families for an aggregate of 1844 days of care during its first year.

Last year, 130 children ages 2 years to 9 years were enrolled at the nursery, and the waiting list is 150 names long.

Through depression and recession, in boom times and inflation, times of war and interludes of peace, the Memorial Day Nursery has continued to serve the working mothers of the community. Although federal programs and controls are now a part of the overall operation, the support now, as from the beginning, has come from those dedicated and committed individuals who give generously of themselves and their resources.

In its darkest hours, it was these good people who come forward with the help and support needed to keep the nursery program alive.

"And there always will be." stated Mrs. Frank T. Conlon, president of the present Board of Managers. Other officers are Mr. Richard Ward, 1st Vice President, Mr. Gordon Meyer, 2nd Vice President, Joan White, Recording Secretary, Bertha O'Donnell, Corresponding Secretary, and Mr. Walter A. Lindell, Treasurer. Mrs. Peter H. Hauser is Director of the Nursery.

On October 14, 1904, Mr. Hobart Tuttle, brother of Mrs. Hobart, the donor, in his dedicatory address spoke these words prophetic in retrospect:

"Today the Building is completed, the work goes on." The work of the Memorial Day Nursery, now 95 years old, goes on!

Mr. Speaker, It is indeed appropriate that we reflect on the deeds and achievements of our people who have contributed to the quality of life here in America. In commemorating the 95th anniversary of the founding of the Memorial Day Nursery, I appreciate the opportunity to present the foregoing to you and seek this national recognition of the magnificient efforts manifested by the foresight and expertise of the people of the city of Paterson and the lasting achievements that can be attained with people working together in a common endeavor.

We commend the supporters and administrators of the Memorial Day Nursery throughout these past 95 years with special commendations to the founders of the nursery and especially Mrs. Garret A. Hobart whose contribution of land and funds provided the necessary foundation to establish a quality day care center which truly serves as a lasting memorial to her daughter, Fannie Beckwith Hobart. They have sought and achieved a quality of excellence in our community which bespeaks the pioneering efforts of our forefathers and the traditions of a freedom-loving people dedicated to the American principles of democracy and a good family life for themselves and future generations to enjoy. We do indeed salute the officers and members of the Memorial Day Nursery of Paterson in observance of the 95th anniversary of its founding.●

NATURAL GAS PRICES SEEN RISING

HON. ROBERT A. YOUNG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. YOUNG of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, throughout this Congress I have been working to protect residential and commercial consumers against unreasonably high prices for natural gas. Since the enactment of the Natural Gas Policy Act (NGPA) of 1978, natural gas prices have escalated rapidly and have increased at a rate greater than the Consumer Price Index. Continued rising natural gas prices for essential residential, commercial, agricultural, and industrial uses will impose severe economic dislocations and hardships, and will adversely affect commerce.

Mr. Speaker, as you may know, there are predictions for a very cold winter and energy costs are due to skyrocket. I have introduced legislation aimed toward promoting the economic well-being of the United States and its citizens by eliminating certain natural gas price increases that are unrelated to the costs of producing such natural gas. My two bills, H.R. 6531, the Natural Gas Consumer Relief Act and H.R. 6850, the Natural Gas Fair Pricing Act would affect the NGPA in an expressed desire to control the rise of natural gas prices, yet, at the same time, provide incentives for further exploration and development of gas supplies.

Mr. Speaker, the Laclede Gas Co. in St. Louis has informed me that since the enactment of the NGPA prices for the energy consumption for an average size home, using about 900 therms annually for space heating has more than doubled in 5 years. These prices will continue to rise unless the NGPA is amended. It will be the residential consumers that will bear an increasing share of the burden of unreasonably high prices for natural gas in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD today data supplied to me by the Laclede Gas Co. that compares the energy consumption of an all-gas home versus electric energy consumption for the same domestic appliances, that is, space heating, water heating, cooking, and clothes drying. Additional electric consumption for lighting, radio, television, et cetera, is not included in this cost comparison study. This is data for a home using about 900 therms annually for space heating and an additional 420 therms for other domestic uses. The gas data graphically illustrates the impact of the Natural Gas Policy Act on the cost of gas since its enactment in October 1978. During this period, the commodity cost of gas to the Laclede Co. from its supplier has escalated from 15 cents per therm to 40 cents presently. This is a 66-percent increase.

I urge my colleagues to take a look at these figures as an example of the severe impact on gas consumers the NGPA has had. Higher prices are a tough problem for consumers, particularly in this period of prolonged economic recession.

Year at Jan. 1	Electric cost	Gas cost
1977	$451	$307
1978	457	338
1979	545	397
1980	616	492
1981	715	505
1982	801	652

Note.—This data is for an average size home using about 900 therms annually for space heating and an additional 420 therms for other domestic uses.●

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PLANNING

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, the General Oversight Subcommittee of

the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee is currently holding hearings on the desirability of establishing a national development bank. These hearings have examined the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a national investment bank that operated successfully during the 1930's. I can think of few economic inquiries as vital as the subcommittee's hearings on a development bank.

In this connection, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article on community economic planning and development banking written by Dr. Derek Shearer, director of urban studies at Occidental College. Dr. Shearer ably served as a director of the National Co-op Bank during the Carter administration. Along with Martin Carnoy of Stanford University, he authored a major work on the U.S. economy, its prospects and needs, entitled, "Economic Democracy: The Challenge of the 1980's."

Shearer's article, "Popular Planning," illustrates the success that certain communities across the Nation have had in creating their own development plans and banking institutions. Certainly these examples are replicable in other localities. The article appeared originally in the New York Times, March 16, 1982. The article follows:

[From the New York Times, March 16, 1982]

POPULAR PLANNING

(By Derek Shearer)

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—As the economic renaissance promised by Reaganomics fails to appear, calls for economic planning will be heard from leading businessmen and politicians. Will such planning, when it inevitably comes, be participatory?

The investment banker Felix G. Rohatyn and the economist Lester Thurow advocate a system of top-down national planning whereby financial experts, appointed Government officials, and a few labor leaders spend public money to prop up the economy. Neither Reaganomics nor Mr. Rohatyn's top-down planning addresses the legitimate complaints most Americans had when they supported candidate Ronald Reagan's call for local control and a reduced national bureaucracy.

Santa Monica's city government, elected in 1981 on a platform of economic democracy, is striving to be an exemplar of locally controlled planning. The City Council and other officials believe that President Reagan's "new federalism" should be built on principles of participation, not royalism. For example, the city required one developer to include 100 units of affordable rental housing, a day-care center, a public park, and incentives to use public transit. In another development, a proposed 12-story office building downtown was reduced to three stories in which offices, apartments, and food stores are mixed.

Like most cities, Santa Monica, which is surrounded on three sides by Los Angeles, faces both reduced growth in local revenues and drastic cutbacks in funds formerly received from the Federal and state governments. At the same time, high interest rates make the bond market increasingly inaccessible to Santa Monica, and other cities.

Santa Monica's new government will be struggling just to find enough revenues to maintain the city's roads and sewers. The City does not have the capital resources necessary for extensive economic planning. Reaganomics, offered as a stimulus to business and a return of power to local government, is wreaking havoc on local economies and reducing the ability of citizens to control their own lives.

Some national planning will be necessary. The Federal Government should take an equity position in key industries—for example, steel, cars, energy, finance—and then require board representation for union and community leaders. A genuine "safety net"—a decent, guaranteed family income—should replace the maze of welfare payments. With a system of real economic security and greater participation in corporate decisionmaking, workers would be more willing to plan jointly with management for the equitable short-term sacrifices needed to revitalize industry.

Local democratic planning would begin with neighborhood-based programs that privide residents with technical help to come up with an assessment of the goods and services needed by their community. This might include public amenities like parks and street repairs, and private needs like particular kinds of stores or, simply, jobs for the unemployed.

Most important, cities would obtain capital to plan for new jobs and neighborhood improvements from municipally owned banks that would loan funds and provide equity for development projects.

In Santa Monica, democratic local planning is heading in this direction:

A neighborhood organization includes a new supermarket in its assessment of needs. The city planning staff does a feasibility study, then the city development bank provides the loan. The store is set up as a cooperative, owned and managed by neighborhood residents; jobs are provided for youth in the area, and residents gain a local market that includes day-care facilities and a nutrition center.

The city development bank might also make loans to small-scale manufacturing businesses in, say, new technology, but insist that the firms be organized as employee-owned enterprises, have profit-sharing plans, or at least employ Santa Monica residents. The city could form joint ventures with private developers and take a piece of the action in return for loans or startup capital. Santa Monica might do this on its municipal peir. Instead of turning over redevelopment to a private firm, the city would act as its own innovative developer.

Nationally, local development banks and planning commissions could stimulate development of new enterprises and balanced growth by fostering a mixture of enterprises—some employee-owned, especially in communities hard-hit by plant closings

A system of public investment and democratic planning would not solve all of America's ills overnight, but it would call on the millions of Americans from neighborhoods to shop floors who are currently excluded from economic decision-making.●

MR. ENTREPRENEUR JOE HRUDKA

HON. RONALD M. MOTTL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. MOTTL. Mr. Speaker, in 1965, a 26-year-old Joe Hrudka took $50 worth of materials down to the basement of his Parma home to develop a better auto exhaust gasket. He did. Hrudka started a business making gaskets called Mr. Gasket which he sold in 1971 for $17 million. At the age of 32, he retired.

Now, a restless Hrudka is back in business again.

A graduate of John Marshall High School in Cleveland, Hrudka got his first taste of the business world helping his father run a neighborhood bar.

An article carried in the Cleveland Press, before it stopped the presses this year dealt with the inspiring Hrudka success story:

Hrudka attended Bowling Green for one semester before leaving college for good. "I thought if the professors were as smart as they were supposed to be, they would be out there making a fortune," he said.

He tried a number of ventures including running a car wash and drag racing before inventing the gasket that brought him fame and fortune. He had set out to improve the gasket being used in race cars because they often blew out at high temperatures.

"I never thought I would be coming back. I wasn't looking for something to do," Hrudka said. "But some of the old people were discharged over the years, and my brother left the company and we started thinking about developing a little line to compete with Mr. Gasket.

"When W. R. Grace & Co. (purchaser of Mr. Gasket in 1971) heard of our plans, they said, 'Rather than go in business against your old company, why not buy it back?' That probably was one of the quickest deals W. R. Grace ever made."

"We would be the first company in the country to go public twice," that is if the stock is again offered in Mr. Gasket, Hrudka said. "That seems like a fun thing to do. Life is like a book and this is a chapter that I didn't know was coming up."

Mr. Gasket is now a subsidiary in Hrudka's American Industries Inc. The other four subsidiaries are Hayes Inc., Lakewood Industries, Blackjack and Hickey Enterprises. All are in the auto aftermarket, the business of manufacturing parts for auto repair and service.

He finds that field "one of the most exciting and fast growing" and projects that sales will reach $200 to

$300 million in the next couple of years.

"I didn't just buy this company to get back," he said. "I want it to grow and be profitable."

Hrudka always wanted to be in business for himself. "I just felt that if you could work for yourself, you would have a much nicer life."

Hrudka spent 3 of his 10 retirement years restoring his home, Roundwood Manor, the former Van Sweringen estate in Hunting Valley's Daisy Hill. He also had a home in Palm Springs, Calif., which was featured on "60 Minutes," and in Palm Beach, Fla. That house was formerly owned by Perry Como. The out-of-town properties have since been sold.

A framed aerial view of the Roundwood estate hangs on a wall in Hrudka's office. "Sometimes I walk around it, and I still can't believe I live there."

At one time he owned 110 cars, but he has sold most of them. "I still have the finest collection of '57 Chevys," he said. "I own 16 of them. That car was the backbone of the industry. It still looks good, and it's still one of the most favored cars among collectors."

As the Cleveland Press article would imply, Joe Hrudka is still a favorite in the automotive parts business and his return has been heralded by representatives in the industry.

Hrudka's business is in the 23d district as is the home where he got his start. I want to express the thanks of the 23d district for not only the jobs Hrudka generated, but also for giving us all an inspirational story of his dynamic career with many more successful chapters to write.

You can bet your '57 Chevy on it.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S "DIRTY WATER AGENDA"

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, it is with considerable concern that I call the attention of our colleagues to the enclosed communication by Mr. Jack Lorenz, executive director of the Izaak Walton League, which appeared in the September 21 edition of the New York Times.

Mr. Lorenz, in his letter, calls attention to articles which appeared in the Times on September 12 and 13, detailing the administration's plans to weaken controls on water pollution from textile mills and sewage treatment plants. These article produced an immediate reaction in my home State of New Jersey, and particularly in my congressional district. Ours is a coastal district where the condition of the ocean waters determines the condition of our resort economy. Obviously any weakening of water pollution control enforcement works to the detriment of my constituency. As a direct result of these articles, our distinguished colleague, Congressman BOB ROE, chairman of the Subcommittee on Water Resources from Dr. John Hernandez, Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. We let Dr. Hernandez know that the House of Representatives will not tolerate any weakening of our water pollution standards and pledged that, if events prove it necessary, we will introduce whatever amendment may be necessary to strengthen the act.

Mr. Speaker, I submit herewith Mr. Lorenz' letter as it appeared in the Times.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 21, 1982]

THE ADMINISTRATION'S "DIRTY WATER AGENDA"

To the Editor:

Two recent news articles (Sept. 12 and 13) detailed the Reagan Administration's plans to weaken controls on water pollution from textile mills and sewage treatment plants. While these articles begin to explore the problem, they don't go far enough in indicating just how severely the Administration's actions would undercut progress in attaining clean water.

The implementation of uniform, nationwide industrial pollution-control standards, required by Congress in the Clean Water Act of 1972 and 1977, has led to the recovery of some of our most polluted waters. But despite the Environmental Protection Agency's assertions of its commitment to the existing clean-water program (news story Sept. 15), that agency is working to systematically eliminate those uniform, nationwide standards in favor of the less restrictive—and far less effective—case-by-case pollution-control approach.

Ironically, at the same time that the Administration is trying to return to case-by-case pollution controls, it is preparing proposals to weaken the very state water-quality standards on which that approach is based.

While this is the most fundamental change in the clean-water program being undertaken by the Administration, it is not the only one. The Administration's approach, or "dirty water" agenda, also includes:

Budget cuts: In fiscal years 1982 and 1983, funding for the construction of municipal sewage-treatment plants has been reduced by 28 percent, and E.P.A.'s Water Program funds, needed for enforcement, monitoring, compliance, research and strengthening regulations, have been reduced by 40 percent.

Administration-sponsored legislation: H.R. 6670 and S. 2652, would delay, for up to six years, reductions of toxic pollutants discharged directly into rivers and lakes; would practically eliminate Federal controls on toxic pollutants discharged into municipal sewage treatment plants that are not designed to remove them, and would weaken controls on pollution from power plants, from new sources of industrial pollution and from Federal facilities.

Regulations: E.P.A. is expected to require little additional cleanup over the next few years from many of the industrial polluters that discharge such poisonous substances as lead, mercury and PCB's. Also, the agency is considering regultory proposals that would allow and encourage states to weaken their existing water quality standards—standards that in many states are already inadequate, and remove many of the environmental protections of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act that protects what remains of our vital wetlands.

Since Congress is well aware, in this election year, that recent polls show over 90 percent of the American people in favor of a Clean Water Act as strong or stronger than the present one, passage of weakening legislation is unlikely. Instead, the Administration is attempting to undo the protections of the Clean Water Act through less visible budget cuts and weak regulations.

Toxic substances—the "silent killers"—continue to flow into our lakes and rivers and are a threat to the health and safety of people, fish, wildlife and the environment. Americans are demanding water that is both clean and free of deadly substances.

President Reagan should not ignore the American people's mandate for clean water. If the Administration has its way, it will turn back the clock on pollution control—undermining the progress of an entire decade.

JACK LORENZ,
Executive Director,
Izaak Walton League.

TRIBUTE TO A GREAT PARTY LEADER

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 28, 1982

● Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, JOHN RHODES and I took the oath of office together in 1952. He was the first Republican elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the State of Arizona. As freshman Members of the 83d Congress, JOHN and I served under Speaker Joseph Martin—a Republican from Massachusetts. That was 30 years ago.

JOHN RHODES became one of the great Republican party leaders of all time. He is the toughest opponent I have faced in my years in party leadership.

Our political philosophies have been diametrically opposed and we have bitterly fought against each other's position—but at the end of the day, we found that our differences were confined to the means—that we agreed upon the goal. We share a great love for America and JOHN and I have found a deep personal friendship.

These past 2 years, JOHN has given valuable service to the Republican party as senior statesman here in the House. I know that his colleagues derive great benefit from his wise advice and counsel.

As he begins his new life in Arizona, Millie and I hope that he and his gracious and lovely wife, Betty, will visit us here in Washington as often as possible. We wish both of these wonderful people every happiness.●

A BILL TO IMPROVE AND STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which improves and strengthens the budget process. As chairman of the House Budget Committee Task Force on the Budget Process for the past 4 years, I have conducted several oversight hearings on the Budget Act, and the bill I am introducing today is a compilation of changes to the Budget Act which experience has shown are needed to improve the budget process.

Since its inception in 1975, the budget process has been faced with a series of challenges, but none of these challenges were as difficult as those presented in the past 2 years. In February 1981, President Reagan proposed a broad economic initiative which included massive cutbacks in taxes and Federal spending.

The administration unexpectedly used the budget process to achieve not only these economic goals but also to implement a series of philosophical changes. Despite this misuse, the somewhat battered congressional budget process did manage to survive the trials of the past 2 years, and I am going to work to make sure that it continues to survive.

This country faces unprecedented large budget deficits for the next several years, and Congress will be forced to make extraordinarily difficult budget choices. If used correctly, the budget process can assist us in making these difficult choices and in producing a suitable Federal budget.

In my view, the budget process does work. Congress has adhered to the basic outline of the Budget Act and has used its inherent flexibility to adopt new procedures to deal with emerging problems. The objectives behind enactment of the Budget Act were quite diverse, and criticisms of the act have resulted because the different expectations of Members and interest groups have not been met. Self-discipline is always uncomfortable. Ordering priorities is difficult, and saying "no" is unpopular. But the alternative of uncontrolled Federal spending is vastly worst. The budget process is necessary. This country cannot afford to return to the practice of uncontrollable Federal spending.

I believe that Congress has made remarkable progress in the way it acts on the Federal budget. The budget process is now an accepted part of the congressional legislative process. By most assessments, the budget process has been very successful.

Before the adoption of the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, Congress was ill-equipped to take an overall look at the economic environment. The only budget was the President's budget and it served as a basis for all fiscal policy discussion and for some legislative action.

Under the Budget Act, Congress has a set of procedures which provide order, guidance, and information in assessing the relative merits of Federal spending with the overall needs of the economy. To this end, the budget process has basically proven to be a procedural and informational success. It is now, however, being tested as a fiscal policy tool, and there is some dissatisfaction that Congress is not exerting effective budgetary control. Many of those dissatisfied with the budget process have claimed that adopting a constitutional amendment to balance the budget will resolve our fiscal problems. I believe that to achieve fiscal and budgetary control Congress needs a strong and enforceable budget process, not a politically inspired constitutional amendment that has no enforcement mechanisms and no provisions for economic stability.

The budget process is still evolving as a fiscal policy tool, and after almost 8 years of experience with the budget process, the time is right for examining it and for considering ways in which it might be strengthened and improved. Congress should incorporate changes that experience has shown are needed to improve the process, and steps should be taken to expand the coverage of the Budget Act.

Congress has avoided amending the Budget Act for fear of opening up Pandora's box. The fear is that opening up the act for amendments would allow Members who have been unhappy with the budget process to damage or even dismantle the Budget Act. Until now I have also refrained from introducing comprehensive legislation to amend the Budget Act. The budget process has been flexible enough to meet the increasing demands placed upon it. Many changes to the budget process have been tried on a trial basis through provisions of section 301(b)(2) of the Budget Act. This provision allows in a first budget resolution "any other procedure which is considered appropriate to carry out the purposes of the act." However, given the current balance budget craze, I fear that if the Budget Act is not amended carefully in order to strengthen and improve the budget process, we may see the Budget Act ignored and possibly replaced with a toothless balanced budget constitutional amendment.

After years of review and study of the budget process through my work as chairman of the Budget Process Task Force, and more importantly, after 6 years of experience with the budget process as a member of the Budget Committee, I have several recommendations for improving and expanding the Budget Act. The legislation which I am introducing today includes the following provisions:

Binding first budget resolution: Make the budget aggregates of the first budget resolution binding and eliminate the need for a second budget resolution unless significant change occurs in the economic outlook or unforseen needs arise for legislative action.

Reconciliation in the first resolution: If reconciliation is needed, it should be used in the first budget resolution to allow committees sufficient time to achieve legislative savings. In addition, procedures for using reconciliation need to be established.

Appropriations process reform: On September 15, the Appropriations Committees begin to work on an omnibus appropriations bill which contains the following: First, the appropriations bills reported by the committees but not enacted by the Congress; second, the appropriations bills not reported by the Appropriations Committees; and third, the appropriations bills which are held at the desk because they exceed their committee, section 302(b), allocations.

Credit budget: One of the most important steps Congress can take to improve the Budget Act would be to make the credit budget a required part of the budget process.

Off-budget agencies: To improve the coverage of the Budget Act, off-budget agencies should be made a part of the unified budget.

Binding multiyear budget totals: Expand Congress planning horizon by making the outyear targets in the budget resolution binding.

Capital budget: To allocate scarce funds for our Nation's infrastructure in the most efficient way possible, Congress needs a capital budget providing information on the condition of existing infrastructure and estimates of future infrastructure needs.

Entitlement control: Congress may want to consider directing the Joint Economic Committee to review and make recommendations for controlling the growth of entitlement programs.

Impoundment control: Certain technical changes to the Impoundment Control Act are necessary to clarify the intent of the act. In addition, impoundment control should be extended to direct loans and loan guarantees.

With careful review and revision, the budget process can be not only a successful procedural and informational tool, but also a successful fiscal policy tool. Utilizing the experience gained in the past 8 years under the Budget Act, Congress should now take actions to improve and strengthen the budget

process. I hope that my bill will serve as a vehicle for discussion as Congress begins to consider changes to the Budget Act.●

A TRIBUTE TO RUDY DE ANGELO AND THE HUDSON CHAPTER OF THE PACK MEDICAL FOUNDATION FOR CANCER RESEARCH AND GRADUATE TEACHINGS

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to praise the unique organization in my area which is celebrating its 15th anniversary this month.

The organization I speak of is the Hudson Chapter of the Pack Medical Foundation for Cancer Research and Graduate Teachings. This group, which has raised well over $300,000, started as a one-man organization by one individual, namely Rudy De Angelo.

Rudy, a dynamic man, originated the Hudson chapter after he was aided as a cancer patient recovering from surgery. Rudy and a handful of his friends in gratitude to the excellent medical care received, initiated the Hudson County chapter and have conducted vigilant campaigns to aid cancer patients and their families.

In addition to the funds being raised for research, the group has assisted more than 250 patients overcoming obstacles and disadvantages while seeking help for their illness. Not 1 cent has ever been charged for any medical service patients have received through the Pack Foundation volunteers.

The foundation honors Dr. George T. Pack, now deceased.

In addition to operating a leading cancer clinic and performing sophisticated surgery, Dr. Pack traveled widely, lecturing and serving on many international medical organizations, and contributed to more than 450 scholarly articles and books.

His interest in cancer control extended back to his youth. When a high school student, he found there was little attention paid to the treatment of burns. He read everything available on the subject and by the time he reached medical school was recognized as an expert.

Dr. Pack's work on burns, and a 1927 Curie Foundation Fellowship at the Institute of Radium in Paris, led him to study cancers that occurred in burn scars, particularly radiation burns.

Shortly after, he became one of the first three Rockefeller Fellows at the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases. He joined the staff in 1931 and remained there as attending surgeon until his retirement.

Dr. Pack was born in Antrim, Ohio, on May 14, 1898. He graduated from Ohio State University in 1920 and received a medical degree cum laude from Yale University in 1922. Then he served an internship at New Haven Hospital and a surgical residency at the New York Lying-In Hospital

He was vice president for North America of the International Union Against Cancer, an honorary life director of the American Cancer Society and a special consultant to the National Cancer Institute. He held seven honorary degrees.

In addition to his medical career, Dr. Pack was a dairy farmer. He owned 20 farms in Pennsylvania and had won blue ribbons at the National Dairy Congress.

Each year the funds are raised at a dinner-dance and through the sale of red embroidered roses which have been worn on the lapels of tens of thousands who have donated to the foundation.

Rudy, a veteran of World War II, is married to Josephine Volders, a Belgian girl who became the first war bride to enter the United States after the war.

Rudy, born in the "Village" section of downtown Jersey City, was struck with a malignant cancer several years ago and after an initial operation was given 3 months to live. He then contracted Dr. George Pack, of the Pack Foundation for Cancer Research and Graduate Teachings in New York City, who performed a second operation.

In addition to his need for surgery for cancer, Rudy was forced to have open heart surgery at Deborah Hospital in Browns Mills, N.J.

To look at Rudy DeAngelo today, one would never believe he has had such serious physical problems. He is employed in the engineering department of the Jersey City Department of Public Works, and is involved in many community affairs, but he gives priority to the Hudson County Chapter of the Pack Foundation.

As an inspiration to persons afflicted with cancer, the Hudson County Chapter of the Pack Health Foundation for Cancer Research and Graduate Teachings awards each year a courage award to an individual who is having a problem with the dreaded disease and is putting up a valiant fight to overcome it.

In the past the following persons have been given the courage award by the Pack Foundation: Dr. Michael Conti; Anthony Venutolo; Christine Delmonico; Melissa Ann Beards; John Luzzi, Sr.; Walter McDermott; Rudy De Angelo; Walter Sheil; Lenny Martelli; Rev. Charles Christell; John "Twinny" Guaimano; Leo Di Terrlizzi; Anthony Commandatore; James Henneson, Jr.; Pat Statile; Peter Kenny; Frank Fanuzzi; Edward Scala; and Lou La Villa (Lu Lu Hoppe).

This award was established because "Hope awakens courage, and the best physician of all is the individual who can implant courage in a human soul."

Rudy, on many occasions, has expressed the feeling of Eleanor Roosevelt, who wrote:

> You gain strength, courage and confidence by every experience in which you really stop to look fear in the face. You are able to say to yourself, "I lived through this horror. I can take the next thing that comes along . . . You must do the thing you think you cannot do.

And believes:

> To live with fear and not be afraid is the final test of maturity.

Each one of the persons of courage named above firmly believe as John Ruskin wrote:

> He only is advancing in life whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose brain quicker, whose spirit is entering into living peace.

I am grasping this opportunity to praise Rudy De Angelo, who indeed is praised and hailed by his fellow man. He craves no honors. He seeks no titles. He just wants to live his life doing for others.

Rudy modestly says:

> This is my way of saying "thank you" to a force more powerful than anything on earth.

I am asking my colleagues to join in this salute to Rudy and all the members of the Hudson County Pack Foundation, who indeed, in the immortal words of President John F. Kennedy:

> Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.●

A TRIBUTE TO BOY SCOUT TROOP 203 OF BURBANK

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to a special group, Boy Scout Troop 203 of Burbank.

The Scouts and counselors of troop 203 and their sponsors, American Legion Post 150, will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the troop with a special court of honor on November 6.

Troop 203 is the oldest in the Verdugo Hills Council and the oldest troop in the Thunderbird District. The troop, its former members and all of its many friends, will celebrate their special history with special ceremonial activities at the American Legion Post in Burbank.

I am pleased to play a small part in that celebration and to recognize all of those people who have played far more significant roles in the activities,

growth, and success of troop 203 over the last 60 years.

I am grateful to the troop and its supporters for their high standards, for their many fine achievements and for their many contributions to the community and the country.●

EQUAL PAY

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, USA Today devoted its entire editorial page to the issue of pay equity for women. Its lead editorial is worthy of the attention of my colleagues. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD at this point.

[From USA Today]

FOR WOMEN, 59¢ IS STILL A LONG WAY FROM $1

No more intelligence, education or muscle is needed to drive a truck than to work in a commercial laundry. Personnel studies show the two jobs require about equal skills and talents.

But the average truck driver makes $1,493 a month, the laundry worker only $884. If the jobs are equal, then why on earth should the laundry worker's job pay less? Isn't the laborer worthy of the hire? Not if the laborer is a woman.

In market after market across the United States the record is clear: In Louisiana women are paid 49.8 cents for every dollar paid men; in the District of Columbia they get 78.4 cents. In Minnesota women get 58.2 cents; in Georgia, 61.8; in Maryland, 62.2 cents for every dollar paid men. Despite gains, the inequity exists—the average wage for women in 1980 was $11,197. For men, it was $18,612.

This is pertinent because equity in the work place is the point of hearings today before the House Subcommittee on Human Resources. Equity, like brotherhood, is something everybody favors. And if you are only talking about equal pay for men and women in identical jobs, everybody supports that "in principle."

It gets more complicated when you try to equate equal pay for 'comparable work"—The truck driver and the laundry worker. The laws of supply and demand, the financial viability of different industries and even the tax structure for local governments would have to be considered when comparing wages of welders and nurses, or meter readers and teachers.

Industry leaders as well as government officials don't want to address the issue of what work is "comparable." They know, of course, that the laundry worker isn't the only "woman's work" affected. Nurses, teachers, librarians and secretaries—all highly skilled and socially valuable professions—are also in traditionally "woman's work"—and are traditionally underpaid.

And while committees of Congress struggle with a legal definition of "comparable work," there are women, holding the same jobs as men, struggling for something that is simple to define: equal pay for "equal work."

Twenty years after the Equal Pay Act and the Civil Rights Act barred discrimination in employment, women still have not achieved anything that approaches fairness.

Nationally, male typists are paid $15,566, female typists $10,615. Male computer specialists are paid $24,563, female only $16,437. The jobs are the same. The pay is disgracefully unfair.

Before Congress tackles the complex issue of equal pay for comparable work, this nation must admit it is badly abusing the rights of the wives, mothers and daughters who make up 42 percent of the work force.●

SURFACE MINING ACT

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation which will provide for a program to stimulate coal mining and construction industry jobs through the reclamation of abandoned mine lands. This legislation will further the lofty goals of the landmark Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 while at the same time put coal miners, construction and related industry workers back to work. In essence, my proposal address the socioenvironmental problems being experienced by coal mining regions through the enhancement of the current abandoned mine lands program contained in Public Law 95-87.

The surface mining act contains a program which seeks to ameliorate environmental harm caused by past mining practices. This program is paid for by the coal industry through a 35-cent-per-ton of mined coal tax paid into the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. Fifty percent of the fund is reserved for the States who may utilize these moneys once they have received regulatory primacy from the Department of the Interior over surface coal mining activities within their boundaries. At present, most coal States have approved surface mining programs and may use their portion of the fund. The other 50 percent of the fund is to be used by the Federal Government—in the form of discretionary additional grants to the States—for reclamation work on abandoned coal mine land as authorized and described in title IV of Public Law 95-87.

The bill I am introducing does not affect the State share of the fund but rather seeks to stimulate the use of the large untapped Federal share. Under the "Coal Mining and Construction Job Stimulus Act of 1982," Federal funds used to reclaim abandoned coal mine land would allow for the hiring of unemployed coal miners and construction workers, to the extent practicable, to undertake such work. This program is temporary in nature and would expire at the end of fiscal year 1983. Eligible participants must be unemployed coal miners, construction workers and those in related industries who have worked for at least 1 out of a 2 year period preceding the date of their unemployment. Included under the definition of unemployed coal miner are those who have worked at coal preparation plants and in coal mine construction activities.

Since the abandoned mine lands program was implemented, $269 million has accrued in the Federal share of the fund. This money should, and can, be used to reclaim land scarred by past mining practices and the opportunity exists through my proposal to gain additional benefits from this program by hiring unemployed coal miners to do this work. I ask that the text of the bill be printed following these remarks.

H.R. —

A bill to provide for a program to stimulate coal mining and construction industry jobs through the reclamation of abandoned mine lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Coal Mining and Construction Job Stimulus Act of 1982".

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) coal mining, construction and related industry unemployment is having severe adverse impacts on communities and regional economies;

(2) opportunities exist to reduce the unemployment roles of the coal mining, construction and related industries and at the same time promote environmental goals through title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977;

(3) the coal industry, through a reclamation fee of 35 cents per ton of coal, has contributed to an Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, with 50 percent of such funds reserved for the States and 50 percent authorized to be utilized at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, notwithstanding funds allocated to the States;

(4) the States are rapidly gaining Federal approval of their title IV programs;

(5) the Secretary of the Interior has not released title IV funds under section 402(g)(3) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to the States; and

(6) damage created by past mining practices still exists and the Department of the Interior must move forthwith in achieving the intent and purposes of the title IV program.

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to provide for—

(1) an accelerated effort to reduce coal mining, construction and related industry unemployment through the Abandoned Mine Reclamation program; and

(2) further environmental goals with respect to abandoned coal mine lands.

SEC. 3. Section 402(g)(3) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1232(g)(3)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "The" after "(3)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the"; and

(2) by adding at the end a new subparagraph as follows:

"(B)(i) With respect to the period beginning on the date of enactment of this subparagraph and ending on September 30, 1983, such balance of funds collected shall

be expended by the Secretary, to the extent practicable only in support of a program or programs which provide for the hiring of unemployed coal miners or unemployed construction workers for the purpose of performing abandoned mine reclamation work described under this title.

"(ii) As used in this subparagraph, the term 'unemployed coal miner' means any individual who is unemployed and has worked for at least 52 of the 104 weeks immediately preceding the date such individual became unemployed in or around a coal mine or coal preparation facility in the extraction or preparation of coal, including any individual who has worked in coal mine construction.

"(iii) As used in this subparagraph, the term 'unemployed construction worker' means any individual who is unemployed and has worked for at least 52 of the 104 weeks immediately preceding the date such individual became unemployed in the construction, alteration, repair, design or engineering of new or existing structures, roads, or other industrial sites.".●

URGENT HELP FOR U.S. RETAILERS

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I have received an excellent letter from one of my constituents in western Kentucky, Mark W. Kanipe of Henderson, Ky. Mark is in the retail business, marketing a range of office machinery. Unfortunately, his business is suffering because of the advantages being held by foreign manufacturers. Representative. BILL ALEXANDER has introduced legislation (H.R. 4009), the Retail Dealers Agreement Act, which is urgently needed. I believe my colleagues will be interested in my constituent's concerns and I would like to share his September 15 letter with them. The letter follows:

SEPTEMBER 15, 1982.

Hon. CARROLL HUBBARD, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUBBARD: I have never written my Congressman before, but I do so now because of a matter of great urgency. This issue has direct impact on my livelihood and I wish to bring it to your attention.

I am in the office machine business as a retail dealer, marketing a range of products manufactured primarily by foreign suppliers. Unfortunately for small dealer businesses in the office machine industry like mine, the manufacturers of these products, particularly the foreign ones, have begun to take advantage of their dealers. These manufacturers have acquired a superior bargaining position over several years. We now find our assets eroding and our profit margins narrowing as a result of unreasonable quotas, arbitrary cancellations, untested equipment, exhorbitant delays in parts and so on. Dealers, as a group and individually, have tried to direct negotiations, but to no avail.

Rep. Bill Alexander has introduced a bill in Congress (H.R. 4009) which deals with our problem. I urge you to support it, and to cosponsor it.

If I can provide you with additional information on this measure, I would be happy to do so. I appreciate your assistance.

Sincerely,

K & W OFFICE EQUIPMENT, INC.
MARK W. KANIPE.●

THE 1982 WORLD REFUGEE REPORT

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Committee for Refugees recently published its annual survey on the plight of refugees throughout the world in 1982. I would like to commend this publication to my colleagues and all who are interested in obtaining a realistic appraisal of the conditions and forces which compel people to flee their homes and countries and seek protection and aid in another land.

This timely report describes the major issues, concerns, and activities of the international organizations and the private voluntary organizations which seek to assist these refugees and displaced people and wherever possible aid them to return to their homelands. Among the issues reported on are asylum, refugee protection, and statistics on refugee populations and durable solutions to the refugee problem.

Roger Winter, a former Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement at the Department of Health and Human Services, has a most timely article on "Who Is A Refugee" in this 1982 report. Commenting on the historical evolution of the term "refugee," Mr. Winter, who is now the associate director for public affairs of the American Council for Nationalities Services, notes that the first Convention on Refugees was only prepared in 1951 and ratified in 1954. That document limited its description of refugees to those who were suffering due to the impact of World War II. The current U.N. Convention and Protocol relating to the status of refugees and removed the time limit in the definition has been signed by 90 governments, but several countries of first asylum, including Thailand have not ratified it.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Mr. Winter's article "Who Is a Refugee" be reprinted in today's RECORD and I commend the chairman of the ACNS, Mr. David Cogan, and Benjamim Gim, the current president of ACNS for their effort to prepare and publish this excellent report.

WHO IS A REFUGEE?

(By Roger P. Winter)

One modern dictionary defines "refugee" as a "person who flees to find refuge; especially one who escapes invasion, oppression, or persecution." Colloquially the term is often used interchangeably with "migrant," "immigrant," "asylum seeker" or even "illegal alien." There are many characteristics that refugees share with other migrating people, but there are also important distinctions recognized by international law. Because people's lives and futures are frequently at stake in refugee emergencies, it is important that it be clear who is a refugee and who is not. With this knowledge and understanding, appropriate responses to the world's refugee situations can be formulated.

The meaning of the term refugee evolved over a 60-year period from specific to generic. Until 1951 most nations considered refugees in terms of a specified group of people fleeing a specific country or group of countries for reasons of belief or status. In 1951 the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees was adopted by a conference of plenipotentiaries of the United Nations. On April 21, 1954, the convention was adopted by the required minimum of six nations and went into effect.

The convention provided the first international "bill of rights" for refugees. It provided for travel documents for refugees; set forth the principle of non-refoulement, which states that a refugee cannot be returned by force to the country from which he fled; and stated that refugees are entitled to the same basic human rights enjoyed by nationals of the asylum country. The definition of refugee put forth by the convention is:

"A person who as a result of events occurring before January 1, 1951, and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons or race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country."

The four key elements of the convention's definition were its time limitation—refugees, it implies, were generated by the effects of World War II; its fundamental reliance on the concept of a "well-founded fear of being persecuted;" its specification of forms of persecution which could qualify one for refugee status; and its limitation to persons outside their country of nationality.

Over time the international community grew to recognize that protection for individuals other than those covered by the convention's time period was a necessity. As a result, the General Assembly produced the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees which became effective on October 4, 1956. States which bind themselves to the protocol fundamentally agree that the substantive provisions of the convention will be applied generically to refugees without reference to the 1951 date, although individuals declared to be refugees under prior international agreements would be blanketed in. International protection of and assistance to refugees, and administration of the convention and protocol were assigned by the statute to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. (Parties which have acceded to the convention or protocol are listed on the next page.)

The U.S. did not statutorily adopt the UN definition of refugee until enactment of the Refugee Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-212). Prior to that act, the U.S. defined refugees in ad hoc legislative enactments, exclusively in an anti-communist context. As enacted, the act went further than the protocol to include as a refugee "any person who is within the country of such person's nation-

ality . . . who is persecuted or has a well-founded fear of persecution . . ." under special conditions.

The determination of refugee status is normally the responsibility of the nation in whose territory the individual is located at the time he applies for recognition of his status. Recognition of a person's status as a refugee does not make him a refugee, but declares him to be one. However, until recognized as a refugee, a person is not normally included in refugee statistics nor does he receive UNHCR assistance. In a nation which has not acceded to the convention or protocol, a person can be determined by UNHCR to be a refugee and receive its protection. Thus, even among competent authorities, there can be differences in whether or not a particular individual is considered a refugee.

There are persons in the world who are refugees who have not been formally declared such for one reason or another, and there are persons who are in refugee-like situations who technically do not meet the protocol's definition strictly applied. One major reason for this phenomenon is that such refugeelike persons are often still within the borders of their homeland. Those individuals are often labeled "internally displaced" persons. It should be noted, however, that since no single international authority has responsibility for such persons, authoritative figures on the internally displaced are difficult to gather and frequently are imprecise.

In a personal rather than legal sense, refugees are ordinary people in extraordinary circumstances. Refugees, like other migrating people, generally want to better their lives and the lives of their families. They sometimes immigrate to an industrialized society such as the U.S. or Western Europe. They frequently are poor, not because they had no resources but because they lost their belongings when they fled their homeland. Refugees often have experienced the loss of or separation from members of their families as a result of their flight. All have lost their homeland and are removed from the centers of their cultures and traditions. Their disaster is not natural; it is man-made.

What most clearly distinguishes a refugee from other migrants is specified in international and U.S. law: their motive for departure is fear of specific forms of persecution. For members of the Baha'i faith fleeing Iran, for example, it is fear of that nation's organized attempt to exterminate members of that religious group. For many Poles, it is fear of the Polish government's program of erasing political opposition. For the Hmong of northern Laos, it is fear of a regime's effort to eliminate a group previously associated with the U.S. involvement in that nation. For Ethiopians, it is fear of the government's actions to destroy Ethiopia's middle class and the remaining political opposition. For Afghans, it is fear of the Soviet-dominated government's war on Afghanistan's own people for political and religious reasons.

Throughout this year's World Refugee Survey, a theme recurs that represents a pressing concern of the international community. It is that efforts by nations offering immediate asylum to people fleeing persecution are both most compassionate and complex. "First asylum" countries, like Pakistan, Thailand, and numerous African nations, offer "temporary" haven which may extend for months and years. Implications of such assistance for the receiving countries, potential resettlement countries, and the world community are far reaching, especially when the numbers seeking asylum are not few but massive, as has often been the case recently. The part played by first asylum countries must be appreciated. The capability and willingness of other nations to serve in this all-too-necessary role need also to be examined.

The rescue and protection of refugees is in some ways an ideological effort—not in the sense of East versus West, but in a context of protecting human rights and fostering individual freedom. And that is why Americans, who above all other peoples claim to value these principles, cannot afford to consider all foreigners in a single category.

The U.S. Committee for Refugees considers it in this nation's best interest and traditions to assist with refugee relief and protection around the world. And, for that fraction of the world's refugees who have no viable alternative but to seek resettlement in a country such as ours, it is in our interest to continue to admit our fair share. Of all the prople who want or need to start life anew in a free society, the needs and claims of refugees are unique.

SIGNATORIES TO THE UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES

Algeria, Angola, *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, *Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, *Chile, Colombia, Congo, Columbia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, *Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, *Kenya, **Lesotho, *Liberia, Liectenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, *Portugal, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principie, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, *Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.*

Signatories to the Convention Only: Madagascar, Monaco, Peru.

Signatories to the Protocol Only: Swaziland, United States.●

CONCERNS ABOUT AN OLD FRIEND: TURKEY

HON. PAUL SIMON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. Speaker, I have followed events in Turkey with real mixed feeling. I understand the desire of the military to have greater stability in that country which has some severe economic problems.

And while I consider myself a good friend of Greece, I also consider myself a good friend of Turkey. And I cannot forget that during the Korean war, Turkey was one of the few countries that stood strong with the United States.

But I have read with increasing concern the prosecution and imprisonment of former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit.

But he is a democratic leader who understands what democracy is all about and who has had the courage to criticize military rule in Turkey.

Our friends in Turkey must understand that while the United States does not want to interfere in internal matters of Turkey, the harassment of former Prime Minister Ecevit simply for expressing opinions does not set well with the American public and with those of us who represent the American public.●

*Became signatory to convention and protocol after January 1, 1981.

**Became signatory to protocol after January 1, 1981.

ARMAND BOURASSA NAMED SONS OF ITALY "MAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mrs. HECKLER. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pleasure that I bring to your attention Mr. Armand Bourassa of Natick, Mass., who has been named "Man of the Year" by the Sons of Italy in Natick.

Mr. Bourassa has been actively involved with the Sons of Italy for 10 years and his record of participation and involvement show that he is well deserving of this award and recognition. Not only has Mr. Bourassa served as a member in this organization, but for the past 3 years, he has held the position of venerable. In addition, Mr. Bourassa holds the titles of grand deputy of the Milford and Marlboro Sons of Italy lodges and is the commissioner of the grand lodge for membership.

Mr. Bourassa deserves congressional recognition for his distinguished record of accomplishment in the community. He is a dedicated husband and father of two children, a diligent worker, and a devoted citizen. His services and outstanding achievement to his community and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts must not go unnoticed as men of his caliber, talent, and character serve as testimony to this tribute.

Mr. Bourassa is my long-time friend and I am very proud to have been able to recognize and praise his achievements.

ARMAND BOURASSA NAMED SONS OF ITALY "MAN OF THE YEAR"

Wife's name is Catherine.

Children's name and ages are: Paul (17), Joanne (15).

Armand has been involved with the Sons of Italy for 10 years. For the last three years he has held the position of venerable. He has also been the assistant venerable.

Other titles with the Sons of Italy that he holds are: Grand deputy to the Milford Sons of Italy Lodge; grand deputy of the Marlboro Sons of Italy Lodge.

He is also the commissioner of the grand lodge for membership (means that he travels throughout the State recruiting men and women to join the order).

His occupation is: Custodian for the 7-Up Bottle Company in Needham. Off and on, he is a barber too.

Community work that Mr. and Mrs. Bourassa do: March of Dimes—works on the scholarship program. Muscular Dystrophy—has worked for the "Jerry Lewis Telethon."●

EXILE TRAINING CAMPS AND U.S. OBLIGATIONS

HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, the issue of U.S. acquiescence in the existence of Cuban and Nicaraguan exile training camps in this country has dropped out of the news, but the camps still exist and still constitute an irritant in our relations, particularly with Nicaragua.

A constituent of mine, who is the editor of the Harvard Law Review, recently published an analysis in the Review which concludes as follows: First, the apparent acquiescence of the administration in reported activities of Nicaraguan exiles in the United States who aim to destabilize the current regime in Nicaragua violates the U.S. obligations under international law; second, an Executive policy condoning such activities flies in the face of the Neutrality Act, one of the fundamental congressional enactments in the field of foreign policy, and indeed encroaches on the constitutional role of Congress in foreign affairs; and third, to the extent that the administration is unwilling to alter its current policy, there are effective steps which Congress could take to remedy the situation.

I want to congratulate my constituent, Mr. Jerald S. Howe, Jr., on his article and to urge my colleagues to give it careful attention. The article follows:

NONENFORCEMENT OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT: INTERNATIONAL LAW AND FOREIGN POLICY POWERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

[Footnotes omitted]

Recent news reports reveal that armed camps of Latin American exiles are training within the United States in preparation for insurrectionary action against the incumbent government of Nicaragua.[1] Reportedly tied to larger exile parmilitary forces that are based in Honduras and that operate actively along the Nicaraguan border,[2] these exile groups claim already to have sent trained recruits to carry out military operations against Nicaragua.[3] Nicaragua has objected strenuously through diplomatic channels to the existence of the exile camps.[4]

Initially, the United States government announced that it did not condone, but was not investigating, the paramilitary activities,[5] and claimed that the exiles would not violate any law "as long as they [did not] hurt anybody and as long as they [did not] actually conspire to invade in a specific way."[6] Secretary of State Alexander Haig subsequently proposed that enforcement of United States domestic law to protect Nicaragua from attacks by exile groups based in the United States be negotiated through diplomatic channels,[7] a proposal that acknowledged that the exiles were in fact acting in violation of United States law. This Note argues that the Executive has not only the power, but also the duty to prevent the exiles' operations.

Even the threat that private paramilitary force might be launched from United States territory violates the international and domestic laws that have been invoked throughout American history against private expeditions aimed at toppling unstable foreign regimes.[8] Part I of this Note establishes the duty of the national government to take preventive action under both conventional and customary international law. Part II shows that, under the Neutrality Act, the United States has the domestic legal power to halt such expeditions. Part III demonstrates that the Neutrality Act was designed both to ensure that the national government would comply with its international duties and to guard the congressional power to declare war. Part IV argues that executive nonenforcement of the Act undercuts these congressional policies and impinges on Congress' role in the control of foreign affairs. Finally, Part V suggests ways Congress can exert political pressure on the Executive in order to ensure strict enforcement of the Act.

I. THE DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

Toleration of the continued existence of the exile camps by the United States violates current conventional international law, which establishes the responsibility of a state for expeditions and acts originating within its territory and directed against other nations. Moreover, past adjudications at customary international law and the commentaries of leading publicists[9] specifically prohibit the Executive's failure to take action against the exile camps.

A. Conventional International Law

The centerpiece of conventional international law is the United Nations Charter, which establishes in article 2 a clear, yet quite general, norm of nonintervention: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state . . ."[10] The United Nations General Assembly has given this norm more specific content in the Declaration on Friendly Relations:

Every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts, when the acts referred to in the present paragraph involve a threat or use of force.[11]

This clause of the Declaration makes clear that a state cannot achieve indirectly, through acquiescence in the preparation of private armed expeditions within its borders, objectives that it is prohibited from achieving directly.[12] Such acquiesence therefore violates the United Nations Charter.[13]

B. Customary International Law

Leading commentators agree that customary international law imposes on governments a duty not to permit their territories to be used as a base for hostile expeditions.[14] This duty, which has evolved historically as part of an elaborate system of rights and duties of belligerent and neutral parties in warfare,[15] is correlative to the universally recognized interdiction that hostile parties not launch military operations from neutral territory.[16]

A state must exercise "due diligence" to prevent the embarkation of private hostile expeditions from its territory. For instance, the *Alabama Claims* arbitration of 1871,[17] which arose out of British aid to Confederate ships during the Civil War, recognized that Britain had such a duty to prevent the arming or departure of any vessel that it had grounds to believe was intended to enter hostilities against a nation with which Britain was at peace.[18] Similarly, the United States Supreme Court has long recognized the national government's duty of due diligence under international law to prevent wrongs perpetrated against another country through acts committed in the United States.[19] Opinions of the Attorney General have extended this duty to the prevention of private hostile expeditions.[20] Moreover, the state's responsibility has been strictly defined: upon allegations that the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia in 1934 had been planned within Hungarian territory, the League of Nations resolved that a state must "do all in its power to prevent and repress"[21] terrorist acts planned within the state's territory but intended to be committed elsewhere.

State responsibility for hostile expeditions may ensue from a variety of governmental acts or omissions: active participation in the hostile activities, acquiesence, neglecting to prosecute, or failing to cooperate with officials of the target country.[22] Setting forth these potential grounds for liability, the American-Mexican Claims Commission in *Texas Cattle Claims*[23] held Mexico responsible for Indian raids in which the government merely acquiesced, as well as for cross-border raids made by outlaws and military personnel with the approval of the Mexican government. The decision implies that any one of the enumerated acts or omissions violates international law.[24] Similarly, the League of Nations resolved that Hungary may have incurred, through negligence alone, responsibility for the assassination of King Alexander;[25] in *Alabama Claims*, the knowledge attributable to Britain, combined with that country's omissions and ineffective efforts at prevention, sufficed to establish liability.[26] Whatever the government's degree of neglect, moreover, the continuity of private hostile activities increases the magnitude of state responsibility;[27] in finding violations the *Texas Cattle Claims* tribunal emphasized the continual nature of the cross-border raids.[28]

The absence of affirmative response by the United States to the current paramilitary activities of the Latin American exiles constitutes a violation of its international legal duties. The existence of the exiles' camps has been openly acknowledged by the government, particularly in its proposals that United States protection of Nicaragua from attacks by exiles within the United States be a subject of negotiation.[29] Even without direct involvement or approval by the United States, the government's failure to prevent or punish the activities incurs

United States responsibility, inasmuch as acquiescence in the continued existence of the camps violates obligations under the United Nations Charter and breaches the customary duty of due diligence. Furthermore, knowledge of the camps and continued failure to act must eventually merge into intentional disregard of international law.

Yet establishing the existence of a violation does not ensure the availability of a commensurate remedy, for enforcement of international law generally depends on the consent of sovereign states.[30] International judicial relief is especially unlikely to be available in the current situation. Although Nicaragua might bring an action in the International Court of Justice against the United States for violation of the United Nations Charter,[31] the United States could effectively bar exercise of the Court's jurisdiction by invoking the Connally Amendment, which enables the United States to reserve matters that it determines to be essentially within its domestic jurisdiction.[32] The International Court of Justice would undoubtedly respect such an invocation and dismiss for lack of jurisdiction.[33] International relief would then be available only through diplomatic channels [34] or in the political bodies of the United Nations [35] and other international organizations.

II. THE NEUTRALITY ACT: DOMESTIC POWER TO ENFORCE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Corresponding to its duties under international law, the Executive has legal power, by virtue of the Neutrality Act,[36] to curb the paramilitary activities of the Latin American exiles. Enacted under Congress' constitutional power to "define and punish . . . Offenses against the Law of Nations," [37] the Act prohibits private expeditions against nations with which the United States is at peace:

Whoever, within the United States, knowingly begins or sets on foot or provides or prepares means for or furnishes the money for, or takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States is at peace, shall be fined not more than $3,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.[38]

The statute was conceived in the midst of diplomatic difficulties encountered by the United States during the French Revolution.[39] In April 1793, President Washington issued an executive neutrality proclamation instructing federal officers to prosecute "all persons, who shall, within the cognizance of the courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with respect to the Powers at war." [40] Shortly thereafter, Congress passed the Neurality Act to make organizing or carrying out hostile expeditions a violation of federal criminal law.

Courts have adopted a policy of "vigilant enforcement" [41] in construing the Neutrality Act. The statute applies to all persons regardless of their nationality [42] and thus reaches foreign exiles within United States territory. Within the Act's protection are all nations with which the United States "is at peace,[43] not only those that are recognized as belligerents in some conflict or to which the United States accords diplomatic recognition.[44] All expeditions begun or prepared within the United States are prohibited, whether or not the final attack is staged from a third country,[45] and the Supreme Court has defined "military expedition" broadly, by focusing on the soldierly character of a company and its "specific warlike purpose." [46] Likewise, little is needed to perfect the offense. The expedition need not have set out for its destination,[47] concerted action, such as raising funds or seeking recruits, suffices to indicate the beginning of an expedition [48] and to establish the intent required under the statute.[49]

Defendants who maintain that their actions merely "anticipate" the outbreak of a declared war [50] cannot overcome the statutory prohibition. In response to such a defense, Chief Justice Marshall held that "[n]o citizen is at liberty to . . . anticipate his government" and that even a high probability of war would not excuse a violation of the Neutrality Act.[51] Similarly, in an early construction of the Act, a federal court rejected the defense that a de facto war with the target country existed at the time of the expedition.[52] Moreover, claims of presidential or executive approval are no defense: "the president of the United States cannot control the statute, nor dispense with its execution[,]" because "it is the exclusive province of congress to change a state of peace into a state of war." [53] Executive knowledge, approval, or acquiesence may incur governmental responsibility under international law,[54] but does not bear on the culpability of criminal defendants under the Act.

The government is therefore incorrect in contending that only a conspiracy to invade "in a specific way" [55] constitutes a violation of the Neutrality Act. Established judicial construction requires the conclusion that, even without the claimed launching of troops, the extent of organization and preparation evident in the funding, maintenance, and training activities of the exiles' camps violates the statute. Thus, commensurate with the nation's duty under international law to take preventive steps, the Executive has the legal power to prosecute the exiles under domestic criminal law.[56]

III. THE NEUTRALITY ACT IN CONCEPT AND PRACTICE

The Neutrality Act might be viewed merely to empower the Executive to restrain those private hostile expeditions of which the Executive politically disapproves. Yet the constitutional origins and historical application of the statute lead to a different conclusion: the Act is a principled attempt by Congress to remedy palpable deficiencies in the enforceability of international law. Congress' incorporating into domestic law the international prohibition of hostile expeditions restricts executive discretion to overlook violations of international law and guards Congress' own role in foreign affairs.

A. The Constitutional Logic of the Neutrality Act

Congress' authority to enact the Neutrality Act as a limitation on the Executive's ordinary discretion in matters of foreign policy arises from the constitutional separation of power over foreign affairs. The Constitution provides no explicit substantive constraints on the conduct of foreign affairs.[57] Rather, it extends "an invitation to struggle" [58] over the control of foreign policy: the President and Congress concurrently share sovereign power,[59] the distribution of which, in practice is uncertain and shifting.[60] In foreign affairs, Congress may broadly delegate part of its power to the Executive [61] or may tacitly approve certain executive practices by not challenging them.[62] On the other hand, Congress can limit the Executive in formulating foreign policy by means of the legislature's exclusive authority to declare war, control of the budget, and oversight of executive departments. Most significantly for the purposes of this Note, Congress has the power to enact legislation such as the Neutrality Act to define and punish offenses against international law in order to ensure the nation's adherence to international duties.

Political discourse leading to passage of the Neutrality Act reveals the joint intention of the Executive and Congress to ensure the national government's compliance with international law. The Cabinet that drafted the Neutrality Act [63] believed itself obligated under the law of nations [64] to meet the nation's recognized international duty to take preventive measures against hostile expeditions.[65] Thus, President Washington's neutrality proclamation and the act itself were "declaratory of the conduct enjoined by the law of nations" [66] The government, moreover, considered itself responsible for the acts of its subjects and hence assumed a duty to restrain them from injuring foreign powers.[67] Further, unauthorized hostilities were thought inconsistent with civil society,[68] inasmuch as private individuals were bound not to disrupt the nation's officially established relations with foreign countries.[69] In this light, unchecked hostile expeditions would have amounted to private usurpation of the public power, vested in Congress, to declare war and issue letters of marque and reprisal.[70]

By domesticating an existing international legal norm under its power to define and punish offenses against international law, Congress sought to ensure that the government would comply with duties otherwise, enforceable only through diplomatic channels.[71] In transferring the prohibition of hostile expeditions from sphere of foreign affairs, in which the Executive has broad inherent powers,[72] to the domestic sphere, in which executive authority derives from that of the legislature,[73] Congress acted to eliminate the Executive's discretion to overlook violations of international law posed by private hostile expeditions, and thus sought to promote routine compliance with international law.[74] Coupled with the President's constitutional responsibility to "take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed," [75] the Neutrality Act necessarily curtails the discretion of the national government to acquiesce in private hostile expeditions. At the same time, Congress' exclusive power to declare war is protected from usurpation by private parties and from impairment by administrations that might choose to condone such activities.[76] Congress thus intended to restrain all hostile expeditions, rather than only those that the Executive might find politically objectionable.

B. The Neutrality Act in Practice

Past enforcement of the Neutrality Act, particularly in the periods of American history in which private hostile expeditions were relatively common, confirms the foregoing conception of the statute: the Executive has consistently maintained that it was bound to strict enforcement of the Act. In addition to bringing prosecutions, the Executive has repeatedly indicated its commitment to vigorous enforcement by seeking reinforcing amendments to the legislation [77] and by issuing presidential proclamations [78] and opinions of the Attorney General warning against potential expeditions.[79] In contrast, the occasional lapses in enforcement can be attributed to the inability and reluctance of the federal government to restrain some filibusters undertaken in the spirit of

"manifest destiny." [80] Moreover, the Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961 [81] demonstrates the danger of executive failure to prosecute violations of the Neutrality Act when that failure results from pursuit of more particularized foreign policy objectives. Shortly before the invasion, Attorney General Robert Kennedy disparaged the continuing vitality of the Neutrality Act:

First. . . the neutrality laws are among the oldest laws in our statute books . . . Clearly they were not designed for the kind of situation which exists in the world today.

Second, the neutrality laws were never designed to prevent individuals from leaving the United States to fight for a cause in which they believed. There is nothing in the neutrality laws which prevents refugees from Cuba from returning to that country to engage in the fight for freedom.[82]

Although the Attorney General went on to acknowledge that the law indeed prohibits organized military expeditions embarking from the United States to attack a nation with which the United States is at peace.[83] his initial remarks seem to condone hostile expeditions against Cuba. This governmental approval of the Cuban invasion, founded on publicly expressed skepticism about the Act, contributed to the Bay of Pigs debacle. The Kennedy Administration later reversed its position and declared that attacks against targets in Cuba were "neither supported nor condoned by this Government. . . . [We] are [not] prepared to see our own laws violated with impunity, or to tolerate activities which might provoke armed reprisals. . . ."[84]

IV. WHEN PRACTICE DIVERGES FROM CONCEPT: FOREIGN POLICY POWERS AND EXECUTIVE DISCRETION UNDER THE NEUTRALITY ACT

The failure of the United States to prosecute the Nicaraguan exiles' violations of the Neutrality Act raises two questions, whether the government ought to abide by recognized international law, and whether the Executive alone should be allowed to make that decision, particularly in the face of a statute strongly limiting its discretion to do so.

a. Executive Discretion in Foreign Policy

The Neutrality Act's underlying policy of nonintervention, which is compromised when the Executive neglects to enforce the statute, retains validity today: both in formal subscription to international organization and law [85] and in policy pronouncements,[86] the United States recognizes principles of nonintervention in the internal disputes of other nations. Though the *realpolitik* of global ideological struggles and political terrorism has subjected noninterventionist principles to increasing stress,[87] few would argue for altogether abandoning norms of nonintervention. Moreover, the growing temptation for administrations to disregard norms of nonintervention in pursuit of more particular policies emphasizes the need for full political accountability in the formulation and control of foreign policy.

The Neutrality Act does not confer on the Executive the discretion to advance its own foreign policy objective through selective nonenforcement of the Act. On the contrary, Congress intended that the Executive be obliged to comply with the government's international legal obligation to prevent hostile expeditions in all instances. Yet recent government apprehension and prosecution of Neutrality Act offenders who aim to topple regimes that are not out of diplomatic favor [88] raise the prospect of selective enforcement based on political considerations.[89] Widspread reports that the United States government is engaged in covert activities designed to harass and destabilize the Nicaraguan regime [90] further suggest that nonenforcement might be part of a larger, concerted policy.

In this light, the United States' position that enforcement of domestic law against the exile groups is negotiable through diplomatic channels [91] is highly ironic. In constraining the Executive's discretion to overlook hostile expeditions, Congress certainly did not intend to provide the Executive with an additional bargaining chip, the nonenforcement of domestic law, in diplomatic negotiations. Rather than securing routine compliance with international law, the Neutrality Act's incorporating a norm of nonintervention into domestic law seems to have infected the domestic law with the malaise of unenforceability prevalent in international law.

Furthermore, executive acquiescence in private hostile expeditions encroaches on Congress' exclusive power to declare war and to issue letters of marque and reprisal authorizing private groups to carry on hostilities, a power that Congress sought to protect in passing the Act.[92] Even if American intervention against Nicaragua were strategically required and otherwise legally defensible, executive acquiescence in the operations of private armies based within United States territory constitutes an adoption of means not within legitimate executive authority.[93]

B. Prosecutorial Discretion

Nonetheless, it seems that Congress cannot fully guarantee government compliance with international law and guard its own role in foreign affairs solely by incorporating into domestic criminal law the international legal prohibition of hostile expeditions. Although the Neutrality Act is strictly drafted, it has failed to achieve its underlying purposes. The reason for this failure is the existence of a residual source of executive discretion. Drawing an international legal norm into the domestic sphere succeeds in narrowing executive discretion in foreign policy, yet the notion of prosecutorial discretion may remain a formidable obstacle [94] to congressional policy. By determining, under claim of exercising its legitimate prosecutorial discretion, whether and how consistently to prosecute violations of domestic criminal law, the Executive may ignore statutory language and undercut congressional purpose.

The policies that give rise to prosecutorial discretion, however, do not justify the current nonenforcement of the Neutrality Act. First, statutory overinclusiveness may often warrant overlooking facial violations that fall outside the legislative policy, but the Latin American exiles' activities are precisely the type of operations that Congress sought to prohibit. Second, although in general the Executive may justifiably seek through its enforcement decisions to advance policies not relevant to a particular statute, the exercise of such discretion is not legitimate in the instant context. Congress' exact purpose in enacting the statute—that the United States comply with its international legal duty to prevent private hostile expeditions—precludes selective nonenforcement based on the Executive's particularized foreign policy considerations.

Third, the Executive generally requires discretion to allocate scarce prosecutorial resources; [95] Neutrality Act violations, however, are relatively infrequent, discrete, and easily identifiable.[96] Finally, although the Executive necessarily requires factfinding discretion to investigate activities and determine whether indictable offenses have occurred,[97] such a justification must fail in the face of public reports of the activities of the exile groups, their open claims of returning trained recruits to fight against the incumbent government of Nicaragua, and executive acknowledgement of such information. In sum, these general rationales simply do not apply to nonenforcement of the Neutrality Act, and the notion of prosecutorial discretion ought not to cloak executive inaction with a presumption of legitimacy.

V. TOWARD COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW: REASSERTING THE CONGRESSIONAL ROLE IN FOREIGN POLICY

When the Executive chooses not to prosecute Neutrality Act violations, is there an effective mechanism by which to force its hand? Congress' ability to restrict prosecutorial discretion is the most likely source of such compulsion. Congress has much at stake as an institution whose role in the formulation and conduct of foreign relations is threatened by current executive neglect to enforce the Act. Moreover, the dispute over the exercise of discretion is between the executive and legislative branches of the government, and judicial intrusion would generally be considered inappropriate.[98]

Retaining the Neutrality Act as the core element in its approach. Congress can secure United States compliance with international law and guard its own foreign policy role by exerting political pressure on the Executive to enforce the Act strictly.[99] Budgetary powers and oversight over executive departments might be used to call the Executive to account for its inaction,[100] but the episodic invocation of such powers cannot bring any continuous pressure to bear. Instead, to overcome the difficulty inherent in remedying an executive omission, Congress must systematically shift the burdens of initiative and justification onto the Executive. Institutionalizing political pressure would continuously require the Executive to account for its prosecutorial decisions.

The choice of legislative mechanism to constrain executive discretion depends on the amount of political pressure required to achieve the degree of enforcement Congress desires. Statutory reporting requirements would force the Executive to disclose to Congress the factual findings and legal reasons behind nonprosecution of suspected hostile expeditions; this process would facilitate effective oversight by the appropriate committees and would compel the Executive both to reconsider the legal bases of its prosecutorial decisions and to bear the political consequences of its policies. Formalization of such requirements would further encourage the Executive to build the prospect of adverse political exposure into its initial prosecutorial calculus.

To be most effective, the statutory scheme must require the Executive to report each decision not to prosecute. Designing a consistently reliable reporting trigger is difficult, however, when Congress confronts executive omissions rather than actions; statutory reporting requirements in foreign affairs are typically triggered by an affirmative act, such as the commitment of troops [101] or the expenditure of appropriated funds for a certain purpose.[102] To overcome this problem, Congress could require the Executive to report at the request of

any of a number of committees or subcommittees, or if even greater regularity is desired, to report upon receipt of any information indicating a potential statutory violation.[103] The self-activating trigger could also require follow-up reports, consisting of detailed factual and legal finding.[104] Particularly if the Executive chooses not to prosecute.[105]

Congress could secure even stricter enforcement of the Act by withholding funds or powers from the Executive. Although such linkage could be achieved through strightforward political bargaining, certification is a more reliable mechanism: Congress could condition executive expenditure of certain appropriated funds, for example, on certification by the Executive that no facts within its knowledge evidence any volation of the Neutrality Act.[106] Though a certification requirement would not directly compel executive action, it would shift the burden of initiative and thus force the Executive to alter its decision not to prosecute, to justify that decision, or to forgo some congressionally selected benefit.

Perhaps the most serious step Congress could take would be the enactment of a "special prosecutor" statute requiring the Attorney General to delegate prosecutorial power to a subordinate office with specified responsibility. Under its limited power to fix the point of control of prosecutorial discretion within the executive branch,[107] Congress might require that the Executive first investigate possible violations upon discovery of any information that such violations exist, and then either appoint a special prosecutor or present a rigorous a rigorous accounting of the factual finding and legal bases behind its decision that no prosecution is warranted.[108]

VI CONCLUSION

Executive failure to curb private hostile expeditions organized within the United States directly violates recognized international law and negates the congressional purpose of the Neutrality Act. Moreover, executive acquiescence in private hostile expeditions encroaches on Congress' exclusive power to declare war and issue letters of marque and reprisal. Thus, the Executive's decision not to prosecute Neutrality Act violations, or to treat enforcement policy as a bargaining chip to be used in diplomatic negotiations, threatens Congress' role in the formulation and conduct of foreign policy. Congress has much at stake in the current situation and has good reason to take corrective action. The Executive has laid down to Congress an "invitation to struggle" over control of foreign policy. In a system of shifting concurrent powers, the last word is not easily had: the branch that wants to prevail must speak up.●

TRIBUTE TO L. H. FOUNTAIN

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 28, 1982

● Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, 30 years ago, the Honorable L. H. FOUNTAIN and I first took our seats here in the House of Representatives as Members of the freshman class of the 83d Congress.

When L. H. made the decision earlier this year that he would not seek reelection to the Congress, I was saddened. I know his legislative accomplishments and his outstanding contributions to his district, to his beloved State of North Carolina, and to this country have been detailed by many others. I simply want to take this opportunity to say that my association with L. H. spans three decades and his departure from this Congress will be felt by me in a special way—I will lose a colleague with whom I have shared my life here in Congress since the beginning of our mutual service.

Millie and I wish the very best to L. H. and his dear wife, Christine. God Bless you.●

A DEMOCRATIC DIRECTION FOR THE EIGHTIES

HON. GILLIS W. LONG

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on September 21, the Caucus Committee on Party Effectiveness of the House Democratic Caucus issued a major document entitled, "Rebuilding the Road To Opportunity: a Democratic Direction For The 1980's". As chairman of the caucus, I would like to call the attention of the House to the magnificent job that was done by the seven chairs of the task forces and the 37 members of the caucus committee who worked for 20 months on this project.

The seven papers that have been issued from the caucus are designed to chart a new course for the Democratic Party in the present decade. They do not represent an effort to impose any doctrine on our party or to be a statement of inflexible dogma. They are the product of a remarkably diverse group of House Democrats who represent every area of our country and whose philosophies differ greatly. What these colleagues of ours have in common is a devotion to the Democratic Party and their participation in this effort is an eloquent rebuttal to those who assert that American politics is nothing more than the pursuit of individual advantage.

Mr. Speaker, the process by which these policy statements were developed is explained in detail in my introduction. I believe it should be of interest to Members on both sides of the aisle concerned about the future of the two party system in our country. I ask unanimous consent that it be included in the RECORD at this point.

PREFACE

(By Rep. Gillis W. Long, Chairman, House Democratic Caucus)

Recently, I posed the following question to my fellow Democrats: "Can we develop from the many philosophies and interests in our party, general consensus positions on the most important national issues that form the thread that gives our party meaning, that tell our constituents where our party stands on the most important issues of our time?"

The Democratic policy statements in this volume entitled, Rebuilding the Road to Opportunity: A Democratic Direction for the 1980s, provide overwhelming evidence that the answer to my question is "yes."

These policy positions—on which I believe most Democrats can agree—do not encompass every issue of concern to every faction within our party. But, taken together, they can give the American people a clear view of where Democrats stand as a party, of where we want to lead our country, and of where we differ from the Republicans.

At the outset, let me make clear, that these documents do not represent "official" positions of the Democratic Party. They are not ironclad positions which every Democrat must follow in lockstep.

Rather, they represent the ideas of a broad-based group of House Democrats, reflective of all the political philosophies within our Caucus (the organization of all House Democrats). All were developed, with the support of the House Leadership, by special task forces of the Caucus. In most instances, the task forces sought the advice of outside experts—in the case of housing and environment, that expertise came through formally constituted advisory committees.

All the task force reports were considered in great detail and subsequently approved by the Committee on Party Effectiveness, a committee of more than 30 Members who represent every philosophy and region in our caucus. The Committee on Party Effectiveness is, in itself, an unprecedented body within our Caucus. It was formed at the beginning of this Congress to respond to the desire of many Democratic Members to reassess the direction in which our party was headed in the wake of its losses in the 1980 election. Rarely have I seen a group of Members who have worked with more diligence and dedication.

The Caucus Committee has met, without fanfare or publicity, virtually every week, and sometimes twice a week, for the past 20 months to discuss ways to unify and strengthen our Caucus. What has made this effort so unusual is that Members representing the diverse philosophies under the Democratic tent have worked side by side toward those common goals. For the past five months, the committee has labored over these policy statements.

The policies the committee endorsed reflect a new Domocratic Party—a party loyal to our tradition, proud of our achievements, but prepared to respond to new challenges, a party that demonstrates both the compassion to care and the toughness to govern.

In these papers, we renew our commitment to the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party—to equal opportunity, to economic growth and full employment, and to a strong national defense.

But the proposals we make represent a break with the policies of the past. They are a recognition that if Democrats are to continue to be a force for justice and progress—if we are to remain loyal to our tradition of being at the cutting edge of change—our policies must change—because our country and the world have changed.

In charting this new direction for our party, we have made it clear that our paramount concern is the economic personal, and national security of our people.

We believe that a steadily growing, non-inflationary economy is the key to America's economic security. And the key to bringing about sustained, real economic growth is in the investments we make today.

We understand the need to control federal spending and control the growth of government. We know that to have the resources necessary to meet new priorities, we must reduce the federal deficit, eliminate wasteful or outdated spending, and take a critical look at all federal programs from the defense budget to entitlement programs, to reduce spending wherever we can.

We share the national concern for cutting spending, but we believe we must make investments now—both private and public—that will pay off in the years ahead in economic growth and greater opportunity for our people. We believe dollars we spend today to build new plants and equipment, to discover and develop new technologies, to educate and train workers, to build transportation systems essential for economic expansion, will bring a return many times over in future prosperity.

Economic security is, of course, fundamental to the personal security of every citizen and to the national security of our country. But a prosperous economy will not, by itself, guarantee safe neighborhoods or deter foreign threats to our freedom.

For that reason, we have proposed an intensified, long-term commitment to reduce crime. We believe that freedom from fear and freedom to walk the streets in one's own neighborhood are fundamental to a free society. And we know that tough rhetoric about crime, without actions to back it up up, will not reduce crime.

Similarly, we believe we must strengthen our defenses against foreign adversaries. A weakened America is a vulnerable America. But our defense program should be strategically constructed. Experience has taught that throwing money at problems—whether social or military—is wasteful and ineffective. Moreover, we believe that controlling nuclear weapons is as important to our national security as building new weapons systems.

These issues are discussed in this volume as are our concerns for reviving the housing industry, rekindling the entrepreneurial spirit in small businesses, expanding opportunities for women in our economy and society, and protecting our environment.

Clearly this volume does not outline a Democratic position on every issue of interest to Members of our Caucus. Rather, it demonstrates that we can focus our attention on a few important national issues and that, while proud of our tradition and past successes, we are developing promising, new solutions to our nation's problems. It presents a clear vision of where we want to lead our country.

We have entitled this volume Rebuilding the Road to Opportunity: A Democratic Direction for the 1980s because we believe that expanding opportunities is fundamental to our American way of life. We believe that the job of government is not to confer happiness, but to give people the opportunity to work out happiness for themselves. And we stand ready to make the investments now that will pay off in greater opportunity for our people.

We seek opportunity not for our generation alone; we are determined to establish the foundation of opportunity for generations yet unborn. The 21st Century, like the 20th, will be American. American thought will dominate it; American genius will give it shape and direction, and American deeds will make it illustrious.

This volume is the culmination of nearly two years' effort by the Caucus task forces and the Committee on Party Effectiveness. I am deeply indebted to the Members who served on the task forces and to those who put in countless hours of deliberations in the committee, to the outside advisors and the staff who helped prepare the statements and to the House Leadership which supported this effort every step of the way.

In the months ahead, the ideas we have developed will be debated in House Committees and in other forums. Many will be converted into legislative initiatives. So we must view the publication of these position papers, not as an end it itself, but as an important step in fashioning a bold, new policy direction of our party and our country.●

TUITION TAX CREDITS

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, public debate regarding the proposals for tax credits to citizens who send their children to private schools has reached across the Nation to all States. While the issue is being discussed, I believe some questions being asked and statements being made by opponents of tuition tax credits need a few clarifying remarks.

First: "Granting tax credits to parents who send their children to private schools would only undermine the public school system."

The intent of tuition tax credits is not to undermine the public school system either directly or indirectly. What would occur would be enhanced competition between the public and private systems. The top-heavy, overstaffed administration of the public schools would probably be eliminated as a result.

It is a well-know fact that talented men and women are leaving the teaching profession in droves because of bureaucratic meddling in teaching by administrators, many of whom have never spent more than a year within a classroom.

Second: "Tuition tax credits would benefit the rich and hurt the poor."

This is utter nonsense. One of the purposes of tuition tax credits would be to help especially the lower income groups. Presently, lower income families are captives of the public school system. Many lower income parents believe their children are not receiving a proper education; they would like to send their children to a private school, but they cannot afford to. What is also noteworthy is the fact they are compelled to pay taxes that support public schools, and are denied the ability to have any effective voice in operations of the school system. To be sure, a citizen can go to the board of education meetings and participate in parent-teacher conferences, but this is not likely to result in any effective change. But a customer's ability to take his business elsewhere is.

Third: "Instead of tuition tax credits for private schools, shouldn't we consider giving more money to the public schools?"

No. More money has been spent on public schools and the problems only seem to get worse. The cost of public education has increased from $449.2 million in 1960 to $14.2 billion in 1980. We are spending more money on public schools while the student population has been decreasing. Throwing money at a problem will not solve the problem. A former public school teacher in Chicago who opened a private school with modest fees and a humble facility, Mrs. Marva Collins, proves that point.

Fourth: "Why should we subsidize those who send their children to private schools?"

A tuition tax credit is not a subsidy; no money changes hands. The question should be: Why do we charge people for a service for which they have no use? Would any rational person pay a neighborhood boy to cut his lawn if he had no lawn? Why should those who do not use public schools be forced to pay for them?

Fifth: "Shouldn't parents who send their kids to private schools pay for it?"

They already do, and in addition they pay for the public school system as well. This is unfair; no one should be forced to pay for a service they do not need.

Sixth: "Shouldn't all people feel a certain responsibility to support our public schools?"

No, not if a parent doesn't feel that the public school system is fulfilling its duty, and many parents do not.

Vice President Bush's wife, Barbara Bush, reported that since the 1950's the United States has dropped from the 18th most literate nation in the United Nations to the 49th; 60 million Americans cannot read or write, or are functional illiterates—which means they can only read and write at the fifth grade level. The overwhelming majority of illiterates and functional illiterates are products of our public schools system. There can be no doubt that the quality of public education has deteriorated through the years and any responsible parent would quite understandably be concerned.

Enlightened parents realize that throwing money at the problem will not help. As a result of the decline in quality of public education, many parents have given a vote of no confidence and are placing their children in private schools. It is only fair to allow them to use the funds they pay for public education elsewhere.

I might add that when all the questions are put aside, the real issue at trial is: Do we as a free nation believe that parents ought to have the right to choose between public and private schools without being financially penalized? To say no, is to deny the very liberties upon which this Nation was founded.

To say no, is to say that we are not a free people and that Government should decide what is good for us and what kind of education our children ought to have.

I truly believe the majority of Americans are a fair people and overwhelmingly support tuition tax credits; it is the only position which reaffirms our dedication to freedom of choice.●

YOM KIPPUR

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, Temple Israel of Greater Miami has been my temple for 40 years, and I sat with my fellow Jews over the years and have listened to the outstanding rabbis of our times. This Yom Kippur eve, our new rabbi, Rabbi Haskell M. Bernat, gave to us some disturbing insights and begged his congregation's forgiveness if it was offended by his words. I do the same to my colleagues in placing this sermon in the RECORD, for he poses painful questions which, especially on Yom Kippur, we must ask about our world, and about ourselves.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF GREATER MIAMI

(By Rabbi Haskell M. Bernat, Sept. 26, 1982)

I have been writing this sermon for 9 weeks; I have been rewriting the sermon for 4 weeks. I wrote it literally until the last moments before I ascended this pulpit. I found it one of the most difficult sermons in my entire career in the rabbinate—I want you to know that. At least 3 times in the past 2 days I had decided not to preach it at all. Some people who care for me very much and want me to be liked by you suggested that I either "can" it or radically alter it. I have done neither, because it would be cowardice not to preach this sermon. There are times when a rabbi chooses a sermon, and there are other awesome moments when the sermon chooses the rabbi. If I offend you tonight, please forgive me. If I embarrass you, transcend your embarrassment and try to visualize the truths as they have gripped me. For this is a sermon not so much to you, but rather about you, as you have been perceived for 1,800 years by Western civilization.

Preach it with me and pray for me as you hear it and respond with the eloquence of your being. My Rosh Hashana eve service emerged from the values of my mind, my Rosh Hashana morning sermon out of the faith of my soul, tonight's sermon out of the anguish of my heart.

Some years ago, Simon Weisenthal, that intrepid Nazi hunter, wrote a novelette called "The Sunflower." It wasn't really a novel at all, it was about a single event in his life, and it is woven of those threads that so precariously bind heaven and earth together. They are of those issues that shake the very foundations of eternity. It is called "The Sunflower" because sunflowers were planted on the graves of dead Nazi S.S. men while their Jewish victims were buried in a pit. The Nazi S.S. men, even in death had a link to life through that flower, the Jew was cast into the anonymity of the pit. Simon inexplicably is taken from the slave-labor detail of his concentration camp and removed to a makeshift hospital near the town of Lemburg, and ushered in total silence to a forbidding room. There lying on the cot in the makeshift infirmary was an S.S. lieutenant who had been ravaged by the war. Simon could not see his face for it was swarthed completely in bandages. All he could sense was the hand that feverishly gripped his own, his ears were penetrated with a story from hell in which the S.S. man told Simon that he had herded all the Jews of a village into a single barn and then ignited the barn and burnt them all alive. He further told simon that as a child he had had a Catholic education that he was a server of the mass in church and he feared now for his immortal soul. He was afraid to die unshriven. Simon was to be the Jew-priest to give him absolution. Simon is torn between revulsion and compassion for a dying man, even brushes at a fly that was annoying the dying man, takes a glass of water and raises it to the parched lips. And then, in an instant he turns on his heel and marches out of the room.

He troubled by it and he share the incredible experience with his compatriots in the concentration camp. Josek another Katzenika, tells him, "I feared at first that you had really forgiven him. What people have done to yourself, you can, if you like, forgive and forget; but would not the dead people from that village come to you and ask: 'who gave you the right to forgive our murderer?" Simon responds: "I have failed to carry out the last wish of a dying man." Josek: "There are requests that one cannot and dare not grant. He ought to have sent for a priest of hs own church. They soon would have come to an agreement."

Years later, Weisenthal is still burdered by the event and after scrivening the last page of the account, he sends it to some of the leading contemporary intellectuals in both the Christian and Jewish world and asks them what they would have done. Their responses form a symposium at the end of the book. Graham Greene explains the Catholic idea of hell: No longer that medieval sight of endless conflagration; instead, an eternal separation from God. "Let the S.S. man die unshriven. Let him go to hell; sooner the fly to God than he." Cynthia Ozick comments: "The S.S. man had a Catholic education? As a boy he was a server in church? Should not a sentence like, 'the S.S. man had a Catholic education' be so thoroughly a contradiction of its own terms that the words come out jabberwocky?" She concludes, "The words do not come out jabberwocky. The S.S. man did have a Christian education!"

Why do I burden you this night with this account? Because it is impossible to live as a Jew in our world and not to feel the impact of a Christian-educated West. Jules Isaac, the famous French historian, after he finished his multitomed history of the world, applied himself to precisely this issue, and he called it, "Eighteen Centuries of the Teaching of Contempt." It colors not only how each of us is perceived individually, but how Israel is perceived and portrayed, and twisted.

These months of summer, Weisenthal's story and Ozick's response are of epic importance. Yes, the S.S. man had a Christian education: thousands of S.S. men had a Christian education. It is the religious foundation of the Western World, and it dies hard. It dies very hard. Eighteen years cannot wipe out 18 centuries of the teaching of contempt. I say 18 years because it has been 18 years, high years, since one of the most noble Christians who ever lived, Pope John XXIII, assembled a Vatican Council in whose agenda it was to rid the Jew of any infamy that 18 centuries had placed upon him. This was a Pope of noble vision, of countenance and character, of purity and of love. But the Church still is influenced by its own history, as all of us are influenced by our own history. And it was exemplified 2 weeks ago when the present pope invited Yassir Arafat to the Vatican.

What were the motives? Oh, I know the overt pietistic mumblings were, "Well, we welcome the sinner in order to transform him." Too naive—from one of the most sophisticated and ancient institutions in the world. What motivates this pope? It is my opinion that the Vatican is playing its Palestinian card in the hopes that it will eventuate into a shrinking Israel and a de-Judification of Jerusalem. It has been the agenda of the Vatican since 1967 to see Jerusalem de-Judified, or as it is put politely in the language of diplomacy, internationalized. But why? Because the contemporary State of Israel is a theological embarassment; it is a refutation of the Church's ancient doctrine that we are destined to wander the earth unto eternity because we have been rejected by God, for we have rejected Christianity. How else explain that the Vatican has diplomatic relationships with every emergent African and Asian, South American country, some of the most repressive regimes in the world, and does not recognize the legitimacy of the State of Israel. The State of Israel is the ultimate statement to the world: No more is the Jew a wanderer. Once the state was created, none of us are in Galut. Did you know that until 1948, even the Jews in what was then called Palestine were in Gulles, in exile. But once the state was created—no Jews in exile, just as no Irish-American is in exile, or Italian-American or Latin American, or American Jew. It is a theological embarassment and refutation to the ancient doctrine. Israel says the image of the Jew as wanderer is dead now for eternity.

But there are other images of the Jew that emerge from the history of Christianity—particularly, the formative one that was born when Christianity itself was born. And that is the image of the Jew as the man on the cross; for Christianity is founded on the belief of Jew on the cross who suffers and who dies so that the world can be redeemed; implanted in the depth psychology of the Western world therefore is that Jewish suffering is redemptive. And if you don't know what it means, that means "good for the world." Now, I'm not talking about your neighbors; your neighbors do not look at you as myths, as objects of theology. But I'm talking about the collective unconscious of the entire Western world, of which the psychologist Jung spoke; that implanted in the psychology of nations and civilizations, not only individuals, are ideas that are almost impossible to uproot. If you think that this is a singular or extravagant analy-

sis, let me disabuse you. One of Chagall's most magnificent masterpieces is of the Holocaust. On it, within its frame, is a man wearing the streiml and the kapot of a Chassid. And this Chassid is the symbol of the six million, and this Chassid is nailed to a cross. This was Chagrall's way of depicting the Jew in the mind-consciousness of Western civilization. Do you know what the State of Israel is? It is the Jew climbing off the cross . . . the Jew rejecting forever the mythological drama that he has played out unwittingly with the Church for eighteen centuries; the State of Israel is the climbing off the cross of suffering and exile of the Jew onto the stage of real history, the history of nations; it is the reach for normality—normality of nations with power and its pitfalls, with governments that are often of wise counsel and also of blunders. Yes, Israel is a real nation. It's not a nation of myths. And it has governments that are creative and it can have governments that blunder, even blunders of moral grievance. And this is what we have seen during this past week. It was a blunder not to realize that the Christian Phalangist is not the moral Israeli soldier; that the Christian Phalangist is still a primitive who bears the scars of seven thousand of his own kind slaughtered in one day in Damour. It was a blunder to think that these soldiers would only rout out terrorists and not avenge the deaths of their own wives and children. It was Israel's responsibility to recognize it, and this moral culpability is the bitter price any nation pays for normality in power. But the alternative is far worse. To relinquish power in a Western world which gives a religious education to S.S. men, to relinquish power in that kind of a world is to climb back on the cross. Never again!

We were heartened and reassured, thank God, this Friday when we heard of Israel's government's decision to open the path to an inquiry. The inquiry hasn't been held yet because the Chief Justice declined it. He declined it because there are already two suits by individuals before the Supreme Court—that the Supreme Court initiate an inquiry into the culpability of the present administration. Do you know that more than ten percent of the State of Israel, 400,000 people, demsontrated the other day. I was asked today by television if that embarrassed me, and I said "Embarrass me? It delights me!" Because once again, Israel has demonstrated that it is not only a Judenstat, as Hertzl called it—A state for Jews; but a Judischestat, a Jewish state. Where, where in the world can 10 percent of the population protest the government? In Egypt? In Syria, where Assad slaughtered 20,000 competing Shitte Moslems in one week? And who called for an inquiry then? In Lebanon? In the United States? Where have you seen a government in recent times so immediately responsive to letters from its friends. It received a letter from its moral, loving friends of Israel—congressmen asking the government there to open an inquiry (and I'm proud to say that our own Bill Lehman was one of its signatories), and it responded to its own inner call for conscience. How moral Israel is! Willing to recognize (and the facts have not yet emerged) that there are blunders that adhere to being real human beings. . . . Off, out with mythological miconceptions of the Jew.

The State of Israel is the Jewish reach for normality. There is a third image of the Jew born in the bosom of Christianity that comes from the medieval period, and that is the Jew not as victim on the cross, but the Jew as Demon . . . the Jew who is the poisoner of the wells, the eater of matzohs made of the blood of Christian children. Now if you think that's only a medieval notion, let me remind you that in two great cities of the world in 1913—in Kiev and in Atlanta—there were two Jews being tried for that very conception of the Jew. Mendel Baylis in Kiev and Leo Franck in Atlanta. Mendel Baylis was acquitted and fled to Israel; Leo Franck was found guilty, pardoned and then lynched. It is this third image of the Jew, as demon, that I believe prevailed over the media in its depiction of all the events of this last summer. You remember how it was lie after prevarication by a scandalous and mendacious public media (and by the way, it happened to me again today; a snippit of news, a snippit of an Interview on Channel 4 taken out of context of a 20-minute interview in which the main thrust of my talk was that Israel's demonstrations were testimony to its morality. And what was left . . . only the end where I mourned the deal—as if indicting Israel. An editor chose, once again, how this rabbi would appear as a condemnor of Israel. If it were not so tragic, it would be a delicata.

When we came back from Sidon, Damhur and Beirut, our group met with Ariel Sharon in full glare of all the major networks of the world; and I asked him the following question: "Why was Israel so savaged by the press?" And he turned to the cameras and said, "Answer the rabbi; answer the rabbi." Of course the cameras were mute, and so he began his answer, and he said: "The world used to make a distinction between you and us; we were Israelis and you were Jews. We were blond and brave, the Ari Ben Canaan image of Exodus; Israel had Israelis and the rest of the world had Jews. But somewhere along the line, during the last ten years, they started to view us as we had always viewed ourselves—as Jews who are citizens of Israel and I wouldn't have it any other way." By this, I took it to mean that he felt that all the theological and all the mythological baggage that the Jew carries on his back had finally been heaped upon Israel, and now Israel as the victorious nation cannot be the victim, and therefore it must be a demon. And this is precisely how she was construed in the press. In one single edition of the newspapers, what did we see: Arafat tenderly holding a baby contrasted with the picture of the phantasm of mentally—retarded children made to suffer by a Jewish army only to be rescued by a Christian savior, Mother Teresa. The press played out completely the mythology of the Jews.

I want to make it perfectly clear that Christian ethics are beautiful and noble, they share with us completely in the prophetic heritage. But the Church has a basic flaw. You know, the ancient Greeks felt that everybody has a flaw, and that flaw they explored in all their tragedies. It's called harmatia, the tragic flaw. And that tragic flaw is the church's inability to see the Jew as a human being, but rather as part of her theology. Do you know what Antisemitism is at its core? It's not the hatred of the Jew; in order to hate someone, you have to have a reason. Antisemitism is the inability to see the Jew as a human being. Shakespeare understood this. Yes, I used to think that the Merchant of Venice was an antisemitic book; no, it's anti-antisemitism. How does he portray Shylock? First as the demonic Shylock demanding the pound of flesh closest to the heart; and then Shylock, the victim, reduced to poverty, diminished in status, losing his daughter to conversion to Christianity. He portrays the mythology of the Jew, and then what does he do? He puts into Shylock's mouth one of the most magnificent speeches in the English language. "I am a Jew. Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands? Organs? Dimensions? Senses, affections, passions? Fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as a Christian is? If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh? If you poison us, do we not die?" It is the ultimate plea for normality. Shakespeare, although he had never met a Jew in his life, perceived, as the bard always perceived, the truth of the human psyche, that what the Jew wanted was only to be a human being! And what is the State of Israel? The State of Israel is history's response to that speech; for the State of Israel restores humanity and normality to the Jew. The Talmud, when it speaks of Jewish destiny, says that the only difference between our times and the messianic age is the utter destruction of the oppressive kingdoms. What is the messianic age to this statement of the Talmud? Territoriality, sovereignty, normality. But it will become a Mercaz Ruhani, a spiritual center for all the world. We have not given up our hope of the saintly Rev. Kook that Jerusalem can only be redeemed through ahavat hinom: freeflowing love.

There are millions and millions of Christians in this world who, out of love for the central figure of their religion, love us, his blood brothers and sisters; for our sakes and for their sakes, we must make Israel strong and even stronger—materially and spiritually—for only a strong, powerful, enduring Israel will make the Western world forget that we are not figments of mythology and theology, but real human beings, and then the Western world will become human. Israel is our best hope and the world's best hope. Oh, I know that there are times that try men's souls; that there are governments in Israel whom some of us may prefer not to have, and I'm not making a personal preference. For it is not for the American president to decide who shall be Prime Minister in Israel, but for the Israeli people to decide; and our love for Israel is unequivocal. It is a love, an ultimate love of family, no matter who is administering the household. By bonding to Israel, we link ourselves with normality. Remember how it was before 1948; the back was not so straight. See how in a Nazi-like way, the press savaged her. Think of what could happen to us without her!

I believe that the day will come, because of a strong and continuing moral Israel, when Jews and Arab will embrace . . . an embrace absent of deceit and stealth. I believe in the day that all Christians in the world and all Jews in the world will embrace, an embrace of forgiveness and love, in which embrace all the world will be redeemed. Mythologies will fall, ideals will rise, and everyone of us will know the blessings of God.●

MEDICARE CUTS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, during the past several weeks, there has been rampant speculation that the administration will recommend that the elderly be required to demonstrate financial need as a condition of receiving benefits under the medicare program. I want to take this opportunity to oppose this recommendation which would be a breach of faith with the American public.

One of the greatest fears of all Americans is the thought of becoming ill and not having enough money to pay the hospital bills. Recognizing the right of our citizens to quality health care, Congress approved legislation establishing the medicare program in 1965. Today, approximately 26 million aged and 3 million disabled people are covered by medicare. Medicare is the most important and basic health care program in the United States. Yet, last year, medicare cuts increased what senior citizens and their families pay for medicare premiums and deductables by 27 percent. Then again this year, the administration endorsed another $23 billion in medicare cuts over 3 years. And now, we learn that the administration's Office of Management and Budget is toying with the idea of changing the most basic philosophical underpinnings of the medicare program from an insurance program to a welfare program. Their strategy is obvious, and it is destined to cause severe financial hardship for senior citizens in my congressional district if it is allowed to continue.

The elderly and disabled have already paid in advance for medicare hospital insurance—over $188 a year is contributed by the average annual worker. This payment is designed to meet the costs of hospital, skilled nursing, and home health care when they reach 65, or earlier should they become totally disabled. The elderly have contributed throughout their working years by paying social security taxes, with the expectation that this program would cover their health care needs. If a means test is instituted, workers will be paying for medicare coverage with no guarantee that they will qualify for the program when they retire. Additionally, how can the administration expect those on limited incomes to be able to meet the rising costs of private health insurance coverage which is driven by ever increasing medical care costs. Most elderly and disabled people already find it a strain to cover the part of medical costs that is not covered by medicare. Many would surely fall between the cracks under such a program.

Social security and medicare are sacred trusts between American workers, employers, the Government, and the elderly. That trust should not be violated by attempts to turn these programs into political football in a game to make the rest of the economy look better. I want the people in my district, the people of our Nation, to have a social security and medicare system that they can count on.●

SURVIVING A NUCLEAR WAR

HON. DONALD J. MITCHELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, during the recent House debate on civil defense we heard a great deal about the attitude of the Physicians for Social Responsibility toward civil defense.

Though it is a very vocal and highly visible group, only 5 percent of the physicians in the United States belong to this organization. The main thrust of their message is that a civil defense program for the United States is useless, because nuclear war is unsurvivable.

They seem to suggest we surrender in the event of a confrontation with the Soviets that might involve the use of nuclear weapons. Their message implies the only choice—should the Soviets during a period of heightened tension, begin walking from their cities—is that of becoming a "Red" or "dead."

Dr. Robert L. Cruit, one of the 95 percent of physicians in the United States who do not belong to the Physicians for Social Responsibility, has written a book urging people to prepare themselves for the possibility of nuclear war. The book is entitled, "Survive the Coming Nuclear War: How To Do It.

I am pleased to make part I of a series based on his book entitled, "Why Bother? What's the Use?" available to my colleagues. This article appeared recently in the Alexandria Gazette.

The text of the article follows:

SURVIVING A NUCLEAR WAR—AUTHORS TELL HOW TO DO IT

(This week the Alexandria Gazette is publishing excerpts from the book, "Survive The Coming Nuclear War: How To Do It," by Ronald L. Cruit and Robert L. Cruit, M.D.)

PART I.—WHY BOTHER? WHAT'S THE USE?

Imagine this scenario: A blinding flash outside your home is followed by a blast that shatters every window in the house and that literally knocks the front door off its hinges. You are dazed, shocked and possibly cut by flying glass. The rest of your family also has suffered only minor injuries. You now try to attend to your wounds and to figure out what has happened.

You turn on your television or radio and may or may not receive any information about the nuclear warhead that has detonated about 20 miles from your home. It's going to be at least a few minutes before the authorities can begin public broadcasting, even under the best conditions. And we're assuming that you still have electrical power.

Managing to pull yourself together, you listen to the instructions that are now coming over the emergency broadcast system. After listening to a long list of fallout shelters, you finally catch the location of the one that is relatively close to you.

Congratulations! You have just lived through the blast, fire and heat from a nuclear attack. There's one problem though—you're dead. By the time you've logically and calmly done what we have just described, the deadly early radioactive fallout will be descending on you. If any of your family is at school or work, each of them is probably in the same situation. If you had only planned, you all would have known exactly what to do in those few minutes following the blast, and you easily could have saved yourselves.

A nuclear war with the Soviets is more likely today than ever before. Two nations armed to the teeth, diametrically opposed and in constant conflict, have little chance of forever avoiding a major collision. The Russians backed down in the Cuban missile crisis—they had to. They won't have to back down next time. The Soviets would now fare much better than we in a nuclear exchange.

Some people believe that being prepared for a nuclear war would make the event more likely. Apparently, if we were adequately prepared, we would no longer fear such a war as much. That's like saying that if you lock the doors to your home you are more likely to be robbed, because you are less frightened of burglars. While such an idea is misguided when applied to the country as a whole, it is absolutely ridiculous when applied to an individual. The preparations that you make for yourself and your family are not going to set off World War III.

By knowing what to expect and making preparations now, you can increase by many times your chances of surviving a nuclear attack. The single most important factor affecting your safety in such a war is you.

Don't want to live through a nuclear war? Wouldn't want to be around after it's all over? That's a common attitude. Think that it will be easier to just sit calmly and let yourself be vaporized in an instant, never knowing what hit you? Sorry, you don't have that option. Only the Soviets can decide if you will be vaporized in an instant.

You can plan on dying if you so choose, but it won't be a calm death, and it probably won't be painless or instantaneous. Let's say that you haven't prepared at all. In the Hiroshima atomic explosion of World War II, thousands of people died from burns received when the bomb exploded. Many of these victims turned to stare at the large fireball, knowing no better, and were blinded or had their eyes literally melted out of their heads. Though many of the victims died right away, most took a day or longer to succumb. Those burned less severely suffered a long, painful recovery.

If you escape being burned or blinded, the effects of the blast and the shock wave can certainly do you in. That's not a desirable way to go; your chances of suffering severe injuries and taking quite a while to die are very high.

Now we encounter radioactive fallout. If you're still alive, or at least not critically injured (and most people will not be), fallout will be your biggest worry. It definitely can kill you and your entire family but, again, it's an especially unpleasant way to die. Acute radiation sickness leads to a horrible, painful death, and it can take weeks to kill you. Since radiation sickness affects the very young and the very old much more than other people, you could end up watching your children die from a dose of radiation that only makes you slightly ill. If that happens you can bet you'll wish you'd done some planning and made some preparations.

Someone we know used to be very calm about tornadoes. Having a house with no basement, he figured that if one came along, it came; nothing he could do about it, so why worry? About 15 minutes after voicing that opinion to his wife one evening, he heard a report over the radio that placed a tornado about two miles from his house, headed in his direction. Fifteen minutes later he was huddled under a mattress in his center hall, no longer nonchalant about tornadoes.

You'll feel the same way when you think that you're in actual danger from a nuclear missile—you'll be damn scared. You'll suddenly be ready to do anything to save yourself and your family. No longer will you be willing to sit and hope to be killed instantly. The sad part is that for millions of people who suddenly discover that they want to live, it will be too late. But most of these people could have saved themselves with just a little planning.

There are many possible scenarios for a nuclear war. An all-out, throw-all-the-weapons-at-once type of attack is only one of many possiblities. What this means to you is that your chance of living through an initial attack is better than it was, since the Soviets' strike might be directed mainly at priority military targets. Of course, you may subsequently be killed by the resulting radioactive fallout.

The experts can argue forever about which scenario is most likely, but we really don't know what will happen—and neither do those experts. The nuclear missile that's targeted on your area may have a mechanical problem, go off course, fall into the ocean, or be delayed. Nuclear missiles are fantastically complex; there's a lot that can go wrong with them. That missile may very well be blown up by our weapons before it ever gets off the launching pad.

It will make no basic difference to you how many missiles are thrown at us—they won't all hit us. You're only going to be affected initaially by the two or, at most, three that hit your area.

The subways in the larger Russian cities can double as blast shelters. The ones in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev are 120 feet below ground level and have blast doors 1½ feet thick. The subway in Moscow alone is estimated to be capable of sheltering more than 200,000 people. The Russians have 100,000 people working full time on civil defense.

In the early '60s, the United States policy of Mutual Assured Destruction evolved. This said that if the United States and Russia were both able to wipe out each other if the other attacked, there would be no attack, and thus no need for civil defense. It's interesting to note that most of the people who are sitting around deciding that you don't need shelter protection have blast shelters for their own use. Washington is ringed by such places for the government to move into in an emergency. That's great, but what about the rest of us?

Though we personally believe in government sponsored civil defense and shelters, we are not lobbying here for that cause. We want to tell you how you can prepare yourself and your family to live through a nuclear attack with what little help you have and under whatever conditions you confront.

(Excerpted from "Survive The Coming Nuclear War: How to Do It" by Ronald L. Cruit and Robert L. Cruit, M.D. Copyright 1982 Ronald L. Cruit and Robert L. Cruit, M.D. Published by Stein and Day Publishers.)●

TRIBUTE TO VINITA E. RAMSEY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sadness that I recently learned of the death of Vinita E. Ramsey. Mrs. Ramsey was a dedicated public servant who worked for the last 30 years in the Missouri State Senate. For the last 10 years she was the secretary of the senate, a position which she held by unaminous vote since 1971.

Mrs. Ramsey had become a living legend in the State senate, and her competence, concern, and compassion were qualities which helped this legend to arise. Her brightness and optimism, even in times of trouble, made her loved by all who knew her. She will be deeply missed, especially by those who had the pleasure and honor of working with her.●

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FUNDING IN NRC PROCEEDINGS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, along with my distinguished colleague from New York (Mr. FISH) I have introduced today legislation to provide for public participation funding in NRC proceedings. This bill would authorize and direct the NRC to use available appropriations to make awards to qualifying parties for all or part of the costs, including fees for experts, consultants, and attorneys, incurred by those parties as a result of their participation in a Nuclear Regulatory Commission proceeding. Our legislation provides conditions under which a party would be eligible for awards and for which the Commission would decide whether a party qualified under those standards. Awards would be made at the conclusion of the proceeding, unless the Commission determined that an advance or interim award was necessary.

I believe this bill gives sufficient authority to the Commission to determine eligibility for and the amount of such awards, while it assures that affected parties are compensated. An investigatory hearing on the safety of Indian Point, a nuclear power facility in close vicinity to many residents in my congressional district, had been underway for approximately 1 month when further testimony was suspended by a Commission revised order restricting the scope of the hearings. The new order, which placed limitations on the kind of testimony that witnesses could present, along with subsequent hearings held by the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Power, the gentleman from New York (Mr. OTTINGER), convinced us of the need for this kind of legislation. The Commission and the licensees in these kinds of proceedings have adequate funding and experitise to present testimony and pose questions without severe hardship, unlike private citizens or citizen representatives. Referring to this wide difference, in his testimony before the House Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Power on September 24, 1982, Judge Louis Carter (the former chairman of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel holding the Indian Point safety hearings) stated that the licensees as opposed to the intervenors in terms of technical and legal expertise were like "the New York Jets against your local high school team." I can speak firsthand, after appearing twice before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board holding the hearings on the safety of Indian Point, that our local citizens have valuable information to offer and crucial questions to ask in these proceedings. Yet without some kind of allowance to provide funding for these people, we effectively deny them the right to fully present their cases.

Where the safe administration of nuclear power is involved, we have a duty to make certain that the most thorough record possible is developed in any proceeding involving the Commission. If we start with the assumption that our citizens have important contributions to make to the safe administration of nuclear power, we must be certain that we provide them a channel through which to move. I believe this bill will provide the means for those with important contributions to make to be heard and to pose questions. The result should be the fairest and most thorough proceeding possible, which will ultimately serve the goal of us all—the best protection possible of the public health and safety. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this bill, which I insert in the RECORD at this point.

H.R. 7230

A bill to authorize public participation funding in proceedings under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. (a) Chapter 19 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 is amended by inserting the following new section after section 275:

"SEC. 276. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FUNDING.—a. The Commission is authorized and directed to establish a program under this section for funding public participation in Commission proceedings.

"b. Upon application, and subject to the provisions and criteria established pursuant to this section and regulations promulgated under this section, the Commission (or an officer designated by the Commission) shall—

"(1) determine whether an applicant is eligible for an award of all or part of the costs (including fees for experts, consultants, and attorneys) of participation in any Commission proceeding;

"(2) determine whether such applicant, if eligible, shall receive such award, and, when appropriate, determine the amount of such award; and

"(3) make such awards, if and when appropriate.

"c. A person is eligible to receive an award under this section for participation in a Commission proceeding if he—

"(1) has presented or will present a view or interest which is not adequately presented by another participant in the proceeding, and which contributes substantially to the full and fair consideration of any relevant fact or issue in the proceeding.

"(2) does not have sufficient resources available to participate effectively in the proceeding without an award under this section; and

"(3) has not been found by the Commission to have improperly harassed any participant in the proceeding, acted in bad faith, or sought to participate primarily for the purpose of delaying or obstructing the proceeding.

"d. The Commission may make an advance or interim award under this section upon making a finding of need or a finding that an eligible person's participation is likely to be substantially impaired without such advance or interim award. Other awards under this section shall be made at the conclusion of the proceeding.

"e. The costs of public participation awarded under this section for a particular proceeding shall be based upon the appropriations available and the prevailing rates for the kind and quality of services furnished, except that no expert, consultant, or attorney shall be compensated at a rate in excess of the highest rate of compensation for experts, consultants, or attorneys paid by the Commission.

"f. Whenever applications for payment under this section are submitted by more than one eligible person, the Commission may require consolidation of duplicative presentations, select one or more effective representatives to participate, offer compensation only for certain categories of expenses, or jointly compensate persons representing identical or closely related viewpoints.

"g. Any decision of the Commission made pursuant to this section shall be subject to review in court to the same extent as any other Commission decision, notwithstanding the fact that such decision may be interlocutory in nature, except that—

"(1) the courts of the United States shall have no jurisdiction to stay, restrain, or otherwise enjoin the proceedings of the Commission based on an alleged violation of this section, and

"(2) the courts of the United States shall not have jurisdiction to reverse, remand, or otherwise require reconsideration of any other Commission decision on the basis of a Commission decision under this section.

"h. The Commission shall, within ninety days after the date of enactment of this section, propose regulations to carry out the provisions of this section. Such regulations shall be adopted by the Commission and take effect no later than one hundred and eighty days after the date of enactment of this section.".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for such chapter 19 is amended by inserting the following new item after the item relating to section 275:

"Sec. 276. Public participation funding.".●

POSTHUMOUS CITIZENSHIP TO WLADYSLAW STANISZEWSKI

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the following action of the 83d National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. This resolution was submitted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Massachusetts Department, which adopted it at its own State convention earlier this year.

I commend both the Massachusetts Department of the VFW and the National Convention for their active support for H.R. 4086, conferring citizenship posthumously on Cpl. Wladyslaw Staniszewski, USMC.

RESOLUTION NO. 109—EXTEND CITIZENSHIP TO WLADYSLAW STANISZEWSKI

Whereas, Wladyslaw Staniszewski came to the United States in 1964 at the age of 16, he followed his parents to Brockton, Massachusetts with high hopes for a full and free life in this country; and

Whereas, Wladyslaw dearly loved his new country, he dreamed of the day he could call himself a citizen of the United States of America; and

Whereas, at eighteen, Wladyslaw volunteered to serve our country in the Marine Corps; and

Whereas, Wladyslaw was killed in action in Vietnam on July 7, 1967, two weeks after his twentieth birthday; and

Whereas, he never lived to fulfill his dream of becoming an American citizen, a bill H.R. 4086 has been filed in the Congress of the United States to recognize him posthumously as a citizen of the country he gave his life to serve; and

Whereas, passage of this bill will, in a small way, acknowledge our country's gratitude; now, therefore

Be it resolved, by the 83rd National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, that we urge the adoption of H.R. 4086 by the Congress of the United States and extend citizenship posthumously to Wladyslaw Staniszewski.

Adopted by the 83rd National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held in Los Angeles, California, August 13-19, 1982.●

TRIBUTE TO L. H. FOUNTAIN

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 28, 1982

● Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from the 10th District of North Carolina, Mr. BROYHILL, for taking this special order so that Members of the House can salute one of our most distinguished statesmen—Congressman L. H. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, I categorize Congressman FOUNTAIN as a statesman because of the indelible mark he has made on legislation since his first election in 1952. As we all know, Congressman L. H. FOUNTAIN will be retiring at the end of the 97th Congress. As we move closer to that date, we all shall miss the leadership and commitment to public service that he has brought to the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman FOUNTAIN has worked diligently for 30 years to serve the best interests of the people of the Second Congressional District of North Carolina and the Nation. By virtue of his seniority in Congress and from the State of North Carolina, he has appropriately earned the title of "dean" of the delegation. In this role both within the North Carloina congressional delegation and amongst other Members of Congress, Congressman FOUNTAIN has been a guiding force as we attempted to address major issues facing this Nation.

I personally take this opportunity to commend our distinguished colleage and honoree for the work he has accomplished in the Congress. I especially cite his work on consumer-oriented issues through his chairmanship of the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations and Human Resources. To say anything less than the fact that Congressman FOUNTAIN has been a champion and resident expert on consumer-oriented issues would be an understatement. In this particular area, he has been a source of information for Members on both sides of the aisle. He has had a major role in many of the consumer-oriented actions taken by the Congress in the past.

Mr. Speaker, as the subcommittee chairman, Congressman FOUNTAIN pursued the Food and Drug Administration through the 1960's and 1970's, forcing policy changes on birth control pills, recalls of pesticides, removal of cyclamates and a ban on the use of the cancer-causing hormone, DES.

He was at the forefront of the fight for the creation of the first, independ-

ent, Presidentially appointed Inspector General in the former Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and worked for the appointment of Inspectors General in every key Federal department and agency.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman FOUNTAIN's work on issues like this have reaped him accolades from many different groups and appointments to various commissions. One commission of which he is particularly proud was his service as a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. This commission was established by virtue of legislation introduced by Congressman FOUNTAIN in 1959.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, Congressman FOUNTAIN has gained an international reputation for his role in formulating our foreign policy as the second ranking Democrat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. On that committee, he serves as a member of the International Security and Scientific Affairs Subcommittee and the Europe and the Middle East Subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, in my estimation, there are few other Members who have earned the respect and admiration of their peers as Congressman FOUNTAIN has done. The mark he has made on critical legislation considered by the Congress during his 30-year tenure shines as a lasting testimony to his commitment to public service.

It is a great honor and privilege to join with Mr. BROYHILL, the members of the North Carolina delegation and my colleagues in saluting Congressman L. H. FOUNTAIN.●

CALVARY TEMPLE CELEBRATES 65TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a very special event that will be happening in the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania on Sunday, October 10. The event is the celebration of the 65th anniversary of the Calvary Temple of Allentown, but the celebration will be much more than just that. While ministers of the church, parishioners, and people from our community will be thanking God for 65 years of solid growth and contributing toward the betterment of society, we will be looking ahead toward new endeavors.

The story of Calvary Temple is the classic story of a group of dedicated people brought together by the word of the Lord and determined to create a living memorial to their work. It was a small beginning in January 1917 as 10 believers began meeting in their homes to pray. Soon the number grew to 35 and it was realized that a building was needed for the worshippers. An area was found and a builder contracted. The new buiding was dedicated on January 21, 1923 and the group had become organized and was officially known as the Pentecostal Prayer Band—Assembly of God.

The new building only fueled this group's desire to grow. Soon a Sunday school was begun in addition to afternoon and evening services. Missionaries were sent to other parts of the world, such as India and China, to spread the message. The church's growth continued and by 1955, the church had outgrown its surroundings and a new location was sought. With a new location obtained, the new church was built with the dedication ceremonies on July 29, 1955.

Again, unprecedented growth took place with increase youth programs, more community outreach programs. A men's fellowship was organized and begun and the church purchased its first parsonage. Then in 1963, the First Assembly Church, as it had become known, received a new minister, Chester Jenkins.

Pastor Jenkins approached his job with the vigor and zeal that has earned him a reputation of outstanding leadership and community involvement unparalled by any of his predecessors. Under Pastor Jenkins the church added a two-story educational building to its domain and has increased its congregation. Pastor Jenkins also changed the name of the church to its present name of Calvary Temple. He implemented weekly radio and television broadcasts, began a summer camp for children, increased the ministry by hiring a youth director and an assistant minister, and helped to form a Christian school. And, again, the church found its growing size dictating the need for a larger structure.

Groundbreaking on the new structure was done in 1975 and the construction continued until its dedication on November 24, 1977, Thanksgiving Day, with ceremonies carrying over to December 4. With the new and much larger church now in use, the congregation has been working to get their message to more of the Lehigh Valley. Using television, the potential viewing audience for Sunday broadcasts approach 1 million people.

The story of Calvary Temple is a story of growth and a story of people dedicated to furthering their beliefs. On Sunday, October 10, I will have the honor of joining with the congregation of Calvary Temple in celebrating the 65 anniversary of their founding. Their hard work, not only in the Lehigh Valley, but also their missionary work around the world stands as a shining example to all people who endeavor to do good. It is my fervent hope that their work and success carry them through many more happy years in the Lehigh Valley.

Indeed, if we are to work toward a better society, then we must pray these and groups like them are successful.●

WELCOME TO OUR NEWLY NATURALIZED AMERICANS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with sincere pleasure that I congratulate the Orange, Rockland, and Ulster County residents of New York's 26th Congressional District who have recently chosen to become citizens of the United States, and all of the privileges, freedoms, and responsibilities that American citizenship entails.

Our Hudson Valley region in New York State is proud of its newest citizens, and I invite my colleagues to join in welcoming the following newly naturalized Americans and extending to them our best wishes for a happy and prosperous life in their new homeland:

Joseph Vattasseril Abraham, Eva Esther Acevedo, Gabriele Adelheid Adler, Walter Michael Adler, Marta Yolanda Ahumada, Persal Akat, Joseph Victor Allard, Richard Ameris, Khalid Mumtaz Ansari, Mamta Arya, Marie Flore Auguste, Pascal Joseph Auguste, Andreas Eracleous Avraamides, Ubol Sribahamart Bailey, Tow Bartleson, George Ladiona Baruc, Irene Bates, Jean Ronald Beauvais, Eleanore Belizaire, Nellie Bencosme, Beluis Bernabe, Sushil Bhardwaj, Mordechai Biener, Abraham Bikel, Talbert Howard Binns, Carlos Alfredo Blanco, Glen Roy Bogle, Orlando Bolanos, Paul Bonnard, and Monica Clara Boorboor.

Josepha Maria Borosch, Yumi Kim Boulanger, Thea Rani Brauer, Marie Sofia Brooks, Concettina Maria Bruni, Hilda Bueno, Elia Celina Burgarelli, Dulce Marie Cabrera, Alastair Ian Cameron, Jr., Ralph Cassagnol, Marie Ange Castor, Rachelamma Chacko, Ernesto Dacanay Chan, Lil-Chuan Chan, Aw-Chen Chang, Azucena Dasalla Chang, Clara Hsiao Chih Cheng, Sung Min Choi, Yung Sik Choi, Ching Paul Chow, Judy Coyukiat Chu, Renata Ippoliti Cizik, Philemon Augustus Clarke, Yvonne Fern Clarke, Rafael Antonio Corea, Marie Cornish, Bruno Cosentino, Apolinar Cruz, Ben-Zion Davidovitz, and Erminia Maria Pia DePasquale.

Josue Defino, Elza Delice, Angela Luisa Diaz, Mila Ti Du, Ruben Feliz Edgard, Shalom Meir Ekstein, Cynthia Tempongko Eliazo, Ethelwoldo Eviota Eliazo, Billy Falceso Fasjiculay, Milagros Falceso Faju, Aurelia La Torre Falconieri, Joseph Raymy Felix, Marino Flores, Sergio Flores, Mirlene Florestal, Diego Yves Fontayne, Hubert Westley Foster, Kan Nan Frasier, Dora Galandaver, Itamar Tuvya Galandaver, Josefina Gatdula, Danielle Gentile, Jennifer Kathleen Gentile, Annamma George, Fortunata Maria Gesualdo, Francesco Gesualdo, Domenick Giovanniello, Ashley Kim Glass, Hinde Reizl Gottesman, and Dolores Carmen Graham.

Edward George Grant, Myong Ok Gregg, Tarah Reagan Grippo, Donald Nikolaus Grogan, Lazar Grunhut, Raffaeline Guerrierio, Haysun Audrey Hahn, Steven Yoo-Hyun Hahn, Susan Yvonne Hancock, Christian Steen Hansen, Silvia Hermann, James Higgins, Ngoc Thi Khanh Hoang, Alice Hovsepian, Frances Fung Sen Hsu, Lusia Kwswei Yul Lu Hsu, Evan Meiling Huang, Salvador Miguel Ibarra, Connie Inzirillo, Marie Nelba Irias, Evelyn Vera Isaac, Dennis Roy Jackson, Ketty Jean, Marie Yvette Jean, Samuel Guillard Jean-Francois, Devaraj Jeyamitra, Barry Weleslie Johnson, Ann Marie Jones, Julia Dorothy Jones, and Jose Kalayathin Joseph.

Michel Joseph, Christopher Kahlenborn, Abraham Kaufman, Chana Kaufman, Rachel Kenig, Jamal Kibria, Shoshana Kind, David Klein, Judah Klein, Anna Kodersha, Amruta Rao Kodukula, Vasantha Rao Kodukula, Minia Korenshtein, Zev Korenshtein, Jos Simon Lasano, Pierre Lebrun, Anna Gerarda Lecher, Elizabeth Leddy, Francis Leddy, Lih-Chyun Lee, Mordechai Lefkowitz, Myrla De Leon, Abby Lee Lincoln, Sevando Benito Reyes Malaban, Takis Malivitsis, Jona Mandel, Rizaldy Gatdula Marasigan, Marie Isabel Marin, Samuel Markovitz, and Ana Merceded Martinez.

Fernando Augusto Martinez, Mauricio Martinez, Mayra Mercedes Martinez, Ruben Martinez, Gorgonia Gomez Masbad, Maria Gilda Gomez Masbad, Raymundo Gomez Masbad, Jr., Raymundo Moreno Masbad, Jorge Eliecer Maury, Kathleen McCartin, Cassel Canute McKenzie, Hatsue Hayashi Meeks, Hansa Nagin Mehta, Nagin Gordhandas Metha, Philomene Leroisie Mehu, Libia Maria Mendez, Chun Hwa Miller, Lam Moffitt, Immacula Mompoint, Mercedes Antonia Montiel, Sabas Eucario Montiel, Adolfo Jamolague Morales, Pelagia Duero Morales, Antonio Mugnano, Marcia Amparo Muller, Jakob Nagler, Heidemarie Neuhaus, William Joseph O'Brien, Master William Joseph O'Connell, and Jacob Oppenheim.

Micheline Orelien, Gerda Erna Orr, Fulvio Arcadio Ortega, Jr., Konstantionos Panagiotopoulos, Reynaldo Mana-ay Paniza, Sabitri Pantoja, Annamarie Papke, Kaushik Parel, Eugenio De Pasquale, George Stelian Pavel, Marie Pavel, Ilhan Latif Pere, Juan Ponce, Marie Pongracz, Demosthenis Prekas, Ekaterini Prekas, Nikitas Prekas, Navinchandra Pujara, Mahlubi Barney Qhobosheane, Alfredo Sison Quintans, Jr., Arlene Tan Quintans, Roger David Prokosch Ramjug, Prakashchandra Madhava Rao, Andres Manuel Rego, Elizabeth Anne Rhyne, Sergio Riccitelli, Rosaio Rizzuto, Cesar Augusto Rodriguez, Oscar Jacinto Levine Rodriguez, and Rita Irma Dora Rohland.

Werner Paul Rohland, Farokh Joseph Sadri, Keivan Saghafi, Nahid Saghafi, Shohreh Saghafi, Nestor Montecillo Sagullo, Marlene Sainte, Lucila Victoria Salcedo, Thephi Adassa Salmon, Alvaro Venustiano Sanchez, Susan Samson Sanchez, Jocelyn Andaya Santos, John Andaya Santos, Sefa Ismail Saribeyoglu, Lydia Schmoockler, Mark Schmoockler, Helmut Johann Scholz, Gloria Schultz, Antonio Scielzi, Fatechand Ambalal Shah, Carmel Mary Shamieh, Erika Sillivan, Pengam Silva, Jaswant Singh, Eitan Soffer, Ezra Soffer, Ruth Soffer, Jittanard Somberg, Indu Soni, and Chava Spielman.

Samuel Spielman, Shlomo Lazar Spielman, Kalliope Stamatiadis, Karl Steiner, Jackie Stevenson, Franz Nelson Stuppard, Martha Sturm, Christina Tsay Sun, Jean Mario Surin, Elizabeth Veronica Yvonna Szechter, Robert Leon Szechter, Martha Tamburrini, Eleazar Febela Tarife, Elvira Gunabon Tarife, Saramma Panyalakal Tavancoor, Valerie Elizabeth Del Terzo, Ramani Thiagrarajan, Marlene Letellier Thomas, Mathew Thomas, Spiro Thomopoulos, George Kizhakkemuri Travancoor, Romon Verasiculay, Violette Vincent, Irena Walczyk, Reginald Charles Warren, Master David Perry Watkins, Ann Marie Weekes, Julia Wessell, Marcelle Christine Whiteman, Rosemarie Williams, Winsert Oliver Williams, Soren Jacob Winger, and Jane Chen Yau.●

SHORTAGE OF SCIENTISTS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHER TECHNICALLY TRAINED PERSONNEL

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, as you know, I have been attempting to draw my colleagues' attention to the urgency of a situation which will determine the destiny of our Nation: specifically a growing shortage of scientists, engineers, and other technically trained personnel. Without adequate personnel in these areas, our international supremacy in commerce, agriculture, and defense is jeopardized. Today we are failing to graduate enough personnel in these areas to meet demand. What is more threatening, however, is an even sharper decline in supply which is predicted if we fail to provide more science and mathematics teachers at the elementary and secondary school levels.

Mr. Willard H. McGuire, president of the National Education Association has put the problem in perspective in a recent article which appeared in Newsweek magazine. I would like to take this opportunity to submit Mr. McGuire's comments for the RECORD, and urge my colleagues to head his warnings.

WHAT OUR CHILDREN DON'T KNOW CAN DESTROY US

(By Williard H. McGuire)

Ten years ago, automobiles, tape recorders, televisions, and computer chips were virtually synonomous with "Made in U.S.A." Today, Japan is the emerging world leader. Ten years ago, there was a massive gap between United States and Russian technology. Today, the Soviet Union is narrowing it.

All Americans are concerned over our country's lagging performance in the defense, industrial, and technological races. But these critical races must be won at the starting line—in the classrooms.

The problem is, we are doing remarkably well in some areas, and with some students, but we aren't doing enough. Though our public high schools are graduating potential scientists, engineers, and technicians of the quality our country needs, they are failing to graduate enough of them. This failure could destroy us as a major power.

The average Soviet high school graduate completes five years of physics, five years of biology, four years of chemistry, two years of calculus and solid geometry, and one of astronomy.

Japanese high school students take six years of science and math, one year of calculus, and six years of English. And, the Japanese educate twice as many engineers as we do, with half the total population. Compare this to the United States, where half of all high school graduates take no 11th- or 12th-grade math or science, only 16 percent take one year of chemistry, nine percent one year of physic, and seven percent one year of calculus.

Though America has achieved the world's highest literacy rate, we are in danger of becoming ill-equipped for technological competition.

We have the ability, we simply aren't delivering the product. Ever since the Land Ordinance Act of 1785 set aside land for public schools, public education has been a national priority. But today, particularly in science and mathematics, that commitment is in more serious danger of eroding than any time since the pre-Sputnik 1950's.

During the 1970's, we trained 77 percent fewer math teachers and 65 percent fewer science teachers than in the past. Many others have left teaching for better-paying jobs.

In 1980, the supply of qualified beginning math teachers met less than 80 percent of the demand. Thirty states reported "great difficulties" in filling math vacancies.

Today, there are only 10,000 physics teachers for the nation's 16,000 school districts—an average of fewer than one physics teacher per district.

For our own survival, we need more scientists and mathematicians, physicists, and engineers, more data processors and technicians. But we can't have the tens of thousands more professionals we need without the teachers to train them.

This costs money. More money than local property taxes can support, but not as much as many Americans expect. Conservative columnist James J. Kilpatrick admits, "In the context of [Federal] budgets that will range . . . from $750 billion to a trillion dollars, the sums [for education] are insignificant."

But winning the education race requires more than public money. It even requires more than the passage of public laws, like the American Defense Education Act, which would be a first step toward a national commitment to improved instruction in science, mathematics and technology. It requires public commitment—from every segment of the public.

It requires more parents to take an active part in their children's schools; businesses to take as much interest in the quality of local schools as they do in the reliability of local utilities; stronger instruction in math and science, better curricula and materials in all disciplines, more required courses, and more and better trained teachers to make all this available to the students.

The 1.7 million members of the National Education Association believe a strong America needs strong public schools. Education has always been America's best investment. Every dollar we spend on education returns six dollars to the Gross National Product. And, according to a Brookings Institution study, improved education produced two-thirds of our economy's increased growth from 1948 to 1973.

We ignore education only at our peril, for America's future is our children. They must have the opportunity every generation of Americans before them has had—to improve

themselves and continue to build a strong, just nation.

Americans have dealt with crisis before; in fact, it is the way in which we've confronted and surmounted crises that has made our nation great. Now it is time for us to commit ourselves to confronting this crisis in education. We must meet the challenge; we have no choice. Our children's future and our own survival depend upon it.●

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINIAN INSURGENT ARMY

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an event recently held at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Home Association in Northampton on Sunday, September 25. The occasion was that 200 Ukrainian-Americans from throughout the Lehigh Valley gathered to honor the heroes of Ukraine.

The ceremony marked the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. And, it marked another milestone in man's determination to achieve freedom. Forty years have passed, yet the memories are still vivid of small groups of partisans fighting armored legions, of a people rising spontaneously to the call of liberty, of a nation fighting for its existence. The Ukrainian Insurgent Army was alive again and one could not help but feel its presence.

I was honored to have been the main speaker and it was a moving experience for me. It was an honor, because I believe that someday Ukraine will again be free. However, the real honor I felt was sharing with those people the story of a nation that has suffered—it was etched in their faces. As I looked upon their faces, and heard the beautiful language of Ukraine, I knew that someday this country and this people would be free.

Another and perhaps the most touching part of the day's ceremonies was paying tribute to local veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Three members who live in the Lehigh Valley, Dmytro Gudz of Allentown, Peter Homko of Walnutport, and John Morkowczuk of Whitehall were present and were honored. These men, at one time, were part of an army that numbered 300,000 and fought both Nazi and Soviet occupation forces. Despite their large numbers they conducted their operations from strategic hiding places throughout Ukraine. Although World War II ended in 1945, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army continued to carry out operations against Soviet forces for several years after the war until they were brutally crushed by Soviet troops.

Forty years have passed since the formation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, yet their spirit is still alive today. Their suffering and bloodshed has given inspiration to countless new patriots, who despite the most severe methods of torture employed by the Soviet KGB, continue to send their messages to the West. The Soviet occupation of Ukraine has proven one thing, and one thing only: That no one can stop the spirit of Ukrainian nationalism. We must never forget the heroes of Ukraine past or present. Those who sit in prison cells in Mordovia, Taishet, or Norilsk have sacrificed what little freedom they have so that a nation's culture and heritage may not vanish—so that the Sovietization of Ukraine will never be successful. In the Lehigh Valley and throughout the United States, Ukranian-American groups, such as the one that gathered in Northampton, will continue the spirit of their past heroes. They will not allow the bloodshed by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army to have been in vain. And, their children will be taught the Ukrainian language and their heritage so that each generation can continue to struggle until good triumphs over evil.●

TRADE WITH JAPAN

HON. EUGENE JOHNSTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring the following editorial from today's Wall Street Journal to the attention of my colleagues. Mr. Lehner has exemplified the situation we face when trading with Japan in a most descriptive manner. This article certainly deserves the consideration of my colleagues.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 30, 1982]

HOW JAPAN TRIES TO SHUT OUT FOREIGN GOODS

(By Urban C. Lehner)

A document from a Japanese government-owned corporation has surfaced in business circles here that provides rare, firsthand evidence in writing of Japanese attempts to shut out foreign products—something foreign businessmen and officials have long alleged but have rarely been able to prove. Indeed a broader look at the controversy underlying the document provides a case study of the kind of elaborate web of restrictions the Japanese can weave when they're determined to have their domestic market to themselves.

The document came out of the Japan Tobacco & Salt Corporation (JTS), a government-owned monopoly that exercises exclusive control over all tobacco-products distribution in Japan. U.S. officials and the three American tobacco makers who sell here through the JTS have long believed and have at times formally complained to the Japanese government that the monopoly tries to obstruct foreign cigarette sales.

The document could well become a *cause celebre* in the ongoing efforts of the U.S. and Europe to persuade Japan to open its market to foreign products. The Japanese government has been trumpeting the claim that it's doing everything possible in that respect. But the document, a six-page battle plan detailing how one of JTS's local offices in Tokyo was to carry out its sales and promotion activities last July, specifically orders steps to squelch foreign cigarette sales.

"Curb stocking of imported cigarettes in vending machines," the document says at one point, indicating further that no foreign brands should appear in small machines containing fewer than 10 columns of cigarettes.

RETAILERS WON'T TESTIFY

"Remove displayed POP (point-of-purchase promotion) items for imported cigarettes in prominent locations," it says. (The American makers say many Japanese retailers have told them that JTS salesmen tear down posters and other promotional materials for foreign cigarettes. But they say the retailers won't testify to that because they depend on the JTS for licenses to do business and for a continuing supply of tobacco products.)

A JTS official involved in drawing up the battle plan confirmed that the document is authentic. A JTS spokesman declined direct comment because he hadn't seen the document. But he said "it's unlikely" that JTS would tear down promotional material or change the brands in vending machines "without the retailers' consent."

The document emerges at a time when officials in Washington are showing increasing displeasure at what they regard as Japanese foot dragging in carrying out earlier promises to open their market. The Japanese government earlier this year announced two packages of measures aimed at removing obstacles to foreign products, and missions of Japanese Dietmen have come to the U.S. to tout the measures. But U.S. officials say most of the measures that Japan announced with such fanfare have yet to be carried out. And a reading of the JTS document and talks with the American tobacco companies suggest that in the case of the JTS at least, new "impediments" are being thrown in the path of imported tobacco products every day.

Promoting the success of cigarette sales here is especially important to Washington, because cigarettes are one product that U.S. officials believe could easily make a significant dent in Uncle Sam's enormous ($18 billion last year) trade deficit with Japan. Cigarette sales come to a staggering $5 billion a year here, and U.S. cigarettes have proved very competitive in other foreign markets. Moreover the JTS, sole manufacturer of Japanese domestic cigarettes, is hardly a tower of business strength; there are moves afoot in the Japanese government to dismantle the monopoly because of its inefficiency.

"If American-made cigarettes were allowed to gain just 10 percent of the Japanese market," argues Philip Morris International, one of the American makers, in a position paper, "the imbalance in trade would be reduced by half a billion dollars."

But as it stands, foreign cigarettes claim only 1.4 percent of the Japanese market. They're hindered in getting a bigger share by innumerable legal restrictions—even forgetting about such underhanded measures as those outlined in the JTS document. For example, under Japanese law and JTS regulation, foreign cigarette makers:

May sell their products through only 20,035 of the 247,801 Japanese retailers licensed to sell tobacco products. (As one of the measures announced earlier this year, that number is scheduled to rise to 40,041 by next March 31 and to all of the retailers by March 31, 1986. But the American makers say JTS is carrying out the measure in a way designed to minimize foreign sales as long as possible.)

Sell their products subject to a 35 percent tariff and to a tax and pricing formula, which combined with the tariff causes foreign cigarettes to sell at a retail price 60 percent above domestic Japanese brands. That's true even though the price of American cigarettes when they land in Japan is about the same as the factory price of the Japanese cigarettes.

Are sharply limited in their ability to advertise and test-market their products.

Must distribute their products solely through their chief competitor—the monopoly JTS. "There's no way your principal competitor is going to help you," says Joel Silverstein, Japan representative for Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., another of the American makers.

John Sandor, who runs Philip Morris' operations locally, complains that JTS never seems to have enough of Philip Morris' products in stock to meet orders from retailers. For example, he says, when retailers order Lark, Japan's best-selling foreign brand (Japanese smokers favor "charcoal filters" like the one Lark features), "The monopoly will normally indicate that a sufficient number aren't in the warehouse and a competing domestic product—in the case of Lark, Cabin—will be partially substituted."

The JTS internal document suggests that the monopoly uses a variety of subtle tricks to hold down foreign sales. For July in Tokyo's Sumida ward, the document ordered special emphasis on sales of five domestic brands. One of them was Marlboro (though a Philip Morris brand, it has been produced by JTS under license here for over 10 years). According to Tsuyoyuki Asaka, one of the JTS officials who helped draw up the document, Marlboro was chosen because it's considered an effective domestic "rival brand to counter imported brands."

Then there are the not-so-subtle tricks, like tearing down or stopping the posting of foreign posters, advertising displays or the electrically lit "light boxes" placed on top of a vending machine displaying the name and logo of a brand. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco International, a subsidary of R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc., complained several months ago to the new ombudsmen's office that JTS salesmen were telling retailers they weren't legally allowed to display promotional material for foreign brands. The case was settled when JTS agreed to inform retailers in writing that such materials could be displayed.

Then in early August a retailer in Tokyo's Shibuya section informed an American maker that a JTS salesman appeared to have taken away the retailer's "light box" atop the vending machine. But when Japanese government investigators acting on a complaint from the maker that didn't name the retailer, blanketed the area to interview retailers, no one mentioned the JTS. Missing light boxes were blamed on other causes—one was said to have blown away in a typhoon. The moral the investigators drew was that Americans make reckless allegations without proof.

U.S. officials and cigarette makers drew a different conclusion: Retailers are so vulnerable to the JTS pressure, explicit or implicit, that they can't afford to testify against the monopoly. There is at least some evidence that JTS doesn't shrink from using pressure to get its way with retailers.

Some retailers themselves make the same point. "Sure there's pressure (not to use foreign cigarette posters)," says Hinako Nakajima, a tobacco-shop owner in Nagoya. "The government hasn't abolished the monopoly system." Asked if JTS salesmen have ever forcibly removed posters from her shop, she will say only "please don't make me answer that question."

BLITHELY UNCONCERNED OFFICIALS

David Guilfoile, R. J. Reynolds' Japan country manager, says Reynolds' agents talk at least once a month to a large percentage of the 4,300 retailers in Tokyo licensed to sell foreign brands, "and the most common problem is the retailer will say, I can't allow you to put up that (poster or light box) because the JTS will get upset." Mr. Guilfoile says Reynolds hesitates even to complain about such abuses to the government because "we end up getting the retailers we're trying to develop as customers into trouble."

Japanese officials, for their part, seem blithely unconcerned with the tobacco question. Before one of the Dietmen's missions went to the U.S. a few months ago, one of the Dietmen was asked about tobacco at a special press conference for foreign correspondents. He replied that Japan's cigarette maker was "competely free" and thus there was nothing to discuss with the U.S. government.

Nonetheless, in the second package of measures the Japanese did come up with some tobacco concessions. They agreed that the U.S.-Japan "study group," which had been scheduled under the November 1980 Japan-U.S. tobacco agreement to be formed by March 31, 1983, will convene instead next month, an acceleration of six months. It isn't clear what scope the study group will have, however. U.S. officials say the Japanese have agreed to put the tariff question "on the agenda" but haven't agreed to negotiate a lower tariff.

It also isn't clear how meaningful the other concession in the second package—the increase in the number of retail outlets—will prove in the short run. U.S. officials and makers complain, for example, that all the outlets the Japanese have unilaterally selected to be included in the increase to take effect next March are outside the two regions of Japan where 60% of the foreign cigarettes are currently sold. That means the foreign makers won't be able to get more bang out of the sharply limited television advertising dollars they're allowed to spend, which by necessity are concentrated in those two regions.

"That isn't the way you'd do it if you were operating in the spirit" of opening the market, Mr. Silverstein contends.●

THE REAL VOICE OF ISRAEL

HON. BENJAMIN ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an insightful commentary delivered on Monday, Yom Kippur, by ABC anchorman Frank Reynolds.

Mr. Reynolds brings up a point that must not be lost in the turmoil of recent incidents in the Middle East: That the people of Israel have demonstrated in no uncertain terms that in a viable democracy the voice of the people shall be heard.

One-tenth of the population of Israel stood up and were counted Saturday in a protest rally in Tel Aviv. A few days later, the Israeli Cabinet ordered a complete inquiry into all aspects of the massacre in West Beirut. In a sense the Israeli press has been conducting an open inquiry all along. They have been allowed to exercise press freedoms only dreamed of in most countries of the world.

Even traditional detractors and outspoken critics of Israel have been moved by this outflowing of emotion from the populace of this fiercely democratic state.

Following is Mr. Reynolds' statement:

FRANK REYNOLDS: One more note on the Middle East. While it is clear the Reagan administration would not be unhappy to see Menachem Begin retire, perhaps you've noticed that every statement by officials here—the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State and others—includes a strong reminder of this country's special relationship with Israel; a relationship based primarily on moral grounds and this at a time when the morality of official Israeli policy or of certain officials of Israel is questioned legitimately by the massacre in Beirut.

In conversations with senior officials of the Government here what has come through, through all the shock and horror is both relief and pride; pride because of how the people of Israel have reacted; 350,000 demonstrating in Tel Aviv the other night. No press has been more diligent in seeking the truth than the Israeli press. No people have been more shocked and sickened than the Israeli people. It is felt here that in their darkest hour the people of Israel have justified the faith their friends have always had in them. In the face of worldwide criticism, Israelis have not banded together to repel attacks by, as Begin does, waving the flag of antisemitism. No they have come together to deplore what has been done in their name.

Out of this nightmare there is coming not a new Israel, but the old one demanding a return in practice to those ancient values that make a people righteous and not merely self-righteous. And that is why Washington even as it struggles and haggles with Jerusalem is more than ever determined not to break faith with the people of Israel who have shown us again they will not break faith with themselves.●

A FALL RIVER FIRST

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mrs. HECKLER. Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of Fall River, Mass., and as the senior woman Member of this body, it is with great pleasure that I share with my colleagues an article from the Fall River Herald on this year's Chamber of Commerce Outstanding Citizen Award. This year's honor was given to Loretta George, the first woman president of the Fall River Chamber and the first woman to receive the group's prestigious Roger Valcourt Memorial Outstanding Citizen Award. Having known Loretta for many years, I can personally attest to her outstanding service and dedication to the entire Fall River community. An able businesswoman and a tireless volunteer for numerous worthwhile causes, she is an exemplary citizen. I am proud to have this opportunity to share her accomplishments with the Members of this House.

LORETTA GEORGE: YEAR'S OUTSTANDING CITIZEN

Miss Loretta George, with a community reputation of being a doer who can translate the ordinary into the extraordinary, became the first woman Tuesday night to receive the Chamber of Commerce's Roger Valcourt Memorial Outstanding Citizen Award.

The presentation was made at the Chamber's 71st annual dinner at Venus de Milo.

Miss George, an executive at Aluminum Processing Corp. in the Industrial Park, is also known as the "million dollar baby." The designation was assigned to her a year ago when she led the United Way to a record $1 million campaign.

As the Chamber's first woman president a few years ago, she proposed and aggressively pursued the idea of the Chamber having its own building, an idea that is now a reality.

Many other of her impressive achievements were cited at the dinner by Atty. Manual Kyriakais who made the presentation to Miss George on behalf of the award committee. She is the 16th recipient that has been awarded each year since 1968. Recipients automatically become members of the award election committee.

Miss George, in accepting the award, said she was proud of her Lebanese heritage, spoke feelingly of her affection for St. Anthony of the Desert Parish and said she is extremely proud of being part of Fall River's revitalization effort. She also referred obliquely to Lebanon, from where her parents emigrated. "Like its cedars, the country from which my parents came will survive adversity and endure," she said of the troubled tiny Mideast nation.

"I love Fall River. I love its people. I love the city's spirit and determination to become a prize model for Massachusetts, a leader in growth and development," she said.

State Sen. Mary L. Fonsoce presented a state citation to Miss George.

Comments were also offered by retiring Chamber president Otto A. Wahlrab and his successor, Mr. Gilbert Vincent.

Dennis C. Orvis, the Chamber's executive vice president, who has been the agency's chief spokesman for 13 years, focused on its gradual growth in the past decade.

As of Friday, he noted, the Fall River Chamber of Commerce will be in the black for the first time in 15 years. It now has a membership of 1,300 and budget of $396,000, goals that seemed unrealistic just 15 years ago.

Orvis expressed optimism about the city's economic future, especially if the EG&G energy park plan becomes a reality. "There will be problems. But they are not insurmountable. EG&G will change Fall River beyond its fondest dreams," said Orvis.●

VETERANS' DAY

HON. DOUGLAS APPLEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, as Veterans' Day approaches I would like to take this opportunity to draw to the attention of the Members of the House of Representatives the outstanding patriotic contribution made by the Oliver family of Leetonia, Ohio, to our Nation during the Second World War and the occupation of Germany. Between August 1942 and July 1953 seven brothers in three branches of the armed services contributed a total 15½ years of service to the Nation, earning nine decorations and honors. George Richard, John James, Edwin Gerald, James William, Francis Michael, Robert Francis, and Lawrence Edward were stationed in such diverse places as Normandy, Saipan, Namur, the Rhineland, Guadalcanal, Roi, Australia, Manus Island, Germany, Kwajalein, Austria, Atoll Tinian, and the United States. They served in a variety of capacities in the Army, Navy, and Marines, attaining ranks ranging from private first class to coxswain, technician fifth grade, seaman first class, and corporal. During their period of service to the Nation four of the brothers were decorated, Edwin Gerald "Bud" receiving the E.A.M.E. and a theater ribbon with four bronze stars; George Richard the Victory Medal, Asiatic and Pacific Campaign Medal, and Philippine Liberation Ribbon; John James the Asiatic Pacific Area Ribbon and World War II Victory Ribbon; and Lawrence Edward the Occupational Medal for Germany and Good Conduct Medal.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Compensation, Pension and Insurance of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee I am acutely aware of the sacrifices which our veterans have made on behalf of this Nation, and the apparant lack of recognition for these sacrifices which many of them perceive today. When Congress first established November 11 as a national holiday in 1983 it proclaimed Armistice Day as a "day to be dedicated to the cause of world peace." Since that time we have renamed this holiday "Veterans Day" in honor of those individuals who have given their time, talents, energies, and often their lives in the defense of our country.

It is altogether appropriate and fitting that we set aside this day to reflect upon the contributions which our veterans have made to this Nation, but mere reflection and contemplation are not enough. We, as legislators, are capable of making more tangible our recognition of these contributions through legislative action. All of us are capable of making more tangible this awareness by simply expressing our thoughts with a sincere and heartfelt "thank you," two words which appear grossly inadequate to express the honor, recognition, and thanks which are due our veterans, but two words which, when uttered, can at least begin to make known our appreciation. I urge my colleagues in the House, therefore, to join me not only in recognizing the contributions of George, Edwin, James, Francis, and Robert Oliver, and in honoring the memories of John and Lawrence Oliver, but in acknowledging the contributions which all of our veterans throughout history have made in the name of the United States of America as well.●

WE CAN DO BETTER FOR OUR DISASTER VICTIMS

HON. ALBERT GORE, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, in my home county in Tennessee, Smith County, many years were spent building homes, farms, and businesses. But it only took a matter of hours for those same homes, farms, and businesses to wash away. And two lives were lost.

The morning rains of August 16 swept across a several county area of Tennessee with an intensity beyond recall, even in an area where rising and treacherous creeks are not uncommon. It was a terrible and tragic day.

But, the citizens of the area had hope of modest help in their recovery. A nearby area had been assisted 4 years before by the Federal Government.

There, when nature's wrath had subsided, low interest loans were made available. Homes were rebuilt. Businesses were reestablished. Farms were made productive again after being virtually wiped out.

But, 1982 is a different time from 1978. We are in a new era.

Now, there is more redtape. There are more delays. There are more ques-

tions that burden small businesses and small farmers.

Some changes were made in 1978 and 1980 to improve the effectiveness and lower the cost of the disaster programs. Not all of these early changes were unwise. They were simply adjustments which attempted to improve the programs.

Unfortunately however, the current administration saw some statutory latitude, a legal toehold, an open window. And, it moved.

First, by rewriting regulations to deny benefits to thousands of homeowners and farmers who once were eligible. Some restrictions were thwarted by Congress, even against the new tide. but unfortunately, additional restrictions were added to the statutes by the 1982 budget reconciliation bill.

The administration in May of 1981 moved to unilaterally cut the coverage of the Farmers Home Administration to only 60 percent of losses. Congress forced this to a minimum of 80 percent.

But the reconciliation bill also raised the interest rates. And the reconciliation bill denied access to credit to most people in favor of the private sector.

This administration's monetary and credit policies have exacerbated this situation even more than they have disrupted the farm economy nationwide. Farmers can hardly afford conventional interest rates, even without natural disasters. Interest rates are a disaster of their own.

The whole purpose of the disaster loan program was to help relieve the immediate impact of losses and help diffuse the burdens over a period of a few years.

Can we not afford to care for our own in a genuine, relatively modest way?

Tennessee has suffered some of the most severe flooding of recent times over the last 6 weeks. It all began with the Upper Cumberland region. But, there have been other floods since the disaster programs changed, and there have been additional severe floods in Tennessee in the last month.

Dozens of families, proud families, with long traditions, looked to the Government for a helping hand. These are not ordinary circumstances, but circumstances where individuals are victimized beyond their control. These are not cases of optional searches for credit; in case after case there is no choice.

This is the situation that has spawned my legislative efforts. Part of my initiative is already underway. Many of you have seen H.R. 7131 and have heard me speak before.

Today I issue yet another plea. Today I am introducing additional legislation.

My legislation would lower the maximum interest rates on Small Business Administration and Farmers Home Administration loans to 5 percent for those hard pressed to find credit. Others would find interest standardized for SBA and FmHA at the Federal funds rate formula now in use. This is still unfortunately high, but we can at least offer a little relief on interest rates.

Second, a new category of loan would be created for those with serious losses and cash flow problems. Small amounts of very low interest funds would be available based on agency estimated losses. To ease the initial economic shocks that can occur with disasters, up to $5,000 at 3 percent would be offered.

The amount is small because it is generally the small farmer who is most burdened by sudden financial strains. He may not be able to wait until the end of a crop year to precisely determine his loss, as at present. He may need funds for balloon notes, for private roads, or for equipment for remedial repairs on a short-term basis. The current system is sometimes too slow.

Third, the eligibility level for the individual and family assistance grants would be increased from $5,000 to $10,000. Where the need is genuine, $5,000 is no longer sufficient to provide food, shelter, clothing, and other material need for the poor. That level has remained since 1974. How much housing can be paid for today with $5,000?

I propose also that we take a very serious look at the various administrative methods that this administration has employed to constrict the flow of aid to those in need. We once suffered from a lack of proof of loss; we are now awash in a sea of documentation and procedures.

It is time we straightened out our priorities in our disaster relief programs.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, we have to make this program work again.●

SENATOR STROM THURMOND

HON. JOHN L. NAPIER

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. NAPIER. Mr. Speaker, many words have been said about a man and a subject which I want to address today. Senator STROM THURMOND represents a model statesman and a true gentleman. He is held in the highest esteem by his constitutents and colleagues.

Just as the Senator from South Carolina is renowned in the world of politics and government leadership, likewise, he is well-known for his compassionate nature and his affinity for all individuals.

This attitude toward his fellow man is reflected throughout the State, in those he serves, and it is evident among his office staff.

Several people who have had the rare opportunity to work inside the Senator's office—who are usually the first to attest to the Senator's good nature—are the pages and interns.

At a time when perhaps an unjustifiable air of question has been ill-placed around this system, the Senator's pages and interns are quick to firmly establish the educational benefits they have gained while working in Senator THURMOND's office. The Senator proves that the merits of this system, which allows young people the opportunity to experience how the Government functions from a firsthand point of view, far outweigh any questions.

I want to share with you two articles from the Clinton, S.C., Chronicle and the State which discuss Senator THURMOND and the young people who have been so fortunate to be able to work as interns or pages in his office:

[From the State, Aug. 14, 1982]

S. C. SENATE INTERNS WELL TENDED

As South Carolinians, we are blessed to be represented by one of the finest men ever to sit in the U.S. Senate. I refer to Sen. J. Strom Thurmond, president pro tempore.

During July, I had the honor and privilege of serving as a college intern in Washington for this gentleman. Senator Thurmond continually displayed limitless energy as he debated on the Senate floor, conducted meetings of the Judiciary Committee (of which he is chairman), and attended various functions.

All the while, he did not neglect taking time to meet with his interns to discuss not only political and governmental issues, but also to give us some fatherly advice about health and virtue, issues which he clearly holds in the highest importance.

My stay in the capital was most enlightening. As an intern, I was able to attend many important meetings, briefings and conferences. Not all Senators watch after their interns so well.

STEVEN T. MOON.

[From the Clinton, S.C., Chronicle, Aug. 19, 1982]

PAGING SENATOR THURMOND

Congress can take a lesson from U.S. Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-SC) when considering its page system.

Amid controversial charges of drug abuse and sex scandals involving the pages, Congress is taking a new look at the way its page system is operated. Congressional pages are young people, usually teenagers, who are brought to Washington to live while serving as pages, primarily running errands and deliverying messages in the House and Senate. The jobs are considered to be political plums and are good opportunities for the young people to see first-hand how our government works.

One of the major complaints about the system is that there is little or no supervision over the young people during their off-hours. The young people make their own living arrangements and there usually is no adult supervision. Washington is a city of many temptations.

Sen. Strom Thurmond has an interim system in which he brings young people in to work in his office, usually for one month at a time. He has one of the best staffed, most efficient offices in Washington and he finds time to spend with the interns.

A "Letter to the Editor" in Sunday's State newspaper from Steven T. Moon, who served as an intern for Thurmond in July, speaks highly of the experience and says, ". . . he did not neglect taking time to meet with his interns to discuss not only political and governmental issues, but also to give us some fatherly advice about health and virtue, issues which he clearly holds in the highest importance."

Mr. Moon concludes his letter, ". . . Not all senators watch after their interns so well."

Other congressmen are going to have to realize that the pages and interns are their responsibilities and they're going to have to do more than just give the young people the opportunity to go to Washington and work in Congress. We hope some system of supervision will emerge from the current controversy.●

A TRIBUTE TO RALPH E. SCHEY

HON. RONALD M. MOTTL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. MOTTL. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Ralph E. Schey, one of the leading business executives and and civic leaders in Cleveland. He has lead the Scott & Fetzer Co. into great financial success since becoming chairman and C.E.O. in 1974.

He has contributed greatly to the city of Cleveland in numerous ways. He has helped to turn around our city's image with his contributions to such organizations as the Ohio University development fund, the visiting committee of the Case Western Reserve University Graduate School of Management, the Cleveland Clinic Foundation and the Harvard Business School Club of Cleveland.

Mr. Schey was born in Celevland in 1924 and attended Cleveland city schools, until attending Ohio University and receiving his B.S. degree in 1948. He then received his M.B.A. from Harvard Business School in 1950.

He rose from operations analyst to executive vice president with the Clevite Corp., form 1951 to 1969. He then spent 3 years with Joseph, Mellen & Miller, Inc., as president. From 1971 to 1974 as manager-owner, he operated and managed several small companies, arranged proper financing, reorganized, and trained management personnel to profitably operate the business, before coming to his present position with the Scott & Fetzer Co.

Mr. Speaker, Cleveland is proud of this exceptional man who has lived in and served the area so well. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me in my salute of this remarkable man.●

MULTIEMPLOYER PENSION PLANS

HON. KEN HOLLAND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce a bill which addresses some of the more serious retirement income problems facing our Nation. This bill would correct many of the problems which are facing multiemployer pension plans as a result of the Multiemployer Pension Plan Amendments Act of 1980. Without this relief the future for multiemployer plans, the workers covered by such plans and employers who contribute to them could best be described as dismal.

Currently, more than 8 million American workers rely on multiemployer pension plans to provide their pension benefits. Typically, these employees work for small businessmen who could not provide pension coverage in a cost efficient manner were it not for the vehicle provided by multiemployer pension plans. Multiemployer plans provide many advantages to contributing employers and covered employees, not the least of which is increased security and financial stability resulting from the plan's broad contribution base of dozens, hundreds, or even thousands of employers. These plans have historically been the prime example of the positive results management and labor achieve by striving together.

In the 2 years since enactment of the 1980 multiemployer amendments much of this has changed. Covered workers are now finding that their pensions are much less secure as new employers avoid contributing to multiemployer plans resulting in a gradual erosion of the plans' contribution base. Many plans find themselves embroiled in complex litigation further depriving participants of assets which could be used to improve benefits. The 1980 amendments which were intended to rectify many problems confronting multiemployer plans may prove instead to the death knell for many such plans and the employers who continue to contribute to them.

One of the key provisions of the 1980 multiemployer amendments was the establishment of "employer withdrawal liability." During the period after the enactment of the employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), some employers were abandoning multiemployer plans both as a result of declining industries and to avoid any possible additional liability as a result of the plan termination provisions of ERISA. The broader application of employer withdrawal liability was intended to stem this growing tide and to assure that employers who left a multiemployer plan paid a share of accrued unfunded vested benefits. Unfortunately, employers have found that this "share of withdrawal liability" can range as high as $20 million.

There can be no doubt that employer withdrawal liability has had a positive effect of slowing the number of employers voluntarily leaving multiemployer plans. It has, however, also caused almost total disruption of the day-to-day business activities of employers contributing to such plans. It is important for my colleagues to understand the magnitude of the potential withdrawal liability being faced by contributing employers. A recent survey revealed that in the construction industry alone more than $3.1 billion in unfunded vested benefits were maintained by a sample of only 200 multiemployer plans. This figure does not include the more than $5 billion in unfunded vested benefits maintained by the two large trucking industry plans. These huge dollar amounts represents benefits which the plans have promised to workers, benefits they are obligated to pay at some future date, and benefits for which there are currently no funds available to pay.

Many employers contributing to multiemployer plans are being hit with enormous withdrawal liability solely as a result of normal, day-to-day business transactions, many of which are even beyond their control. In one case, the loss of a competitive bid contract brought $15 million in withdrawal liability; in another the closing of a plant due to reduced product demand caused a withdrawal. Other employers have had trouble selling their businesses or have been assessed employer withdrawal liability after bargaining to impasse with a union. Often, the withdrawal liability is so great that it threatens the continued economic viability of the business concern. Frequently, the liability far exceeds the total contributions made by the employer, and it is not unusual for the amount to exceed his entire net worth.

In addition to driving some contributing employers out of business, resulting in a loss of thousands of badly needed jobs, the 1980 multiemployer amendments are also discouraging participation by new employers in multiemployer plans. Small businesses, comprising the vast majority of multiemployer plan contributors, are justifiably reluctant to risk more than their entire net worth playing a hunch as to whether or not they will have withdrawal liability from multiemployer plans. They are instead searching for other retirement income alternatives for their workers or, worse yet from a public policy perspective, providing no pension protection. In any event, the vital lifeline for multiemployer plan—new contributing employers to replace

those who go out of business or leave the plan—has been badly damaged, if not totally severed.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing today is designed to reverse this situation and restore multiemployer pension plans to their status as one of the most efficient, secure retirement income systems available. In general, the bill, entitled the Multiemployer Retirement Income Protection Act, is designed to correct those problems created by the 1980 amendments that threaten workers' pensions and disrupt the daily operation of America's small businesses. It is important to note at the outset that this bill not only maintains the PBGC insurance system, but strengthens it. In addition, adequate safeguards have been maintained to prevent a mass rush of employers leaving multiemployer plans. Withdrawal liability will still serve as a deterrent to employers wishing to leave poorly funded plans.

The cornerstone of this bill is a provision which would require that a multiemployer plan be well-funded before any past service benefit increase or past service credit is granted. A well-funded or fully funded plan in and of itself provides the best protection for the pensions of covered employees. This bill requires that a certain level of plan assets in relation to vested benefits be maintained.

Recent research into the financial status of multiemployer plans reveals that such an approach is necessary to rein in the nearly uncontrollable urge of some plan trustees to increase benefits without increasing contributions sufficiently or insuring that adequate plan assets are available. The survey previously referred to revealed that over 60 percent of the 200 sample construction industry plans were well funded (that is, a ratio of plan assets to vested benefits of 0.9 or greater). This and other information leads one to believe that most multiemployer plans in most industries are well-funded. The problem is that 25 to 35 percent of plans that have indiscriminately increased benefits or been faced with an unpredictable, uncontrollable decline in covered workers. This proposal is directed at these plans and will require them to improve their funding before increasing benefits on a retroactive basis.

Our bill is also directed at encouraging better funding of multiemployer plans as well as strengthening the PBGC insurance system by implementing a risk-related premium system. Currently, all plans covered by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's (PBGC's) multiemployer plan termination insurance pay the same annual premium—$1.40 per participant. This flat rate does not vary regardless of potential risk of loss to PBGC, so that well-funded plans pay the same premium as do poorly funded plans. ERISA authorizes PBGC to implement a risk-related premium, but the corporation has yet to do so.

In this regard, this bill contains a provision to vary the rate of the premium paid to PBGC in accordance with the funding level of the plan. The better funded a plan is, the less risk to PBGC and the lower will be the annual premium. The more poorly funded, the higher the premium. The potential for the reduced PBGC premium should serve as a further inducement to improve plan funding and thereby reduce the level of unfunded vested benefits.

Another important goal of this bill is to reduce the impact of employer withdrawal liability under unusual situations or situations which are totally beyond the control of the employer. Eliminating liability in these instances will reduce much of the anxiety currently felt by employers who are considering joining multiemployer plans. Under our proposal, various events which would be considered employer withdrawals under the 1980 amendment would be exempted. These include a cessation of contributions caused by a natural disaster, loss of a bid contract, and the untimely death of a small businessman. Thus the most egregious examples of withdrawal liability imposition would be eliminated.

A fourth provision of the bill would improve the current rules relating to sales of assets. The current unworkable requirement that a bond or escrow fund be provided has been replaced by a requirement that a letter of credit covering any secondary withdrawal liability which the seller might have, be provided. Also, the seller's secondary liability is reduced by 20 percent each year until it is eliminated 5 years after the sale. The bill contains an additional provision which imposes no withdrawal liability on the seller (primary or secondary) if certain safeguards are present.

The bill would also eliminate the retroactive application of the 1980 multiemployer amendments to withdrawals which occurred prior to the enactment date. This retroactive application is currently being challenged in dozens of lawsuits questioning its constitutionality. The provision contained in this bill is intended to resolve those disputes and remove an enormous burden from our already overcrowded court system

The bill also requires PBGC to promulgate actuarial assumptions to be used by plans in calculating withdrawal liability. This provision would provide a needed degree of standardization.

The current statutory provisions regarding dispute resolution are also improved by streamlining the procedure, shortening the timeframes, and further balancing the standards of proof on which the arbitrator will reach a decision. It will also clarify that no withdrawal liability payments are due until 15 days after the arbitrator's decision.

Current provisions which might induce a union to terminate a multiemployer plan are also tightened to prevent the "dumping" of plan liabilities on contributing employers. The bill provides for a reduction in benefits for any underfunded plan which terminates. Benefits of retirees and participants within 5 years of normal retirement age would, however, be protected and no changes would be made to the current provisions covering mass withdrawal terminations.

The bill will also clarify the transfer of assets and liabilities when employees change pension plans as a result of an agreement between the union and the employer, a change in bargaining representative, or a decertification. A multiemployer plan would be required to transfer appropriate assets and liabilities to either the new multiemployer or single-employer plan. The old multiemployer plan must then reduce the amount of the employer's withdrawal liability by a corresponding amount.

Finally, the bill would provide some technical improvements to prevent the assessement of withdrawal liability when a plan is fully funded, and to limit the increase in employer contributions under a plan in reorganization. The bill would also require more certain and comprehensive notification to employers of significant plan information regarding funding and employer withdrawal liability.

Mr. Speaker, the principles reflected in this bill are supported by a broad-based coalition of more than two dozen employers and trade associations in the meat-packing, wholesale and retail grocery, construction, printing, apparel manufacturing, food-processing, maritime, wholesale-distributor, and vending industries. This bill is the result of months of compromise, discussion, and hard work and represents the only proposed modification to the 1980 multiemployer amendments to receive such widespread support. I anticipate that many more employers and associations will soon be adding their support for this bill.

The bill represents an effort to insure the renewed growth of multiemployer plans and to protect the safety of millions of workers' retirement income. I ask that my colleagues give this matter their serious consideration. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.●

PACIFIC NORTHWEST HOUSING AFFORDABILITY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT OF 1982

HON. JAMES WEAVER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, today with my distinguished colleague from the neighboring State of Washington, MIKE LOWRY, I an introducing the Pacific Northwest Affordability and Energy Conservation Act of 1982. This bill will provide a much-needed boost to new housing construction in the Northwest. It will promote energy conservation, and it will not cost the Federal Government a dime.

The bill authorizes the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to finance the installation of energy conservation features in new home construction. Under the bill, BPA would give loans of up to $15,000 per house for the purchase and installation of energy efficient systems. All payments on these loans would be deferred for 10 years. This BPA deferred loan would pay for such standard energy saving features as storm windows, insulation, and heat pumps, as well as for solar and wind energy systems and other less frequently used devises. The loans authorized by the bill would, in effect, amount to a second downpayment, giving homebuyers additional cash up front and reducing their monthly mortgage payment. This bill will clearly make new housing much more affordable in the Northwest. If $15,000 worth of approved energy saving features are installed in a home with a total cost of $70,000 monthly mortgage payment costs would be reduced from $927 to $713. This is a 27-percent decrease in mortgage payment costs.

Such reductions in new homeownership costs will greatly stimulate the construction of new housing, thus providing a tremendous boost to our devastated housing and forest products industries.

Further, this bill addresses the Bonneville Power Administration's statutory mandate to make energy conservation a first priority. Such a program should not require legislation, but as numerous congressional hearings have shown, the BPA is reluctant to pursue energy conservation measures on its own. This bill will require the BPA to meet its mandate.

The housing and forest products industries are crippled, in shock and dying as a result of the worst housing depression our Nation has faced in 35 years. The crisis is particularly acute in Oregon and the rest of the Pacific Northwest, where unemployment is skyrocketing and each day more and more of our mills are shutting their doors.

The bill that we are introducing today will have a significant and positive impact on the Northwest's economy. Since the BPA is an independent, self-sustaining agency, this legislation would not increase the Federal deficit—indeed, it would not cost the Government anything at all. The bill is strongly supported by the Oregon State Home Builders Association and the Oregon Savings and Loan Associations. I urge you to give this bill swift and positive consideration.

Thank you.●

ONE MAN CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, too many times people allow their feelings of helplessness to become barriers in making the necessary changes to improve the quality of life. However, this certainly is not the case with Stanley Selengut.

The people of the U.S. Virgin Islands are extremely grateful that Stanley Selengut had the courage to overcome these barriers. Stanley has come to the Virgin Islands and made a difference by improving the quality of life in our community.

Stanley, a civil engineer and builder, came to the U.S. Virgin Islands 5 years ago with a vision. He wanted to build an ecological campsite resort without any of the embellishments. He found 14 acres on St. John and began to construct the resort called Maho Bay. The vacation spot was completed in an untouched section of St. John and 16 x 16 tent sites were scattered throughout the grounds. The Federal Government, realizing the intrinsic value of this project, joined in promoting and supporting the Maho Bay project. It has been an excellent example of the private and public sectors joining forces for the common good—and many people have enjoyed the fruits of this labor.

While enjoying the creation of Maho Bay, Stanley made another contribution to improve the quality of life for visitors and Virgin Islanders alike. Two people were playing a flute and guitar respectively at Maho Bay, and a crowd began to gather to listen to the music. Stanley saw the enjoyment created by this impromptu outdoor concert and expanded upon the idea. Out of this, the St. John Festival of the Arts was born. The festival brings in quality performers who volunteer their time and talents for a vacation at Maho Bay in lieu of payment. I myself had the privilege and pleasure of hearing several excellent musicians from the 1982 festival. They included: Maeretha Stewart, coloratura soprano; James Javore, baritone; Susan Poliacik, cellist; and, Norman Carey, pianist. It should be noted here that all concerts for the festival are free to the public. Helping Stanley to make this arts festival possible are other fine truly community-minded people, like Sandy Berman of First Charter Corp., who arranged for all the travel.

Making a difference is not new to Stanley Selengut. He is noted for his work in the craft industry—especially for his endeavors in reviving patchwork. He has worked on Indian reservations and in Appalachia. Additionally, Stanley made learning materials for children and some of these are exhibited in the Smithsonian.

Stanley Selengut has given his time and love to the people of the Virgin Islands. Speaking for my community, we appreciate him greatly and wanted to share his work with the Nation. Stanley is a true example that one man can make a difference.●

J. WALKER OWENS' 20TH ANNIVERSARY AS EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE TORRANCE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on October 3 the many friends of J. Walker Owens will gather to honor him on his 20th anniversary as manager and executive vice president of the chamber of commerce in Torrance, Calif.

Born in South Carolina, Walker graduated from Clemson University and received a masters degree from Columbia University. During the summer months of the past 20 years, he has served on the faculty of several institutes for organization managment—sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Also, he has served as chairman of the board of regents for the western institute and has been on the faculty or a class advisor for over 20 years.

Walker is a past president of the Southern California Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives; past president of the California Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives; and, served two terms as vice chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce Executives.

Prior to his current duties in Torrance, Walker served in the following positions: manager, chamber of commerce, Myrtle, Beach, S.C.; executive director, Coastal Empire Development Council, Savannah, Ga.; manager, chamber of commerce, Sallsbury, N.C.; executive vice president, chamber of

commerce, Charleston, S.C.; general manager, association of commerce, Lake Charles, La.; executive vice president, chamber of commerce, Odessa, Tex.; and executive vice president, association of commerce, Elmira, N.Y. Walker served during World War II as a pilot and as a staff officer in the Air Intelligence Division of the U.S. Army Air Corps, achieving the rank of lieutenant colonel.

It should be noted that Walker has been awarded the title certified chamber executive, the highest honor given by the American Chamber of Commerce executives. He holds this distinction with only 11 others in the State of California and less than 200 in the entire United States.

In concert with his professional career, Walker has found the time to donate his services to the following organizations: American Industrial Development Council; Western Alliance Convention & Travel Institute; Council of Western Retail Associations; National Municipal League; Internal City Managers' Association; Rotary Club of Torrance; Los Angeles—Torrance Civic Center Authority—past president; and, Torrance/South Bay Arts Alliance director).

Mr. Speaker, Walker is a man who is admired and respected by all those who have the pleasure in working and being associated with him. Without hesitation, it can be said that Walker's career in working with the community is a model of citizenship all should follow. He has extended himself, working tirelessly as few people have for the benefit of others. His wide arena of activity keeps him in touch with all that is happing in the entire South Bay area.

My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating Walker on this his 20th anniversary with the Torrance Chamber of Commerce. His contributions to the betterment of the community are many and are deeply appreciated. We wish him and his wife, Dorie, and their four sons Timmy, Randy, Ricky and Terry continued success in all their future endeavors.●

ROLLCALL OF HEROES

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, every year, it has been my sad, but proud duty to honor before my colleagues those law enforcement officials who gave their lives during the past year in the performance of their duty.

Ever faithful in his responsibility to insure full recognition of those who gave their lives protecting us, former national chaplain of the Fraternal Order of Police, Virgil D. Penn, Jr., has once again written the U.S. Congress. His letter is enclosed. Also enclosed is a list of his fallen comrades. Their names are recorded in glory, as we thank them for the complete sacrifice they made. Our thoughts and prayers go to their families and friends. Chaplain Penn has also shared with us his 1982 national police prayer, and I share his words with you now, as I present the "Rollcall of Heroes":

According to reports from the F.B.I. and other sources Ninety-one Law Enforcement Officers were slain in the performance of their duties during 1981. Although we are grateful to report that this is 13 less than in 1980, it is still a tragic toll. It gives little comfort to the survivors of the brave officers who lost their lives. In our never-ending battle against crime we must take the necessary steps to lower these fatal statistics. We must seek further knowledge in training and education and also supply our officers with advanced equipment to ensure their safety. Many communities throughout America have banded together in supplying their Police Departments with bullet proof vests. In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania the citizens donated thousands of dollars to provide this protection. Many other areas are following suit. The lives of many of our officers have been saved as of a result of this action.

Firearms proved to be the most devastating causes of death. Ninety-five percent of these fatalities were caused by this manner. Sixty-nine officers were killed through the use of hand guns. Fifty-eight percent of the victims were city officers. County, State and Federal Officers were victims all over the United States and territories. Death recognized no ranks as the supreme sacrifices were made by the latest recruit to the highest ranking Officers.

We the Law Enforcement Officers of America are grateful to the entire United States Congress and especially to Congressman Barry M. Goldwater, Jr. for his untiring efforts in bringing the sacrifices of our brother officers to the attention of all America. We wish God's Blessings on all of you.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGIL D. PENN, JR.,
Former National Chaplain,
Fraternal Order of Police.

ROLLCALL OF HEROES

1981 LIST

May 1: New York City, Officer John G. Scarangella.

May 2: Lake County, Calif., Sheriff's Dept., Sgt. Richard J. Helbush.

May 4: New York Housing Authority, New York City, Lieutenant Jan Brinkers.

May 8: Redwood City, Calif., Detective Sgt. Leon G. Garrett.

May 10: Philadelphia, Pa., Officer James N. Mason.

May 12: Memphis, Tenn., Lieutenant Clarence P. Cox, Jr.

May 17: St. Louis County, Mo., Officer Robert T. Jordan.

May 19: McAllen, Tex., Patrolman Rosalin Suarez, Jr.

May 24: Jacksonville, Fla., Sheriffs Dept., Patrolman Thomas J. Szafranski.

May 28: Jacksonville, N.C., Detective William T. Whitehead.

May 31: Darien, Conn., Patrolman Kenneth Bateman.

June 6: San Diego, Calif., Officer Harry K. Tiffany, Officer Ronald R. Ebeltoff.

June 9: Essex County Sheriff's Department, New Jersey, Dept. Chief William J. McGuirk.

June 10: Anderson County Sheriff's Office, Tennessee, Aux. Dept. Ray Brown.

June 26: Charleston, W. Va., Patrolman Eddie R. Duncan, Lieutenant Delbert J. Roush, Sr.

June 27: Aurora, Colo., Officer Debra Sue Corr; Oakland, Calif., Officer Michael J. Faulkner.

July 11: Highway Patrol, Kansas, Trooper Ferdinand F. Pribbenow.

July 12: Waterloo, Iowa, Patrolman Wayne R. Rice, Patrolman Michael W. Hoing.

July 20: Baltimore, Md., Officer Ronald L. Tracey.

July 24: Tampa, Fla., Officer Gerald A. Rauft.

Aug. 1: Sacramento County District Attorney's Office, California, Investigator Grant L. Wilson.

Aug. 5: Memphis, Tenn., Lieutenant Ronald D. Oliver.

Aug. 7: Kentucky State Police, Detective Darrell L. Phelps.

Aug. 11: Gary, Ind., Lieutenant George Yaros.

Aug. 13: Holliston, Mass., Patrolman John E. Johnson.

Aug. 25: Minneapolis, Minn., Patrolman Richard P. Miller.

Sept. 2: Miami, Fla., Officer Nathaniel Broom.

Sept. 25: Lexington, Tenn., Chief of Police Charles R. Carrington.

Sept. 29: Deputy of Public Safety, Tex., Trooper David I. Rucker.

Sept. 30: Wellston, Mo., Sergeant Jesse Henderson.

Oct. 1: Bessemer, Ala., Officer Tommy L. Thedford.

Oct. 2: California Highway Patrol, Officer Johnny R. Martinez.

Oct. 7: Los Fresnos, Tex., Patrolman Enrique Carrisalez.

Oct. 13: Puerto Rico, Officer Justico Santiago Surillo.

Oct. 14: Atlantic City, N.J., Patrolman Peter F. Egnor.

Oct. 20: Nyack, N.Y., Sergeant Edward O'Grady, Officer Waverly Brown; East Brunswick, N.J., Brinks Guard, Peter Paige.

Oct. 21: Cleveland, Ohio, Officer Anthony J. Johnson.

Oct. 22: Youngstown, Ohio, Deputy Sheriff John Litch, Jr.

Oct. 29: Itasca County, Minn., Deputy Sheriff Robert R. Lawson.

Nov. 4: Lancaster County, Va., Deputy Sheriff Donald C. Benson.

Nov. 23: Hendersonville, N.C., Patrolman Dennie Q. Enevold; Charlotte, N.C., Patrolman Edmond C. Cannon.

Nov. 26: Troy, Ala., Patrolman George S. Watkins.

Dec. 1: Chickasaw County, Miss., Deputy Sheriff Robert L. Kirby.

Dec. 2: Puerto Rico, Officer Jose Luis Troche-Vagas.

Dec. 7: Warren County, Ill., Deputy Sheriff George U. Darnell.

Dec. 9: Philadelphia, Pa., Officer Daniel Faulkner.

Dec. 12: East Baton Rouge, La., Deputy Sheriff Corp. Michael Wayne Ritchie.

Dec. 14: Huntington, W. Va., Patrolman Paul J. Harmon.

Dec. 15: Hillsborough County, Fla., Sheriff's Office, Corp. Lemon Harvey.

Dec. 21: New Jersey State Police, Trooper Phillip J. Lamonanco.

Dec. 23: Milwaukee, Wis., Patrolman John Alan Machajewski, Patrolman Charles S. Mehlberg.

Dec. 27: Virginia Beach, Va., Patrolman Daniel Thomas Maloney.

Dec. 31: Highway Safety Patrol, Mississippi, Patrolman Billy Morris Langham.

1982 LIST

Jan. 5: Montgomery, Ala., Investigator Mary Pearl McCord.

Jan. 7: North Little Rock, Ark., Patrolman Jerry Claude Davis.

Jan. 8: Buena Vista, Va., Lieutenant William D. Oyler.

Jan. 11: Milwaukee, Wis., Patrolman Sydney C. Snow, Jr.

Jan. 13: Salt Lake City, Utah, Sergeant Ronald L. Heaps.

Jan. 14: Memphis, Tenn., Patrolman Larry Paul Childress.

Jan. 21: Marysville, Union County, Ohio, Sheriff Harry L. Wolfe.

Jan 29: Clayton, N.C., Officer William Rayvon Gilmore, Jr.

Feb. 4: Cheatham County, Ashland, Tenn., Deputy Charles Frank Jordan.

Feb. 5: Chicago, Ill., Patrolman James E. Doyle.

Feb. 7: Pennsylvania State Police, Trooper Herbert Wirfel.

Feb. 8: Prince Georges County, Md., Officer Raymond Hubbard.

Feb. 9: Michigan State Police, Trooper Craig A. Scott; Chicago, Ill., Patrolman Richard J. O'Brien.

Feb. 10: Chicago, Ill., Patrolman William P. Fahey.

Feb. 11: New York City Housing Authority, Officer James G. Carragher.

Feb. 14: Northern Mariana Islands, Saipan, Public Safety Dept., Captain Justino T. Arriola.

Feb. 18: Tucson, Ariz., Patrolman Jeffrey Hugh Ross.

Feb. 21: New York City, Officer George J. Werdann.

Feb. 25: Detroit, Mich., Officer Frank X. Siemion.

Mar. 6: Grant County, Oreg., Deputy Edward A. Morrow.

Mar. 17: Pocahontas, Ark., Sergeant James Ray Hand.

Mar. 25: San Joaquin County, Calif., Dept. Sheriff Michael Arthur Coleman.

Mar. 29: Detroit, Mich., Officer William Green.

Mar. 30: Huron, S.D., Sergeant Thomas Lloyd Callies.

Apr. 3: Alaska State Police, Trooper Rowland Chevalier.

1982 NATIONAL POLICE PRAYER

Almighty and most merciful God, we ask Thee to bless all Law Enforcement Officers who have payed the supreme sacrifice in the performance of their duties. They have bestowed upon us all an example of devotion and selflessness by their brave actions.

Comfort, we beseech Thee Merciful Father, the fathers, mothers, children and friends of our fallen brothers. Lift up their spirits and give them peace and understanding to bear the loss of their loved ones.

We commend the souls of our brother officers to Thy everlasting care and pray You will give them eternal rest until the blessed day of Resurrection. This we pray in His name to whom be glory both now and forever more, Amen.

VIRGIL D. PENN, Jr.,
Former National Chaplain,
Fraternal Order of Police.●

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO EXTEND IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL TO FEDERAL CREDIT PROGRAMS

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which extends the impoundment control provisions of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to Federal credit programs. The Impoundment Control Act currently fails to address impoundment control of loan guarantees and some direct loans. The Reagan administration has used the credit budget as a tool for implementing budgetary control by making large reductions in loan commitments and direct loan obligations. One of the main features of President Reagan's September 24, 1981, announcement of a budget reduction package was $21 billion decrease in new Federal loan guarantee commitments for fiscal year 1982. In fact, the loan guarantee reduction was the only part of the President's package which was actually implemented because the loan guarantee reductions were achievable primarily through executive actions.

Under current law, it appears that the administration can indeed implement reductions in loan guarantees without congressional approval. Although Congress had adopted program levels for many of the loan guarantees eventually reduced by the administration, there was nothing to prevent the administration from restricting commitments even if there were qualified borrowers. Whenever the administration proposes a smaller credit program than the limit approved by Congress, we can expect the administration to allow only their lower limit to occur.

My bill also clarifies impoundment control of direct loans. Even though direct loans require budget authority, and budget authority is currently covered by the existing Impoundment Control Act, a majority of direct loan programs are funded from indefinite budget authority. The Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund, for example, makes direct loans from a fund that receives a limited appropriation and receipts from revolving operation—interest payments, loan repayments, and the sale of certificates of beneficial ownership to the Federal Financing Bank. The Congress has frequently set limitations on direct loan obligations which are higher than the level of funds appropriated to the programs. Without requiring impoundment control for direct loans, the administration is immune from any congressional action for not making obligations up to the required limit.

To correct the weakness in congressional control of direct loans and loan guarantees, Congress needs to expand the provisions of the Budget Act's impoundment controls to include direct loans and loan guarantees. My bill amends the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to resolve the impoundment control inadequacies by requiring impoundment control for Federal credit activities.●

MR. AND MRS. JAN NOWAK

HON. JOHN LeBOUTILLIER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 30, 1982

● Mr. LeBOUTILLIER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to bring to the attention of my distinguished colleagues in Congress Mr. and Mrs. Jan Nowak, two of the truly heroic and courageous figures of our time.

Mr. Nowak and his wife Greta are Polish resistance fighters. They are not contemporary resistance fighters; their particular fight is over. But their actions and their very lives defy limitations of time and space. They resisted the Nazi occupation of their beloved Poland, but their fight continues today, both in Poland and, in a greater sense, wherever people are subjugated against their will. As Greta Nowak has said, "Time doesn't matter. What is time? We were just doing (it) because it is our will. Not our duty, our will."

Recently, an article by Mr. Paul Hendrickson appeared in the Washington Post concerning Jan and Greta Nowak. I commend it to my colleagues' attention.

Jan and Greta Nowak have, through their lives, taught us an old and important lesson. They have shown us the unyielding will of men in resistance to oppression and subjugation, and through this resistance, that freedom and liberty are truly fundamental to humanity. The Nowaks honor us with their presence in our country. Their stubborn courage and staunch beliefs have made them two of the truly heroic figures of our time and of history itself.

SORROWS OF ANOTHER POLAND

JAN AND GRETA NOWAK, FAR FROM HOME

(By Paul Hendrickson)

They are Polish resistance fighters living in a brick split-level in Annandale. There is a silver Dasher in the drive, and flowers on the back knoll, and Jan and Greta Nowak will probably never see their homeland again. It is as if everything flows outward from this sorrow.

"I am 68," Jan Nowak says, "and when I hear Chopin now, I get a lump in my throat, I see once more my countryside."

It is a countryside of dark glowering winters, of green valleys and two rivers rising in the southern mountains. In the villages and towns of the Polish countryside, the voice of Jan Nowak, like the music of Chopin, would

be instantly recognizable. You could even play a tape of his voice for the successor of St. Peter and he would know.

"You see this picture?" Jan Nowak says, pointing to a photograph of himself and Pope John Paul II. It is sitting on a shelf in a booklined den. "I saw him in April of this year. Already it was my second visit. He invited me to his private chapel. You see how he's holding my arm with two hands? Both of us are feeling something deep. The holy father tells me, 'Ah, your voice is quite familiar to me. For years, every morning, when I'm shaving, I listen to you on Radio Free Europe.' I tell you, something comes from this Pope you cannot describe."

"Courage, ha," says Greta Nowak, as if to seethe at the word. She is Jan Nowak's wife, and she is standing by a table in the dining room, head tilting upward. Her gray hair, the color of scouring pads, catches slants of afternoon light. She has socket-deep eyes.

"I will tell you what is courage. I lost my brother in Poland, my sister. My sister was killed by a German sniper during the rising. With dumdum bullets. And my father, when he is 80, already he is getting up at 5 o'clock in the morning to queue for a piece of bread."

A fist strikes the table, not so much in anger, maybe, as resolve, "If you cannot have your own country, well, you just make . . . yourself another Poland." She points around the room—at paintings, icons, fine rugs, treasures stowed carefully in glass cabinets. "This is independent Poland. Here within these four walls."

Cry for the beloved country. And weep for the sorrows beyond remembering. They are not the children of Solidarity. Theirs was another struggle, in another time. But the current winters of Poland's sorrow, playing out to an onlooking and mostly helpless global village, are seeded deep in earlier resistances, of other wars and other days. Jan and Greta Nowak, who have been together for four decades, fought the good and earlier fight. Jan Nowak has written a book, partially about that time, partially about his other World War II experiences, called "Courier From Warsaw."

Both Nowaks (pronounced Novak) worked in the Polish underground of World War II—he as a courier, surreptitiously crossing back and forth over enemy lines; she as a liaison in the Home Army. "What I was doing, never mind," she says. "But I tell you this: If I had been caught by the police, I would be shot the next day, or next hour." The events Nowak and his wife witnessed led ultimately and sadly to the splitting of Europe, the domination of Poland by the Soviet Union, the Cold War.

Once, Nowak secretly crossed Nazi Germany itself, to Switzerland and France. In all, he made five trips between Warsaw, neutral Stockholm, and London, when the fate of the "Polish question" seemed to be hanging in the balance. As an emissary, he delivered messages to Churchill and Anthony Eden in a failed effort to get Allied support for Poland against Stalin's intentions of subjugation. In his missions he would hide microfilm and coded messages in a cigarette holder, a religious statue, a door key. Before one of his missions, Greta sewed a narrow strip of paper into his hatband. The message was simple: I'll be waiting.

The will to resist, whether it be Nazi stormtroopers or Soviet subjugators or even, at present, their own dictatorial countrymen, is inherent in the Polish character, the Nowaks would say. It is Poland's "will to be." You can trace it as a continuous line—from the '44 uprising to Lech Walesa and the shipyards of Gdansk. You can trace it decades and even centuries beyond Solidarity. For this is a country, like Ireland, that has too long lived under the heel of the oppressor, partitioned and pawned, though not defeated.

"We never once, during the whole struggle, look at the time," says Greta Nowak. "Time doesn't matter. What is time? We were just doing because it is our will. Not our duty, our will." She is a thin, intense woman who can hold a cigarette as regally as Ingrid Bergman. In a way, the Nowaks' lives seem a little like Victor Laslo's and Ilsa's in "Casablanca." Only theirs is no movie. The Nowaks have no children; there was probably too little time.

Jan and Greta Nowak were married in a ruined church late one afternoon in September 1944. It was the 37th day of the rising. Greta traded a tin of meat for a pair of copper wedding bands. Her husband borrowed petunias from a window-box. The ceremony took seven minutes. They crunched to the altar on broken glass. The Germans were 300 yards away.

"You see, it is very difficult for an American to understand these things," Greta says. "It was four or five years of occupation. When we part in the morning, we are never sure we see each other again that night."

To probably anyone but a Pole, the Warsaw Rising, which occurred between August and October 1944, may seem like a musty piece of history now. But to Jan and Greta Nowak, and to millions of other Poles, the rising is important to understanding the Poland of 1982. It amounted to 63 bloody days in the streets when the Polish patriotic forces tried unsuccessfully to oust the German army and take control of the city before it was seized by the invading Soviet army. The uprising's failure essentially permitted the pro-Soviet Polish administration, rather than the Polish government-in-exile in London, to take control of Poland. And an iron curtain came down.

"What is fear but your imagination?" Jan Nowak says. Where she is intense, he seems relaxed. He is a smooth-faced bulky man, and age has now caught him. The stems of his spectacles are hooked on his index finger and he swings them now like a pendulum. He is sitting in a rich red chair. He could be a prince of the Holy Roman Church. "If you have no time to think, you will not get scared. If you once imagine yourself in a dungeon, then of course you become afraid."

"It doesn't matter," she says, shaking her head. Her hands are jammed in a blue cotton skirt.

"Our last secret trip was the most difficult," he says. "If I had been traveling alone, I would have been arrested. But a young couple creates a kind of alibi. Our papers were badly forged. All we had was each other and our determination. We made fantastic distance. We started after 2 a.m. at night and didn't stop until the next day at 3 a.m. We covered about 70 kilometers."

"Through mountains," she says.

"We could do it because of nervous tension. And at one point, my wife said, 'I cannot walk any more.' So I am desperately looking for the border. I was afraid she wouldn't be able to stand up. And you know what she said? She said, 'with you, Janek, always.' And that was more important to me than what we said on our wedding day."

"Ah, we had many great adventures, Janek."

For years after the war, the Nowaks lived as exiles in Europe. He worked for the BBC and then directed the Polish Service of Radio Free Europe. He became a kind of Eastern European Edward R. Murrow.

The Nowaks came to America in late 1977, after they had worked on his book in the Austrian Alps. (They had a cottage with no telephone; after a day's writing they would take long walks in the snow.) Eventually his mother came over, too. At immigration in New York, they turned her back until she could produce X-rays showing she wasn't tubercular. She died in a Polish neighborhood in Chicago. She was 95.

Jan Nowak is now the national director of the Polish American Congress. In the Carter administration, Zbigniew Brzezinski appointed him a consultant to the National Security Council. He remains a consultant to the NSC in the Reagan administration. These days, Greta is a housewife. "Don't worry, it's full-time job. Look at those flower beds out there. And look at this dust. Yeech."

The American edition of Nowak's autobiography is about to be published. The Book of the Month Club has chosen "Courier" as an alternate selection late this fall. "Now I will make the media tour," he says. If the line sounds a trifle funny, out of key, perhaps it is because of the European accent with which it is uttered and the distance, both in space and time, the speaker has come. Brzezinski has written the foreword to Nowak's book. "In Poland, he is after the pope," Nowak says. He and Brzezinski are more acquaintances than friends.

The book has already been published in Polish in London and has also been reprinted illegally and circulated widely in Poland itself, causing the printer and publisher to go on trial. The publisher, Miroslaw Chojecki, served time in prison and then received a suspended sentence. One of the reasons Nowak wants to publish the book in America, he says, is to show historically how it is possible for Poland to "deviate from the Soviet model."

"Nobody could challenge a fact," he says. "Well, there was one little error."

"But, Janek, you have 70 pages of documentation," his wife says.

From the outside, almost nothing about this upper-middle-class home tucked in a somnolent subdivision called Sleepy Hollow Woods would give hint to the proudly defiant Eastern European world within. (There is a small Solidarity sticker on the front door knocker.) But once inside, everything is Polish, in sensibility and subject. There are dark paintings on the walls by Polish artists. The books on the shelves are mostly by Polish authors. The mementos in the den are Polish mementos.

(Presently, there will be an elegant three-course European meal. The wine will be served with a napkin knotted at the bottle's neck. The wife will be solicitous of her guest and affectionately nagging to her husband, "Janek! Serve yourself," he will say. "Janek, your napkin." In Polish, Jan means "John." Janek is the diminutive: "Johnny.")

"Yes, it is true," Jan Nowak says, "we have become very bourgeois here in a very rich country. If Poland would be free, we would immediately go home. But I realize that we would not have the same well-being . . ."

He goes over now to trip a tiny light in the back of a cabinet. He opens the cabinet and picks up a tarnished pewter spoon, resting it lovingly in his palm. "This belonged to a 17th-century Polish king." He puts it down and picks up an ornate sash. Then an ancient bottle with a Polish crest on it. "Phys-

ically, we have left Poland, but in our hearts, never. These treasures would not amount to much, but to us they are priceless. They remind us of home, help to ease—how would you say?—our burden."

He takes out a bottle of Dry Sack. He holds its burlap sack in one hand, the bottle in the other. The bottle is three-quarters empty and he is finishing it up on his guest. When the bottle has been emptied, he goes over to a table where some faded letters and documents lay. He picks up a passport. "This was one of many documents I used. The date of birth and place of birth have been altered. But not my name. We did it to confuse the Gestapo."

"Ha," Greta says. She is over by a table winding an old clock with a huge key. A plague be on the Gestapo.

"And this is a certificate of work," he says, pointing at a small orange card.

"Yes, a protection against being deported," Greta says. "You see, it was a customary thing to be rounded up—taken from a bus or a streetcar—to see if you had your work certificate. If you did not have it, you were liable for immediate deportation."

"As in Russia, old people are not useful to the government," he says.

"Ah, it was macabre," she says.

He holds up another forged document, "I got it from a special unit that did nothing but falsify."

How would the unit have gotten access to the document in the first place?

"Nothing at all," Greta answers. "It would have been some Pole who probably worked in a German office. He would have gladly given his life to get this document to the right courier."

It was all so long ago. And now, life in America. It is . . . so different. But they like it here, and they are quick to emphasize it. They see no conflict in keeping the fight alive from the American shore. Poles have a long history in America: Kosciusko built West Point and Pulaski founded the U.S. cavalry. The Nowaks keep in touch with their countryman via new arrivals. Jan has a special short-wave radio to pick up European broadcasts. They have access to secret Solidarity printings.

"I am very dedicated to this country," he says. "I cannot forget that if it were not for Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt, we would have been burned in the chambers of gas. The Nazis were expanding the chambers at Auschwitz to accommodate the Poles."

"And yet, Roosevelt and Churchill became accomplices of Stalin in the later stages of the war," she says. "If they had had the will to resist that repulsive man, we would be in Europe today."

For just an instant she looks sad—instead of defiant. "They took away the town where I was born. Incorporated it into Russia. You know, in my village, we celebrate the birth of Christ when the first star appears. We would have a feast with 32 or 38 dishes. And then everyone in the family goes to mass.

"So they have taken away my town and my family. But my memories they can never have."●

DR. KU CHENG-KANG ADDRESSES CAPTIVE NATIONS MEETING

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Ku Cheng-kang is an old and dear friend of many in this Chamber. His perceptive analysis of the world Communist movement and his wise counsel have given us much assistance through the years.

In that spirit, I would like to share with my colleagues an address which Dr. Ku delivered in Taipei recently. His words stand as a beacon of hope and determination for captive peoples throughout the world.

GLOBAL CAMPAIGN FOR DEMOCRACY TO DEFEAT MARXISM-LENINISM

Premier Sun, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: A sacred task of all men is to protect and promote freedom. A fundamental requirement of the task is salvation of captive peoples. More than 1 billion people of the world are in chains under Communist tyranny, and the freedom of the free world is seriously threatened by expansionist Communists. This Captive Nations Week Meeting today is to make freedom-loving people the world over bring forth their strength for freedom against Communism so as to enhance the freedom of the free and wipe slavery off the other half of the world.

I. ULTIMATE VICTORY OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY

All indications are that the present dark period of man's history is about to be over. Forces of freedom and democracy are rising vigorously as the main stream of the age.

Communist rule is suffering insuperable crises, as testified by the heroic Polish struggle and by the Chinese mainland situation that has forced the Peiping regime to call for learning from Taiwan. The Afghans and Salvadoreans are bravely hitting back at the Communists.

The march of the Chinese in the name of the Three Principles of the People against Peiping's Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist-Maoism is the most forceful proof that those who stand for freedom and democracy will ultimately trimph over all Communists.

II. RED UNITED FRONT SCHEMES

The Communists are bent on world communization and human enslavement. There is no possibility whatsoever of their peaceful coexistence with freedom and democracy. We must not entertain the wishful hope that we may through negotiation maintain the balance needed for coexistence with Communists.

Nevertheless, the Communists have kept launching peace offensives, proffering baits of peace possibilities. Such united front moves are to spiritually disarm free democratic forces, weaken the free world defense, and create conditions for armed aggression.

The Soviets have since World War II used negotiations as covers for their positive development of nuclear weapons and missiles, and of naval and air strength.

The Chinese Communists are pushing their peace talk united front schemes. Their attempt is to hoodwink international circles, deceive and force the United States into stopping arms sale to the Republic of China, weaken and isolate the ROC, then use force for their venture across the Taiwan straits.

Free nations must know well that this is not the first time the Chinese Communists are pushing peace talk united front designs. They had on three occasions in the past half century relied on such offensive for expansion. They repeatedly said that Communism did not suit the Chinese environments, that the Three Principles of the People should be implemented, and that they would not resort to rioting and other tactics of communization. Away from the conference table, however, they augmented their strength through treacherous means and rose to usurp the Chinese mainland power. These bitter lessons must be remembered by all, not just by the Chinese but by all the free people of the world. We must blast all such Communist united front schemes. We should never allow the Communists to wreck the morale and unity of the free democratic camp.

III. IDEALS OF CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Observance of the Captive Nations Week is to promote assistance to the struggle for freedom, democracy, and human rights waged by those held captive behind the Iron Curtain. Communist tyranny over them should never be regarded as an unchangeable fact.

Truly praiseworthy are President Reagan's Captive Nations Week Proclamation of July 16 and the speech he made, in a tone fully reflecting his righteous spirit and moral courage, at that first public signing of the annual proclamation. We strongly support Mr. Reagan's call for the renewal of "our sacred resolve that someday all the people of the earth will enjoy the God-given rights of free men and women," and for the reaffirmation of "our faith over the rule of force and coercion which denies human rights to many other parts of the world today." The President also said: "We renew especially our hope that those countries of Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America now under Communist domination will someday regain their national sovereignty and, again, enjoy the dignity of their own national tradition." This should be taken earnestly by all as the sacred goal of the "Captive Nations Week" campaign today.

The lofty ideals of Captive Nations Week observance must be held high. If free nations were to reconcile with the Communists and let them continue human enslavement, masses of people behind the Iron Curtain of the East and the West would be grievously disappointed in the free democratic forces outside.

The lofty ideals of Captive Nations Week observance must be fully attained. All the people of the free world must rise and squarely face the crises provoked by the expansionist Red slavemasters. Unity and action must be enhanced against them. Efforts must continue for the return of freedom and independence to captive peoples and nations.

IV. RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT REAGAN'S CALL

When addressing Members of Parliament in London on June 8, President Reagan called for a global march of democracy to leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history.

As we respond to that call, we must emphasize that a global campaign for democracy requires first of all a clear demarcation

between friend and foe, and that all the Marxist-Leninist regimes should be dealt with. We must stand against Soviet Russia, against the Chinese Communists, and against all other Red regimes. As a tyrannical regime with persistence in Marxism-Leninism written into its constitution, Peiping should be a primary target of the campaign. The Marxist-Leninist regimes of Peiping and Moscow must both be left on the ash heap of history. Fundamentally, anti-Marxism-Leninism does not allow any double standard permitting cooperation with the Chinese Communists for opposition to the Russians.

A strong stand against Marxism-Leninism on the Chinese mainland is the effective first step against Marxism-Leninism in the Soviet Union. Once the 1 billion Chinese are freed from the Marxist-Leninist yoke, peace and security can be assured in the entire Asian-Pacific region. Once the 1 billion people are added to the free democratic camp, the Marxist-Leninist Russian expansionists certainly will be checked.

A global campaign for democracy requires full implementation of President Reagan's stand for peace through strength. In other words, all the free democratic nations must first be able to effectively defend their freedom and security. A global campaign for democracy must start with the U.S. extending assistance to those free democratic nations requiring help against Red aggression.

V. REQUIRED ANTI-COMMUNIST STEPS TODAY

We fully concur in President Reagan's outstanding view that the nature of the struggle between freedom and slavery "is ultimately one that will be decided, not by military might, but by spiritual resolve and confidence in the future of freedom, especially in the face of the decaying and crumbling dreams of Marxism-Leninism."

A prerequisite of anti-Communism is that the free world should not be eager about peace through power balance as to sacrifice captive peoples or damage the rights and interests of any free democratic nation.

The focus of the "Captive Nations Week" campaign in the present stage should be fully in line with the calls President Reagan issued in his latest historic speech. The weapon in our hand that is much stronger than conquest, deception, and sabotage is the strength of truth. We must fully inject this strength into Iron Curtain campaigns for freedom and into a global alliance for peace.

The U.S. Government must immediately translate into action the clear-cut, forceful calls of President Reagan. The first step should be rejection of the contradictory tactics of cooperation with the Chinese Marxist-Leninists for opposition to the Marxist-Leninist Russians.

As proven by facts, rapport with the Marxist-Leninist Chinese can only spur the expansionist moves of Marxist-Leninist Russians into the Western Pacific, South Asia, Latin America, and Africa. The United States must refrain from creating another strong Marxist-Leninist force by helping the presently confused and backward Chinese Communists.

What if the Chinese Communists really grow? The better they become able to confront Moscow, the greater the possibility will be of reconciliation between the two Marxist-Leninist regimes. The danger of American association with Peiping is either walking into the regime's trap where the U.S. will find itself at war with the Soviets, or prompting Moscow and Peiping to rejoin hands for a joint world communization drive.

To avert such dangers, the United States must stop befriending the Marxist-Leninist Chinese, sternly reject their interference, faithfully implement the Taiwan Relations Act, and help the Republic of China enhance its military strength for the defense of freedom and democracy. Support to the ROC is also to facilitate China's free democratic unification. That is the only way to end Marxism-Leninism in China. That also is the only effective way to blot Marxism-Leninism out of Russia.

Ladies and gentlemen: Communist challenges to man's freedom are unprecedented. Now is the time for all the free democratic forces to unite strongly and deal blows at Marxist-Leninist forces of enslavement. We should urge all the free democratic nations to respond to President Reagan's call for a global campaign for democracy. We should see to it that free nations convene a conference on anti-Marxism-Leninism. All those who stand for democracy, irrespective of race, nationality, political background, diplomatic connection, and religious belief, should forge a strong unity and carry out these three major tasks:

First, development of the "Captive Nations Week" Movement into a global campaign for the elimination of Marxism-Leninism and enslavement, and for the establishment of a great alliance for freedom, democracy, and peace.

Second, establishment of a global anti-Communist strategy that joins the regional defense organizations and expand them into a global common security system for freedom and democracy.

Third, positive support to the anti-tyranny struggle everywhere behind the Iron Curtain and to the struggle of threatened nations to safeguard their freedom. Spiritual resolve and strength of truth must be fully brought forth for a thorough destruction of the Marxist-Leninist stronghold.

Ladies and gentlemen: At this turning point of history, all the Chinese should, together with all other freedom-loving people of the world, enhance unity and redouble efforts for a thorough defeat of Marxism-Leninism, and for a decisive victory of freedom and democracy.●

BETHEL BLACKHAWK BAND, THE NATION'S BEST

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, on November 13, citizens of Bethel Park Borough in Pennsylvania will gather to honor the Bethel Park High School Blackhawk Marching Band.

The event will be a twofold observance. First, to mark the 50th anniversary of the organization and, second, to call public attention to the fact the band is one of the outstanding musical organizations in the Nation. In fact, it is reputed to be the first and only band to achieve a national championship in national/international music festival competition three consecutive years.

In recent years, the Blackhawk Band traveled extensively to compete against units from all over the country. Its performance in these competitions has brought national recognition to the band, the Bethel Park music program and to the community itself.

The Blackhawks has won the Sweepstakes Award, symbolic of the overall championship, in 1980, 1981 and 1982. During that period, the organization won first place each year in marching band, symphonic band, stage band, majorette and orchestra competition. The Bethettes received two first place awards and one second; the wind ensemble, one first and two seconds, and in parade competition.

In 1981, Downbeat magazine selected the unit's symphonic band as the best high school band in the United States from over 200 competitors. The Bethel Park Stage Band was second in that competition.

Trips to enter the competitions are financed by a variety of activities, sponsored by an active Bethel Park Band boosters group and supported by the community. One of the most successful projects is the annual sale of 50,000 "hoagies," a huge sandwich made by high school students.

This year's organization is comprised of 185 musicians, 10 majorettes and 36 Bethettes. The student director is Rich Kocur; the head majorette, Lynn Higgins; Bethette captains are Dana Morrow and Debbie Dymond and the drum line captain is Kurt McNaught.

Mr. Speaker, the Bethel Park Blackhawk Marching Band has been the recipient of numerous awards over the years and I take great pleasure, on behalf of my colleagues in the Congress of the United States, to extend our congratulations to this outstanding musical organization.

C. Dean Streator, the Bethel Park Band director for the past 15 years, is particularly deserving of special recognition. He, perhaps more than any other individual has been responsible for the success of the Blackhawk Band. But, credit must also be given supporters of the organization: Dr. Edwin T. Merritt, superintendent of schools; Mayor Reno Virgili; the officers and members of the boosters club and the citizens of Bethel Park Borough.●

EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit for the RECORD the testimony of the Commission on Handicapped Individuals of Montgomery County, Md., concerning proposed regulatory changes in the law governing the education of handicapped chil-

dren. I believe that this testimony states as well as anything I have read on the subject the importance of these rules to our society and the dangers of retreating from a national commitment to the education of children with handicaps.

The testimony follows:

ORAL TESTIMONY TO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, SEPTEMBER 9, 1982, PUBLIC LAW 94-142

Mrs. WILSON. Secretary Bell and Panel: Good afternoon. My name is Joan Wilson. I am addressing you today as the Chairperson of the Commission on Children and Youth of Montgomery County, Maryland. With me is Sara Milner, Vice-Chairperson of Montgomery County's Commission on Handicapped Individuals. Also with us is Arna Mickelson, the parent of Adam Mickelson, a handicapped child.

These two Commissions have been mandated by state and local legislation to advise these governments and to provide a voice for the many citizens we represent. For us, this is a landmark occasion because it is the first time our two groups have joined efforts for action around a common concern. Obviously, the proposed rules for Public Law 94-142, Assistance to States for Education of Handicapped Children, are very important to us and to those individuals we represent.

We believe that education of children with handicaps is important to all our children and youth. It has implications for their education now and for the society in which they will live and govern in the future.

We believe, as you do, that education is central to insuring that all handicapped individuals will have opportunities to realize their potentials and to be accepted and contributing members of our society.

Our purposes today are to emphasize some principles and to highlight some concerns we have about both the proposed rules as a whole and certain aspects of them. At a later date, we will submit more detailed written testimony with specific recommendations.

We appreciate that the purpose of the proposed revisions is to improve process by reducing regulatory details, paperwork, and costs. We, too, would prefer to have funds directed to providing educational services rather than red tape. In fact, it is hoped that we never permit our society to do away with the rights and privileges for the quality of life for all our citizens because of inconvenience experienced. We caution that the proposed revisions do just that. Please remember that membership in the dominant group is, in this instance, indeed tenuous. One cannot be assured that a highway accident would not place a loved one in need of the protections afforded by Public Law 94-142.

In addition, it is important not to lose sight of basic principles in this effort. Among the principles that must be preserved are:

1. Protection of the rights of all Americans (including, and maybe especially, handicapped Americans) is a responsibility of all citizens and our government.

2. All children have a right to a free and appropriate public education.

3. Parents, as their children's primary caregivers and primary educators, must retain key roles in determining the educational placement and programs for their children.

4. All children whenever possible should be placed in the educational setting nearest their homes.

5. Children with special educational needs should be integrated into classrooms with other children whenever it is possible to meet educational needs in that way.

6. Reasonable accommodations should be made to meet the individual needs of each student in a classroom in order to enhance educational opportunities for all.

7. Services should be directed, to the greatest degree possible, to children as whole beings rather than as a sum of their categorical needs.

8. To insure adherence to these principles, related rules and procedures must be defined precisely with clearly delineated accountability.

There is a potential harm in these proposed regulations that is a subtle message: We are not serious about these rights, we will back down when implementation seems too difficult or too costly.

Mrs. MILNER. [As an aside, it was mentioned to me that the restrooms here are not accessible to handicapped people in the audience today.]

These are the concerns we have about the proposed revisions as a whole:

We need the federal government to protect the rights of four million disabled American school-aged children. We question the advisability of decentralizing controls. While we respect the aim of restoring federal controls to states and localities, we sincerely believe it would be wrong to reduce federal controls at this time. Until recently, the disparities between the states, and even within the states, in educational services to children with handicaps constituted a poor record of responsibility. In some places, services are so new that they might easily disappear without strong federal mandates. We hope that, someday, we will all have grown so accustomed to including children with handicaps in our classrooms that federal controls will no longer be essential. Unfortunately, someday is not now.

What worries us most is the distinct possibility that the revisions as written and justified could be interpreted as a withdrawal from a national commitment to children with handicaps. Too many people worked too long and too hard to assert the rights of these children to allow them to slip in the case of expedience.

We question, too, whether new regulations are necessary to simplify procedures, to allow for desirable flexibility, and to improve accountability. Much of this might be accomplished by reworking procedures, clarifying existing rules, and refining funding responsibilities. In process of clarifying, rather than changing, the needs and rights of children with handicaps might stay more visible.

Within the context of our general concerns, we could take exception to a number of proposed regulations and will do so later in written testimony. Five aspects strike us as particularly disturbing.

Parent Rights and Involvement. (300.125, 300.145-300.152):

Our concerns here are:

Reducing parent notice procedures;

Deleting prior notification and available advocacy services;

Closing hearing proceedings;

Deleting firm timelines;

Adding a vague standard of "reasonable attempts"; and

Deleting prior parental consent to evaluations.

[Imagine how you would feel if your child was evaluated and placed in a special education program without your knowledge.]

The proposed regulations appear to systematically weaken due process by which parents can insure and be a party to their child's appropriate education. These regulations will result in less informed and thereby less involved parents. As most of us in this room know, it has been the involvement of parents that has helped to ensure adequate services for our children.

Timelines are a real problem. (300.122, 300.123, 300.141): The proposed regulations would eliminate the timelines for IEP completion, completion of placement and frequency of re-evaluations. [Just think if you didn't know when the process would be completed and your child placed and no new evaluations although your child is changing rapidly.] Leaving deadlines to states and localities would promote unnecessary delays, inappropriate placements, and undue anxieties. Even now, uncertainties about timelines are among the most common problems faced by families. It is possible to deal with unavoidable delays and changes in deadlines without totally relaxing timelines.

Related Services is an area of difficulty. (300.04): The proposed regulations would replace requirements that services such as medical and social services, be provided by educational agencies with unclear definitions of services for which these agencies might not be responsible. As written, the regulation would increase the possibilities that children might be removed from an appropriate educational setting. In some cases, school systems have been shouldering too much of the burden of related services. It would be wise to look at creative funding and service resources in addition to those of school systems. However, services needed for a child to attend and benefit from an appropriate educational program must be assured. A child should not be excluded because he needs these services.

Home School and Additional Activities. (300.113, 300.160, 300.161):

The proposed regulations would:

Remove the requirement that children with handicaps be placed in their neighborhood schools unless contraindicated; and

Remove requirements that handicapped children be given opportunities to participate in nonacademic and extra-curricular activities with their non-handicapped peers.

These regulations would minimize opportunities for handicapped children to develop wholesome and meaningful relations with other children and to benefit from important role models. The impact of these regulations is to needlessly perpetrate the isolation of a portion of our population.

Disciplinary Actions. (300.114): We have particular problems with this revision as it refers to "disciplinary sanctions" (e.g. punishments) only, rather than considering the full range of alternate methods that may be required to help a child adapt his behavior to a classroom and to help a class adapt to the child. As written, this proposed regulation heightens the possibilities for excluding some children from any meaningful educational placement or for placing them in unnecessarily isolated and restrictive environments. For children with special needs, immediate discipline which is negative or inappropriate often will have longterm consequences which are difficult to mitigate.

In closing, we urge you to consider the longterm impact of these proposed regulations that would likely compromise the handicapped child's chance of receiving the most appropriate education. We also urge that any revisions be written with great deal

of clarity to save costs to schools and families for lawyers to interpret the "legalese."

I would like to introduce Arna Myer Mickelson, the parent of a handicapped youngster, who will share with you a more personal note.

Mrs. MICKELSON. My child Adam is a 7 year old boy with handicaps. At the time of this first evaluation he was a disruptive, tantruming child who was newly recovering from a hearing loss that was surgically corrected. Because his hearing loss had been corrected, he could not be placed in a hearing impaired class, but had all the severe emotional problems that can be associated with the sensory deprived, highly frustrated child. Throughout his initial labeling and placement, we as parents played a strong advocacy role for our child, which is allowed and prescribed under the present law and limited under the proposed changes. The beginning placement recommendation for Adam was for placement in a very restrictive school for the emotionally disturbed. Adam was then 5 years old and the only other primary age child at that school was coming from 6 months on a locked ward in a state institution. It was our feeling as parents, from our knowledge of Adam, that this placement and other restrictive placements offered were inappropriate for him and may very well in fact, have damaged him and prevented the association with "Normal" children which he so desperately needed as role models.

Under the current law we were allowed expert advice and unrestricted parental advocacy in his placement. We were able to see that he was placed in a special education class within a normal school. Re-evaluations took place on schedule with changes made accordingly. The present laws prescribed and allowed the combination of advocacy, a partnership between school and family, that provided a winning ticket for our son. Adam, although still overcoming some serious problems, has now been additionally labeled gifted and will return next fall to his home school. The happy ending might not have occurred under the prescribed changes. The restriction of parental advocacy, the time table changes for the writing of the IEP, the provision that disabled children may be excluded if their participation might disrupt the educational program of other children, would have spelled disaster for our child and our family. It is my very strong recommendation that the regulations of Public Law 94-142 not be changed as proposed. In Adam's case, this actually has meant the least investment for the greatest benefit. My concern is for families that will not be informed as we were and will not be given the opportunity for involvement in their child's education decisions.●

CHAMBER HONORS CHET TWARDZICKI

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mrs. HECKLER. Mr. Speaker, legislative business kept me in Washington this week as the North Attleboro-Plainville Chamber of Commerce celebrated its 25th anniversary Tuesday evening. I wanted to share with my colleagues not only the celebration of this anniversary but also to show how an effective local chamber of commerce can contribute to the betterment of the community. As their Representative in the Congress, I have been able to work with this chamber on various activities. They have accomplished much through their present able president, Mark Fisher, and through many past presidents. Industrial development and retail projects, public information services including consumer guides and adult education workshops, and downtown redevelopment is to cite only a few of the chamber's activities.

This particular event held this week was even more special, however, because the chamber chose to honor a good friend, an able leader, and an involved citizen: Chet Twardzicki. Chet has dedicated himself with a rare strong commitment to the area's businesses and indeed all its people. Involved in so many aspects of the community, such as the United Way and the Industrial Development Commission, I have had the pleasure to work with Chet on many occasions. The North Attleboro Industrial Park is in part a testament to Chet's ever-diligent efforts on behalf of the chamber of commerce and indeed many other community projects bear his mark. A loving husband and father as well, there could be no finer citizen than Chet Twardzicki.●

CASTRO AND THE BANKERS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, in a recent report published by the Cuban-American National Foundation, Inc. entitled "Castro and the Bankers: The Mortgaging of a Revolution," its authors, Ernesto Betancourt and Wilson Dizard III, point out that Castro's dependency on Western banks is fast approaching a crisis state. Since his 1959 takeover, Castro has managed to increase his Government's debt by more than 200 times giving Cuba the largest per capita debt in all of Latin America, three times that of Mexico, even with its current troubles.

Fortunately, unlike Poland or Mexico, United States private banks are not among those left holding the bag. While some still argue that if we would only open our doors and pockets to Castro, he would behave himself, it is clear that such action not only does not work but compromises one's ability to respond. At the old saying goes, if you are broke and owe the bank $100 you are in trouble. However, if you are broke and owe the bank $100 million then the bank is in trouble.

I commend this thoughtful report to your attention. For your information, I have included the conclusion of the report as well as a recent news report from the Financial Times of London, dated September 1, 1982, on this subject as well as a recent editorial from the Washington Times of September 22, 1982.

FIDEL CASTRO AND THE BANKERS: THE MORTGAGING OF A REVOLUTION

(By Ernesto F. Betancourt and Wilson P. Dizard III)

WHAT NOT TO DO

Some suggest Cuba's present financial predicament creates an opportunity for rapproachment. By making it easier for Cuba to trade with the United States and help solve Cuba's financial difficulties, the U.S. could mollify Castro's hostile stance.

The record for the second half of the 1970's does not support that hypothesis. At the Organization of American States—and in Europe—as part of the detente effort, the same argument was used to justify giving credits to the Cubans and lifting the sanctions imposed at the request of Venezuela in 1964.

As a result of this easing of tensions the following shift in trade took place:

Years	Overseas trade balance	Socialist		Market economies
		U.S.S.R.	Other	
1959-74	−4,197	−3,560	−43	−594
1975	−166	411	−15	−562
1976	−488	148	78	−174
1977	−521	205	−92	−634
1978	−141	178	−106	−203
Total	−5,513	−2,618	−178	−2,719

Source: Carmelo Mesa-Lago, op. cit., table 21, p. 96; the figures do not add due to rounding. Figures in millions of pesos.

As the table shows, up to 1974 there was a negative trade balance with socialist economies and it is in 1975 that it became positive. The cumulative deficit was reduced from 3560 to 2618 for the USSR and it had a small increase for other socialist economies. This shift and the additional total deficit was compensated by trade with the market economies whose cumulative deficit increased from 594 to 2719 in four years.

Since Cuba does not earn much hard currency from trade with the Soviet bloc, these deficits with the West were financed by credit extensions by Western banks which brought the debt to US$2.6 billion. There is no evidence that this lending made Cuba more friendly to Europe and Latin America. It is also clear that these funds were not effectively used to improve the living standards and productive aspects of Cuba. Indeed, some were probably used to finance Castro's interventionism in Africa and Central and South America.

In summary, present funding sources for Cuba's failing economy are drying up. The well orchestrated propaganda campaign on rapprochement with Havana seems to be an effort to have U.S. banks and investors close the gap left by other Western banks. The ultimate goal of this effort is to secure government insured U.S. investment in Cuba, thereby saddling the U.S. taxpayer with the responsibility for the Cuban debt—as in the recent Polish rescheduling. Cuba may even try to rejoin the IMF and the World Bank as part of a package deal.

It would be unwise to absolutely refuse to engage in negotiations. However, it would be short-sighted for the United States to ease the financial burden of Castro's overseas

military activities, as the Western banks seem to have been doing in the past few years. There are other political and economic arguments that could be marshalled against rapprochement with Cuba. But, as long as Castro continues his military adventurism, the overriding consideration is that Cuba will continue to be a threat to its neighbors and no real benefit will accrue to the Cuban people.

[From the Financial Times (London) Sept. 1, 1982]

CUBA ASKS BANKS FOR DEBT DEFERRAL

(By Peter Montagnon and Hugh O'Shaughnessy)

Cuba has asked Western commercial banks to defer for up to 10 years repayments of principal due between now and the end of 1985 on its hard currency foreign debt on around $3bn.

The request, contained in a telex to its main bank creditors, follows the sharp fall in world sugar prices, the drying up of new loans and economic hardships caused by the U.S. trade embargo.

The Cuban move came as little surprise to commerical bankers who have been aware of financial strains developing for several months. Yesterday, however, they said they would need time to consider the the request, partly because of a scarcity of detailed information on Cuba's foreign debt.

U.S. banks do not lend to Cuba for political reasons. Much of Havana's borrowing tends to be denominated in D-Marks as an alternative to dollars, and the main bank lenders are believed to be Japanese, French and Canadian institutions.

In an uncharacteristically frank and sombre assessment of the island's economic situation, the National Bank announced that Cuba stood to lose $1.5bn "in the 1982/3 period" because of high interest rates, hardening terms for foreign borrowing, a drop in demand for its main export commodities, rising import prices and a drop in foreign credits.

Washington's trade embargo, it added, cost Cuba some $9bn, "almost three times the total foreign debt of the country in convertible currency."

Despite this, the bank said, the balance of payments in hard currencies showed a surplus last year which is increasing this year.

The bank nevertheless says that foreign lenders have been cutting their commitments to Cuba. Since September 1981 foreign credits decreased "without interruption," amounting to a total reduction of more than $500m over the year. This is equivalent to the value of 3.5m tons of sugar in the free market or 1½ times the export quota Cuba enjoys in the International-Sugar Organizations.

As a consequence Cuba is seeking agreement within 90 days for the postponement of all payments on principal due on loans from Western banks for the rest of this year and until 1985. These would be met over a 10-year period including a three-year grace period.

Short-term loans would not be included in this operation—provided, the bank hints, that foreign banks co-operate in maintaining them at their present level.

In the trading field the central bank appealed to correspondent banks not to demand collateral deposits for letters of credit issues, that Cuba's foreign earnings and assets be respected, that foreign suppliers do not demand payment through letters of credit confirmed by foreign banks.

Export credit agencies were asked to maintain coverage for exports to Cuba and foreign suppliers to continue ensuring basic supplies for exporting industries and the minimum needs of the Cubans.

Full disclosure of Cuba's convertible currency position is promised "in a short time." The president of the National Bank, a member *ex officio* of the Cuban cabinet, is available to visit foreign creditors "at the shortest possible time."

Cuba's situation is complicated by the fact that in 1986 it was due to start repaying to the Soviet Union over a period of 25 years more than $5bn of interest-free loans.

William Hall writes; Cuba ranks well down the list of countries in debt to the world's international banks and the amount it owes is a fraction of that owed by countries such as Mexico, Argentina and Poland.

According to the latest Bank for International Settlements figures, Cuba owed banks $1.1bn at the end of March. This compares with $46.3bn owed by Mexico, $16.4bn by Argentina and $13.3bn by Poland. The BIS figures do not cover all banks but they are the most comprehensive available and give a broad indication of international banks' exposure to debtor countries.

[From the Washington Times, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1982]

CASTRO'S CURRENCY CRUNCH

Anyone who says trade sanctions aren't useful weapons should look at what's happening to Cuba.

Apologists for Fidel Castro were embarrassed by his recent announcement to western bankers that he doesn't have enough money to pay his debts to them. He asked them to wait until 1985 for any repayment on principal, followed by payments stretched over the next 10 years.

Cuba's per capita debt is the largest in Latin America—three times that of Mexico's, and nearly 200 times what it was before the island fell to communism in 1959. Castro owes $2.6 billion to non-communist countries, primarily Canada, West Germany, France, Japan, and some Arab nations. This includes $1.1 billion due western commercial banks within a year.

In addition, he owes the Soviet Union nearly $7 billion—and repayment on that is also due in the next few years. Although the Soviets aren't likely to press Castro, they're also not expected to help bail him out. Declines in oil and gold prices, two major Soviet exports, and the costs of waging war in Afghanistan and Angola (through Cuban proxies) have created foreign exchange problems for the U.S.S.R., itself.

No U.S. banks are directly affected by Castro's announcement, thanks to a trade embargo by the U.S. since the early 1960s. Those who now argue in favor of normalization would like to see government-insured U.S. investment in Cuba in order to help Castro solve his economic dilemma.

That, of course, would saddle the American taxpayer with partial responsibility for the Cuban debt and help clear the way for Castro to rejoin the IMF and World Bank, two other channels of U.S. tax money to foreign governments.

What caused Castro's currency crunch? Again, his friends blame forces beyond his control—high oil prices and dropping sugar prices. True—but only to a degree. Through subsidies and barter from the U.S.S.R. and its Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Castro can sell his principal export, sugar, for the equivalent of seven times the current world price and can buy his oil for about half the price other countries have to pay.

In addition to high interest rates, Cuba's other big problem has been a shortage of new foreign credits. Washington's trade embargo, according to the National Bank in Havana, has cost Cuba some $9 billion, "almost three times the total foreign debt of the country in convertible currency."

Washington can do still more to squeeze Castro. It can reimpose sanctions on foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies dealing with him. It can maintain the ban on U.S. tourist travel to the island. It has still other options.

But one that Washington should not consider is rapprochement. This would only ease the financial burden on Castro of his overseas military adventure. Sources of finances for Cuba's failing economy are drying up. Let's help the process along.●

KEEPING DRUNK DRIVERS OFF OUR ROADS

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Chairman, alcohol and its related problems cost society over $100 billion annually in lost labor productivity, health and medical costs, highway accidents, criminal prosecutions, treatment, and welfare. Drunk drivers killed over 50,000 Americans last year, and maimed 2 million more.

Over the last couple of years, many States and the U.S. Government have finally realized the extent of this problem, and have attempted to resolve it with some success. In Maryland, for example, alcohol-related traffic deaths are down 20 percent; Maine has reduced its alcohol-related deaths by 47 percent. I encourage this progress, and urge my colleagues to review an article by William Plymat, executive director of the American Council on Alcohol Problems, which, I believe, can guide us toward an even saner policy regarding drunk driving.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 17, 1982]

A PROGRAM FOR GETTING DRINKING DRIVERS OFF THE ROAD

(By William N. Plymat)

Everyone says our primary mission it to "get the drunk driver off the road." We should all recognize that those who are guilty of illegal drinking-driving should be punished; but we also know that court actions are often slow, due to large volumes of cases before courts, as well as the inability of the court systems to respond promptly in an adequate way. What is needed is what has been called by others a two-track system. One track should deal administratively with the license and the getting of drinking drivers off the road quickly, while the other track deals with punishing offenders in the courts.

We need three elements of an adequate program to "get the drinking drivers off the road."

Laws should provide for a "pre-arrest breath test" to be followed by a test on a professional breath-testing machine, and an immediate administrative revocation of the driver's license if the tests show that the driver had more than the legal limit in the blood.

In this connection consideration should be given to changing state laws to lower the legal limit from the usual .10 percent [alcohol in the blood] to .05 percent as is the case in Sweden and other foreign countries.

Laws should provide a severe penalty for driving after revocation or suspension.

It is well known that many who have had licenses suspended or revoked proceed to drive without a license. They plan to be careful not to violate the law so they will not be found without a license. But if the penalty for driving without a license is not severe, they may decide they can stand the penalty; if caught.

In Iowa the law was changed to increase the penalty for driving without a license from a fine of $100 and a possible 30-day jail sentence to a maximum fine of $1,000 and a possible jail term up to one year.

This penalty should be well-publicized so that all citizens will know about it. It is important not only to reach the minds of persons under suspension or revocations but also those who consider what might happen to them if they drink and drive and then get licenses suspended or revoked.

Newspapers should report names, addresses, ages, and times of arrest of all persons arrested; also those having had licenses suspended or revoked.

We believe the Cedar Rapids Gazette (Cedar Rapids, Iowa) pioneered in this. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat began this practice in December 1981.

A person may think he can get away with driving without a license; but if he sees his name in the newspaper and knows the public has been advised of his suspension, he will know that people in his area, perhaps the police, will observe him. Some concerned citizens may report to the police that he is driving without a license. This in turn may cause the police to undertake surveillance and arrest. This will help to create the necessary deterrence.

The effect of this total program is to force the drinking-driving decision to the period before drinking, rather than allow this decision to be made after drinking but before driving.

There are many other actions which could be taken as well:

ROADBLOCK TESTING

While there have been some constitutional problems with this in the U.S., it appears that under some circumstances this can be done.

Roadblocks make apprehension a matter of chance, beyond the ability of the driver to control or reduce. They provide deterrence—an acceptable excuse for allowing another person to drive because, as Dr. Robert B. Voas puts it in his report about such a person: ". . . even though I am unaffected by drink, I might be stopped and required to take a breath test which could be positive."

RESPONSE TO THE YOUTH PROBLEM

It is well known that young persons are overrepresented in the drinking-driving category, considering their numbers. Three effective actions can be taken—two legislative and one educational.

There is much evidence that where legal drinking ages were lowered from 21 there was a great increase in youth drinking and driving. Then when they were raised to 20 and 21, such as in the case of Michigan and elsewhere, there was a reduction. It would be helpful if there could be a uniform age of 21 across the country.

The other legislative approach to the youth problem would be that which was taken by the New York legislature. It has required a lower blood alcohol level (.05 percent) for teen-age drivers.

About the educational approach: We all know the effectiveness of a recovered alcoholic working with an unrecovered alcoholic to persuade such a person to go for sobriety. We know about negative peer pressure to drink among teen-agers. Recently in Massachusetts an educational experiment has proven the effectiveness of positive peer pressure to avoid drinking and driving.

All teen-agers seeking a license to drive should be properly educated. There could be a requirement of a special test to be given administratively to youth about the effects of alcohol on driving. We now test all applicants for drivers' licenses about various aspects of traffic safety—about speed and other laws governing driving. Why not include aspects of the problems of drinking and driving?

INCREASED FINES AND PENALTIES LARGELY COUNTERPRODUCTIVE

There is great temptation to adopt severe penalties for drinking-driving offenses, especially in the case of repeat offenders. It should be recognized that the more severe the penalty, the more unlikely it is that it will be imposed. The more severe the sentence or penalty, the greater is the bargaining power of the accused and the likelihood that he will be charged with a lesser offense. Defendants are more likely to hire lawyers, plead innocent and require trials. They are also more apt to ask for jury trials than to simply go before a judge. All these factors place more pressures upon the judicial system and increase costs.

SUPPORT FOR ADDITIONAL NEEDED ENFORCEMENT

We need more patrolmen to work at apprehending drinking drivers. This may be funded by a possible surcharge on fines levied or supplying part of fine money to local enforcement activities.●

DRUG ABUSE—A NATIONAL PROBLEM

HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, drug abuse continues to be a major national problem. Despite the fact that drug abuse continues to grow, the Federal Government has demonstrated a lack of commitment to attack this grave situation. And I have been repeatedly told by the law enforcement officials from my district, Mongtomery County, Md., that drugs are by far the biggest reason for crime in our community.

One of my constituents, Marvin Leibstone, recently wrote an article which once again dramatizes why the Federal Government must act to end the flow of illicit narcotics into the United States. So that my colleagues can see Mr. Leibstone's work, I am including the article for their consideration.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Times, Sept. 23, 1982]

DRUGS—THE OTHER PIPELINE

(By Marv Leibstone)

Illegal drugs from foreign sources retail in the United States at $79 billion annually. Almost 10 metric tons of heroin, 100 of cocaine and 24,000 of marijuana reach 27 millions users—more than one-fifth of America's population—every two years. A half-million are heroin addicts, enough people to comprise a U.S. city.

Since 1972, the federal government has spent over $9.5 billion—nearly $1 billion annually—to curb drug abuse, but there are as many heroin users today as then, plus 4 million persons using cocaine more than casually. Moreover, a network of organizations with proliferating costs has had to develop, in addition to the Drug Enforcement Administration, anti-drug programs now involve the Departments of State, Defense, Agriculture, Justice and the FBI, Transportation, the Treasury, Commerce, Human Services, and the CIA. Fiscal maintenance of this complex is in the millions before any use of operational funds.

There is also an opium glut. Of the 1,700 illegal metric tons produced in 1981, only a few hundred were needed to supply the world's addicts. Because authorities are unsure where the unused opium is, it can be assumed sellers have it packaged and stored and can thus choke or open the flow of opium and control prices, meaning too that crop destruction has little immediate impact on sellers.

The opium used for heroin in the U.S. comes from Mexico, Laos, Thailand, Burma, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan. It is transformed into heroin in European and Latin American laboratories and brought to America covertly past several thousand customs and local law enforcement agents who can't possibly monitor the many thousand miles of border terrain and seashore completely.

If foreign sources for illicit hard drugs were to dry up, illegal American operators would not be able to supply more than 9 percent of the current U.S. addict population for at least a decade.

If drug abuse in America, then, is indeed an import, one wonders why only $40 million out of $1 billion is allocated annually by Congress for U.S. government international drug control efforts, especially when over 90 percent of illicit drugs used by Americans comes from foreign sources.

Around 4,000 Americans die each year from drug-overdoses. To heroin addicts via burglaries and muggings the general public loses over $1 billion in a 10 month period. Also, according to the National Institute on Drug Abuse and Congress' Select Committee on Narcotics, the cost to the U.S. economy *en toto*, for, that is, federal, state and local law-enforcement, treatment and educational anti-drug abuse activities, is more than $100 billion per year—nearly that of the upcoming deficit and practically one-third of our budget. It seems the fight against drug abuse is of the magnitude of a war we'd underwrite with billions in less than six months. . . . In less than three years from now, U.S. deaths from drug overdoses will equal more than two-thirds of the

Vietnam war soldiers killed list for a comparable period.

It is not that our assistance to foreign countries for crop eradication, crop alternatives, and pilots flying low aircraft along our borders, is ineffective, it is, say analysts, that more of these actions are required if we are to make a serious cut in the export problem.

Are our actions against foreign countries from which heroin and cocaine originate ever tough enough? It was regarding Turkey in the early 1970s, the Nixon administration told the Turkish government if illegal opium exports were not sharply curtailed, America would end significant aid to that country. Today, Turkey is no longer the largest opium exporter.

America provides Burma, Laos, Thailand and Mexico almost $100 million unconditionally each year for economic development. Afghanistan and Iran are, of course, out of reach, Pakistan, receiving $20 million, is not. . . . Our efforts to shrink drug products from these lands consists mainly of crop manipulations and law-enforcement assistance; however, stopping plant growth in one area has, in most cases, resulted in crops elsewhere, and police training has not broken through social factors that foster the corruption of officials. It is known that cocaine-sending Bolivia and Colombia are diseased with top government officials on the take.

Experts estimate that twice the money used now to combat illegal drug-producing overseas is needed to help create a significant drop in the U.S. addict population. Presently, $350 million of the federal government's annual $1 billion effort is for treatment and prevention programs in our larger cities. Future state and local adoption of some of these efforts could free monies for the difficult task of weakening illicit drug pipelines at their overseas source points.●

PROCLAMATION OF COMMENDATION FOR THE CALIFORNIA BLACK CORRECTIONAL COALITION

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the public record a proclamation concerning the California Black Correctional Coalition commending them for their work in the California correction system.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the California Black Correctional Coalition is one of the nation's largest black criminal justice organizations.

Whereas the California Black Correctional Coalition since its establishment in 1973 has worked toward increasing the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in the United States.

Whereas the California Black Correctional Coalition has supported equal opportunity and the greater utilization on minority practitioners within the correctional system, and

Whereas the California Black Correctional Coalition has greatly improved the quality of life for inmates as well as that of the residents of the minority community,

Now therefore be it resolved that a Proclamation of Commendation be awarded to the California Black Correctional Coalition for its commitment to outstanding service within the criminal justice system thereby contributing significantly to the betterment of American society.●

IN HONOR OF FRANK CIANCIO

HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, on October 12, people from all walks of life in Colorado will be honoring the 80th birthday of a truly great citizen of our State, Frank Ciancio.

For his entire life, Frank Ciancio has worked to help others in his community, from his years of service as president of the Colorado Vegetable Growers' Association to his current service as president of the Adams County Housing Authority, and his membership of Gov. Richard Lamm's labor board.

Frank Ciancio has been an effective advocate in the political realm for projects ranging from improvements to the South Platte River to protect the area from annual floods, to securing funding necessary to develop a regional park. Over the years, he has helped immigrants weave themselves into the fabric of the society around them, advised a host of elected officials, and made life for his neighbors better in ways too numerous to list.

I am inserting an article—from the Welby, Colo., Sentinel of January 8, 1976—about Frank Ciancio, his wife, and his wonderful family in the RECORD, and ask that my colleagues join with me in honoring him on his birthday.

[From the Welby (Colo.) Sentinel, Jan. 8, 1976]

FRANK AND MARY CIANCIO

(By Joe Peifer)

If there is such a person as a "godfather" in Adams County, it has to be Frank Ciancio Sr.

"Heck, I'm always being introduced that way, wherever I go," he said with a certain amount of pride.

No one is prouder of his involvement in politics—and particularly Democratic politics in Adams County—than the 72-year-old small-grocer-turned-restaurateur.

His influence—real or imaginary—in county, state and, sometimes, national politics is legendary in these parts.

Today's Democratic Central Committee may say ". . . but what have you done for us lately?" Yet there is little doubt, even today, that if an aspiring Adams County candidate hopes to ascend the political ladder a blessing from F. C. wouldn't hurt a bit.

Perhaps there is something prophetic in his name.

Being of strong Italian ancestry, any son born of those Adams County pioneers, Carmen and Louisia Ciancio, who happened to be born on Columbus Day by all odds would be named "Cristoforo" or perhaps even "Colombo."

His parents were a step ahead of the oddsmakers, however. They named him "Francisco Amerigo Vespucci" after the man who "godfathered" the Columbus discovery.

Some wags have said that Frank Ciancio at one time or other controlled everything in Adams County except the weather.

Maybe he even tried that, because in the Dan Thornton governorship, he was appointed to the legislative weather control board to see what could be done to increase the rainfall. "But it didn't work very good," Ciancio said.

Although Ciancio is a died-in-the-wood Democrat, all his state-level appointments seem to have come from Republican governors.

John Love, another Republican, for instance, named him to the judiciary committee of the First Judicial District.

"No Democrats ever appointed me to anything" he sighed, "And I've been friendly with every governor since Alva Adams."

He's had some nice jobs, though, He's served on the Selective Service board ever since it came into being.

He also has served on the Colorado panel for the Miss America selection and prides himself on the selection of Marylin Vanderbur as Miss Colorado. Later she became a Miss America.

He sponsored Golden Gloves boxing teams and was "Corky" Gonzales' sponsor when he won the championship.

He has been urged to run for almost every political post in the county and half those in the state over the years. But he never ran for political office for himself.

The closest he's ever been to an elected position was as the "mayor" of Welby, a title earned by reputation rather then by the ballot box.

"One time a guy did get two votes for 'mayor' of Welby," Frank said, "and it took six months to find out who voted for him."

Frank was born in Welby and attended Cline School there. After graduation he went to live with an older brother in east Denver to get a high school education.

Even his courtship and subsequent marriage to Mary Yashvin had a political aura about it.

After graduating from Manual Training High School, he went to work at the Denver courthouse Benjamin F. Stapleton was mayor and Mary was secretary to the chief deputy assessor and part-time secretary to Stapleton. It was there they met and romanced.

In 1926 the young couple packed their few possessions and their newborn son into a basket, moved from Denver back to Welby and took up residence in the very modest frame store-home combination at E. 78th Ave. and York St.

They took over the Welby Merchantile Co., a tiny grocery store owned by Frank's brother, Bill, for $500 Oct. 1, 1926, and remained at the same corner 43 years.

"I voted in the same precinct all those years until we moved to Westminster in 1969," Frank said. "I have never missed an election of any kind—whether the water, school, fire districts, improvement districts, bonds, general elections or primaries."

When Prohibition was repealed, the Ciancios built a tavern next to the grocery store.

"Practically every candidate that ever came to Adams County stopped at my place at one time or another," Ciancio boasted. "I've had 'em all from presidential candi-

dates and counts from Italy down to the little orphans from St. Cajetan's."

For, if there is anything else in the makeup of Frank Ciancio besides politics, it is his love for kids.

For years he sent a bus down to St. Cajetan's to bring "all the kids who never tasted turkey" out to his restaurant for a holiday dinner.

"But they seemed to like the spaghetti and meatballs better," his wife Mary interjected.

There's a lot more that goes into the makeup of Frank Ciancio than just kids and politics, however.

For one thing, he's an avid sports fan. One of his points of pride is that he has been feeding the Denver Broncos ever since he opened the Via Venice Restaurant just north of the Bronco practice field and headquarters.

The only Broncos home game Frank ever missed was the Philadelphia game this year. He also averages three out-of-town games a season.

"But I'm really a baseball nut," he said. "I have gone to 15 World Series in a row."

He's also made a lot of conventions.

He was president of the Colorado Licensed Beverage Assn. four years and served two years as treasurer of the National Licensed Beverage Assn., a 40,000-member trade group.

He even owned his own bus line for a while—one that ran from Denver to Thornton. But it lost $50 a day and he sold it to Sam Hoffman, the developer who created the City of Thornton (Ciancio suggested naming the town after the governor, Dan Thornton).

Ciancio attended his first national political convention in Philadelphia in 1948, the year Dewey "defeated" Harry Truman.

"I could have become a millionaire if I had taken bets on that one," he said. "I should have known. Everyone was telling me that Truman didn't have a prayer, but at the same time everyone was telling me they were going to vote for him anyway."

When it comes to national politics, Frank said, "I was always for the wrong person, even when Jack Kennedy was nominated. I was for Stuart Symington." Ciancio is a Catholic.

He was the sergeant-at-arms in the 1952 national Democratic convention and in 1954 chauffeured Adlai Stevenson during his Denver campaign stop.

The Ciancios are a tight-knit family. Frank and Mary have three sons. Their only daughter, Carol, was married to Andy Lucas, one-time state representative and Senator who purchased land from developer Ron Blanding and put up what is today the Silo Building at 181 E. 56th Ave. At the time of construction and until it was sold it was known as the Andy Lucas building. The Venice Restaurant still occupies the main floor of the building.

Carol, who was a schoolteacher in Adams County and in Denver, died of cancer in February 1974 at the age of 34.

Don, the eldest son, known as "Black Don" to distinguish him from a cousin with the same name, presently runs "The Ranch" on E. 120th Ave. Frank Jr. (Buddy) and Gene Ciancio are lawyers.

When the Ciancio's celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary last October, with a wing-ding at the Denver Merchandise Mart, which more than 400 attended, one of the special tributes came from Gov. Richard Lamm, who proclaimed Oct. 14, 1975, "Frank and Mary Ciancio Day" in Colorado.

Lamm noted, "Their extracurricular activities of politics and community service alone were numerous enough to keep the average persons busy without anything else to do."

Frank's heyday as a political figure may have waned somewhat over the past few years, but he still "studies Adams County politics every day."

He's convinced that the "young fellows" (who he feels still have lots to learn) will come out of it.

He said there have been scandals in the past just as there is talk of them today. "We've had Bob Roberts, the Adams County sheriff some years ago. And we also had Ben Shearston Jr., who was a deputy treasurer under his father.

"If people try to get away with things and get caught, that's all right. That means the people will be watching just that much closer and that's fine."

"Corruption doesn't know party lines," he said. "And perhaps this thing in our county just like the Watergate thing in Washington, is going to get people to vote less along party lines and more for the man."

Ciancio said he doesn't know who the Democratic candidate for the presidency will be but it is his belief that whoever it is will win.

"People just don't forget. The voting public will get their first chance to let the nation know what it thinks about Watergate in next November's election," he said.

Back to county politics, Ciancio said "what happens when one of these boys goes wrong is that they get elected and right away they think they've got to live like Frank Ciancio."

If an elected official gets $15,000 a year and has three, four kids, there's no way he can come out. Sometimes they feel that once they get in ofice they've got to get money some way or another. If they got a worthwhile salary right from the start there wouldn't be a lot of this stuff going on.

"The trouble with too many young fellers is they don't want to work any more and they want to start at the top.

"Back when I was in the clerk and recorder's office, we got $100 a month and put in 8 to 12 hours a day, six days a week. There were no coffee breaks back then. I have no objection to coffee breaks and nothing against 40-hour weeks, if people would just get their work done."

If Ciancio has any of the "godfather" in him, it might be more in the field of lobbying than in the field of a political machine.

Ciancio knows the ropes when it comes to getting things done in the political arena.

One of his major accomplishments was the development of the Denargo Market back in the days when he was president of the Colorado Grocers Public Market Assn.

"I fought the city administration and five railroads to get that market," he said. "Only Union Pacific was with us—they loaned us the money and in 1938 when the market was built the president of UP was there to help us open it. In 10 years time we had it paid off, too.

"And that's not bad for a little county bartender from Adams County. And I never got a nickel for it.

Another side of Frank is seen in connection with the grocers association. During World War II he helped U.S. Atty. Gen. Tom Morrissey in a pet project to furnish 10,000 decks of playing cards for the nation's fighting men. Grocers from the market, under Frank's prodding, raffled bushels of peas to raise money for the cards.

The first time Frank did any national lobbying in Washington was when Senator Ed C. (Big Ed) Johnson (D-Colo.) was in office.

Frank had been Johnson's campaign manager and had helped him get elected first as governor and then a senator.

With Johnson's help, Ciancio got the river banks of the South Platte riprapped from the Denver city limits to Brighton.

"Before that, Welby and the whole area used to have a flood every year," Ciancio said.

As chairman of the Adams County WPA during the Depression, he hired all the workers and got the job done.

Another lobbying effort, this time done with the help of his friend, then Rep. Donald Brotzman (R-Colo.), he helped get the funding necessary to develop Rotello Park, a county regional park just down the street from his "headquarters" at E. 78th Ave. and York St.

Frank was also the first chairman of the Adams County zoning board. He has kept his finger in the pie ever since, although he has long since left the board.

When asked why liquor licenses, sometimes difficult to obtain from county officials, just seem to come easy to the Ciancios or someone related to them, he answered, "Can I help it if we have a large family? If we've got 10 people in the family, there's no law saying we cannot get 10 licenses if we can prove our case."

In every instance, he contends, each license has been judged on its merits. "We present our case and they vote on it yes or no just like for anyone else.

"Sometimes, the application just has to be turned down. The law is specific. Applications are granted only if the applicant can prove there is a want and a need for another liquor outlet for the neighborhood."

Back in the days when he was one of a few in Welby with a high school education and he had to be interpreter, banker and father-confessor to the immigrants who farmed the land, Frank Ciancio and his grocery store (and later his restaurant) was the hub of power in Democratic circles in the county. After all, he "carried" many customers when he couldn't afford beans.

Today, much of that power has been dissipated by the influx of suburbanites and the rising from the ranks of younger and (today) more vigorous politicans.

Is Frank jealous? Far from it. "It's their turn now. They've got a lot to learn, but they'll do all right."

When asked where the political power was today in Adams County, he said: "The young fellows. And they are needed. But if they would still come around to ask advice they'll come out of it okay."

Frank also believes that temporarily the women are gaining the upper hand in county politics, but he feels it is just that—temporary.

"I don't think they'll even run it the way we were able to run things in the past," he said.

Floyd Marks? "He has a following," Frank said. "A DA always has a chance to be a little boss. Take the JFK dinner. I tried to sell tickets, and did pretty good, too. But Floyd will sell 100 tickets in just a few minutes.

Who else has political power in the Democratic party in Adams County these days? Ciancio was asked.

"Bert Johnson," he said without hesitation. "He's got a good following, too. He reminds me of Ed Johnson. The minute he gets elected he starts working on the next

campaign. As sheriff, of course, he has an edge, just like the district attorney does. Lots of people work for those two men."

In concluding, Frank said, "I have great faith in this country. We will overcome both Watergate and the depression we're in.

"The polls will take care of Watergate," he said.

"As far as the economy is concerned, if anyone thinks that we can come out of it by laying off people they have another think coming. The New York layoffs is no way to solve the problem. People have to be given an incentive and to make it possible to have them pay their share of taxes. That's what will get things rolling again.

"And that's the basic difference between Democratic and Republican mentality and always has been."

What is so typical Frank Ciancio's involvement in Adams County, political or otherwise, is his "retirement."

A few years ago he decided to sell the Via Venice restaurant and retire. At the time he sold to John and Bertha Pfeffer, he agreed to stay with them 40 days to "show them the ropes" even though they had owned their well known German restaurant for years in Brighton.

The Pfeffer's took over on Jan. 1, 1972—four years ago.

And, yes, you guessed it. Frank is still there, big as life, majordomoing the eatery and still playing the hale-fellow-well-met to the dignitaries and near-dignitaries that frequent the place.

Before the new interstate and other highways sprang up in the northern metro area, all roads led to Ciancio's restaurant and bar—and home in Welby.

Today the patterns may have changed. But there's still a well-beaten path to the Ciancio door.●

CASE FOR THE RELIEF OF WAYNE GREENFIELD

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. PANETTA. I am introducing a bill for the relief of a constituent of mine, Mr. Wayne Greenfield, of Pacific Grove, Calif., who I believe is entitled to compensation for losses he has suffered as a result of actions of the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior.

On October 25, 1965, Mr. Greenfield purchased 22¼ acres of land from a private party. The boundaries of the purchased property were established by a Bureau of Land Management survey in 1963 and were duely recorded in the appropriate county courthouse in California. On October 21, 1974, Mr. Greenfield purchased 42½ acres of land by bid from a superior court sale of private property. Again, the boundaries of the property were based on the 1963 Bureau of Land Management survey. In 1979, the Bureau of Land Management resurveyed the property in question which resulted in the loss of approximately 4 acres of Mr. Greenfield's property. This lost property had a value of about $20,000, including timber and land value, and the value of two active springs. As a result of the same survey, Mr. Greenfield acquired some additional acres of land. However, these acres were worth only $5,000, leaving Mr. Greenfield with an unfair loss in land value of about $15,000.

I believe that Mr. Greenfield's loss is due to the results of mistaken actions by the Bureau of Land Management. I believe that his case warrants the pursuit of private legislation. I urge my colleagues to grant him the necessary relief.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Wayne Greenfield of Pacific Grove, California, the sum of $15,000 in full settlement of all claims of Wayne Greenfield against the United States for damages caused by an incorrect survey by the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior.●

PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, events move so quickly in the Middle East that a statement made at the beginning of the week is often irrelevant by the end of the week.

A couple of weeks ago I began to draft a statement on President Reagan's peace initiative in the Mideast. Since that time the world has witnessed the tragedy of the Beirut killings, where hundreds of innocent men, women, and children were gunned down by rightwing Christian militiamen in Israeli-controlled West Beirut. The full story of what happened and how it happened is still unfolding. Perhaps the most encouraging sign is the fact that the Begin government will honor the deeply felt reaction by the people of Israel that a full-scale independent investigation of that tragedy is critical. The essence of a democracy is the ability of its people to hold any government accountable for the execution of the trust and responsibility government leaders are given. On that level, Israel is showing—once again—the depth of its commitment to democracy. Where else would we see 15 percent of the population—roughly equivalent to 30 million Americans—turn out in peaceful demonstration in support of a thorough, independent investigation of government policy.

The contrast of the effect of democracy in Israel compared to the authoritarian states elsewhere should not be lost on U.S. policymakers and public opinion. It is this democratic spirit, so deeply rooted in Judaic tradition, that I believe makes Israel respected by so many of us in America and the Western World. The reaffirmation of that democratic spirit this week in Israel is a strong indication that our trust is not misplaced.

My support for the State of Israel and the right of its people to live within safe and secure borders has been well demonstrated in the time I have served in the House of Representatives. Because I believe fundamentally in the right of Jewish people to have a homeland in the Middle East, I have opposed every effort to undermine Israel's security—even when I might personally disagree with the particular policy or approach of the party in power in Israel. Regardless of the policy differences with particular Israeli administrations, America must never undermine the ability of our democratic ally to defend itself in a hostile region of the world.

Strong support for Israel is certainly not inconsistent with strong support for the overall Camp David process. A lasting peace, in the best interests of Israelis, Palestinians, and the Arab people, can only be found through moderation and compromise on the part of all parties in the Mideast. The primary goal should be peace, for there can be no militarily imposed solution in the long run.

While American foreign policy must provide essential support for Israel, we must also recognize our interests in promoting stability and good relations with the Arab world. As a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, I have worked hard to promote America's energy independence through Government encouragement of alternatives to Mideast oil. Regrettably, this administration does not share my view, preferring instead to let the market influence supplies. In my view, energy independence would lessen the threat that Arab countries might use oil as a weapon against the United States. But it would not lessen America's interest in cultivating friendly relations with all the nations of this important region of the world—if only to check the Soviet Union.

Peace in the Mideast means both peace for Israel and its Arab neighbors and good diplomatic relations between the United States and all the countries of this region. And the time is long overdue for countries like Jordan and Saudi Arabia to follow Egypt's example and recognize the State of Israel as a permanent presence in the Mideast.

The first victims of war in the Mideast, as elsewhere, have been the civilians. The death of one Israeli child from a PLO mortar shell or the death of one Lebanese child from an Israeli bomb is, in both cases, still two deaths too many.

All of us must take proper account of the fact that the loss of innocent civilian life has far-reaching consequences: It creates new generations of hatred that condemn others now living to death. Those Israelis who have lost sons and daughters in vicious terrorist attacks and those Palestinians whose sons and daughters were killed in the rubble of Beirut may never be reconciled to living in peace together. Violence begets violence, in a never-ending cycle.

What will it take to achieve peace in the Mideast?

Sometimes I despair that the Mideast and peace are mutually exclusive. I suspect even the wisdom of Solomon could not solve the problem. Yet if there is a common link in the Bible, the Torah, and the Koran, it is the moral imperative that man must struggle to be a peacemaker.

Certainly peace in the Mideast is impossible without a recognition, first, that Israel has a right to exist in peace within secure borders recognized by its neighbors; second, that the Palestinian Arabs, just like the Jewish people, have a right to a homeland in Palestine; and third, that a peace settlement must be mutually and directly negotiated with compromise by all parties essential to the peace process.

In that context, it remains to be seen whether President Reagan's peace initiative will prove to be a positive contribution to the process so well established by President Carter at Camp David. Clearly the West Bank and Gaza are not Israeli territory to be annexed unilaterally—and clearly a wholly independent Palestinian State in that region would threaten Israel's security. The proposals, such as those suggesting an autonomous Palestinian area—with borders to be negotiated and security for Israel guaranteed—should be welcomed from whatever source. In fact, Israel's democratic process has already resulted in broad support within Israel for proposals along this line such as that put forward by the Labor Party.

Whatever the final product of a comprehensive peace, there are limits to the U.S. role in the process. While the United States should make every effort to bring all the parties to the negotiating table, it really must remain to those who live in the Mideast to work out the details of a peaceful solution to that region's problems. And, of course, the United States must speak out strongly against terrorism and the loss of innocent life.

Mr. Speaker, my mail underlines the agony of the Mideast. Letters from Lebanese Americans who fear the safety of their families in Beirut and letters from Jewish Americans who fear for the safety of their families in Israel. Is that not a tragic common denominator which can serve to bring people together? I truly hope so.

The most serious obstacle to peace in the Mideast is blind passion, uncompromising emotionalism, and closed minds.

The tragedy of the Mideast must be able to be resolved peacefully, if people of good will would step forward in the spirit of peace, moderation, and compromise. I know too many decent people on all sides of this tragedy who are deeply troubled by the deaths and whose desire for peace is unquestioned. Surely their cousins in the Mideast are no less moved by this tragedy.●

ARMENIAN TERRORISTS

HON. CHARLES PASHAYAN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, government leaders in Turkey have recently made statements that they intend to seek out and return to Turkey all alleged Armenian terrorists who have directed a series of attacks on their diplomats throughout the world. I should like to state that should this effort be launched by the Turkish Government that it should be within the bounds of international law.

Mr. ROUSSELOT wholeheartedly joins me in this matter, important to all Americans.●

LORTON TALKING POINTS

HON. STAN PARRIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, as you know, I have been working for some time to develop a comprehensive plan to relocate Lorton Prison from Virginia to the District of Columbia. We have asked the General Accounting Office to look into that possibility. We have also talked with the General Services Administration and the Federal Bureau of Prisons about the feasibility of relocating this outdated and overcrowded prison facility—the only prison in the Nation located outside the jurisdiction of where the crimes of the inmates were committed.

I am personally convinced that as long as that prison remains on Virginia soil—particularly in view of the apparent inability of District officials to manage it properly—that the people of my district are not safe.

I cannot think of a better indication of that threat to safety than what happened yesterday in Alexandria. Two police officers, performing their duty, were shot down by a convicted murderer who escaped from Lorton more than 4 months ago—escaped by walking away—the simple act of walking away.

According to my information, Michael A. Miller, the escapee who was himself shot and killed yesterday in the Alexandria gun battle, was able to walk out of Lorton prison last June by walking with a group of visitors who were leaving the prison facility. The simple escape attempt was executed despite the fact that Miller had a long, long history of violent crime and was serving a 20-year-to-life sentence for murder.

According to the FBI, Miller was photographed this summer by hidden cameras as he robbed the National Bank of Washington. He is also believed to have committed a number of other bank robberies in the metropolitan area since his escape in June.

And the FBI advises me that on one occasion he was even in custody locally but was released because local officers had not been advised by the District of Columbia Department of Corrections that he was an escaped murderer.

We must stop this madness. We must stop it now before more officers are shot or killed. I intend to do what I can to protect the people of Virginia and area police officers from this kind of revolving-door justice.

Therefore, I am introducing today legislation that will require the Attorney General of the United States to direct the Federal Bureau of Prisons to conduct a study on the feasibility of moving Lorton from Virginia into the District of Columbia. My legislation requires that a report on this matter be delivered to the Congress not later than 6 months from the date of enactment.

I have asked the chairman of the House District Committee for early hearings on this legislation and I will press for its enactment during the special session that Congress plans later this fall.●

H.R. 6514—IMMIGRATION AND CONTROL ACT OF 1982

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, GAO recently released a report requested by Senator ALAN SIMPSON, on the effectiveness of laws in 19 countries prohibiting employers from hiring illegal aliens. GAO found that although each country had laws penalizing employers of illegal aliens, such laws were not an effective deterrent to the hiring of illegal workers for primarily two reasons: First, employers either were able to evade responsibility for illegal employment or, once apprehended, were penalized too little to deter such acts. Second, the laws gen-

erally were not being effectively enforced because of strict legal constraints on investigations, noncommunication between Government agencies, lack of enforcement resolve, and lack of personnel.

I urge my colleagues to read the GAO report. There is a possibility that H.R. 6514, the Immigration and Control Act of 1982, may come before us in the lameduck session. Please, don't let our concern to do something about immigration overcome our obligation to pass responsible and effective immigration laws. We all agree that immigration reform is needed. However, I believe that it is not enough to change our immigration policy—we must improve it. H.R. 6514 does not improve immigration policy.

H.R. 6514 is a highly controversial bill. It barely survived a motion to recommit it to the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law. The bill, broader in scope than any immigration reform proposal that has been before Congress in this decade, has only been before Congress for 6 months. It needs further debate. H.R. 6514 makes for a good starting point, but a bad end product. I urge my colleagues to read following dissenting views on the bill:

DISSENTING REMARKS OF THE PATRICIA SCHROEDER

Although I must respectfully dissent from the Committee's action in reporting H.R. 6514, I would like to commend the Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law and its Chairman, Romano Mazzoli for its sincere effort to deal with the problems of immigration.

I agree that our current immigration "policy" is badly in need of an overhaul. However, it is not enough merely to change our immigration policy. Above all we have to improve our laws. I voted to recommit the bill to the Subcommittee because I believe that while H.R. 6514 changes our immigration policy, it doesn't improve it.

I fear that the provisions of H.R. 6514 may cause problems for Hispanics, labor, employers, and American foreign policy that the bill's supporters do not foresee nor desire. Moreover, it is unlikely that any mistakes we make in this attempt at comprehensive reform of our immigration laws will be corrected quickly.

The flow of undocumented workers to the United States has been an issue of concern to Congress for years. Congress has studied immigration reform proposals since the 92nd Congress, including a meritorious proposal introduced by Chairman Peter Rodino in the 94th Congress, to deal specifically with curbing the flow of undocumented workers into the American economy. However, H.R. 6514 is Congress's most ambitious attempt at completely overhauling our immigration policy, making changes in the control of both legal and illegal immigration. It is broader in scope than any immigration reform proposal that has been before Congress this decade.

However, while immigration has been exhaustively studied in theory, Congress has had only 6 months to examine the dynamics of the bill's unique combination of employer sanctions, an expanded H-2 temporary worker program, and legalization of aliens. What is the practical application of all this theory? Exactly how will all these new elements be enforced and fit into place?

Currently, H.R. 6514 simply expresses the sense of Congress that enforcement and border patrol activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service should be stepped up, and states that Congress intends to provide adequate funding for enforcement. As we have seen in other instances, there can be many a slip between Congress's sense of what should be done and the funds that are available to carry out that intent. Unless H.R. 6514 includes a firm commitment to upgrade INS, its legalization provisions will only contribute to our immigration dilemma.

This lack of commitment to enforcement brings home my most serious concern with H.R. 6514: many of its provisions will be totally unenforceable. Has the INS prepared any draft regulations? How would enforcement work? How much would it cost? I think the answers to these questions will be crucial to the debate on this bill.

H.R. 6514 ignores two important premises. First, immigration is not solely a domestic issue. We cannot discuss immigration realistically in a vacuum devoid of foreign policy considerations. To do so with a country such as Mexico, with whom we share a 2000 mile border and who is our third largest trading partner, would be short-sighted.

The second premise the bill ignores is that American businesses and American workers have indirectly benefited from illegal immigration. Management theorist Peter F. Drucker explains this premise better than I could in his book "Managing in Turbulent Times."

My major diagreements with H.R. 6514 are focused on the sections dealing with employer sanctions and the H-2 temporary worker program. I offered amendments before the committee on these two issues.

Undocumented workers make for a reservoir of willing, easily exploitable workers who are easy prey for businessmen who want to ignore U.S. protective labor laws. My amendment would have helped all workers because it advocated vigorous enforcement of protective labor laws, recognizing that employers hire undocumented workers to avoid conforming with such laws.

These undocumented workers are concentrated in industries that employ large numbers of menial workers, such as restaurants, agribusiness, and the garment industry. It's in these areas that most labor violations are found. for example, in a three year investigation in California, state investigators found that of 2,835 Los Angeles restaurants, 65 percent of them were breaking wage laws. A U.S. Department of Labor survey of Chicago area restaurants revealed that 91 percent were underpaying their workers. A U.S. Department of Labor survey completed in 1980 found that 5 percent of U.S. businesses paid less than the minimum wage and that 21 percent failed to give time-and-a-half for overtime hours.

Those who are involved in hiring of undocumented workers through smuggling and underground labor market should be targeted for such abuses and sanctions. My amendment focused the attention of the Attorney General's enforcement efforts on those employers who repeatedly violate protective labor and immigration laws.

The committee rejected my substitute despite its following advantages:

1. Allows the Department of Justice and Labor to focus its enforcement efforts on the most serious offenders;

2. Reduces the quantity of paperwork required of employers and employees;

3. Eliminates the need for an expensive and potentially abusive identification card system; and

4. Removes the incentive for most employers to subject Hispanic or other minority job applicants to special discriminatory scrutiny.

My proposal was narrower in scope than the employer sanctions in H.R. 6514. It reduced the unreasonable burden that sanctions place on employers and decreased the possibility that employers would turn away all Hispanic applicants in order to protect themselves from inadvertently hiring undocumented workers. Under my substitute, an employer who complied with applicable labor laws, such as the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act, would not be liable at all and would therefore have no reason to subject minority job applicants to any special scrutiny. The proposal, therefore, would have had the beneficial effect of encouraging employers to ensure that they are in compliance with laws intended to protect their employees.

I also offered an amendment to strike Section 211 of the bill dealing with the H-2 program and to restore existing laws and regulations governing H-2 temporary worker provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

H.R. 6514 establishes a formal codified temporary worker program that goes against the philosophy of the H-2 program: to provide employers with temporary foreign labor only during unique and emergency situations. By codifying the program, it is not flexible enough to fluctuate with the market and the need for workers. H.R. 6514 takes a giant step toward making the H-2 program a permanent on-going guest worker program. American workers have a lot to lose if this happens.

One of the most important tools that the Department of Labor uses to protect American workers is the Adverse Effect Wage Rate (AEWR), a state-by-state hourly earnings floor intended to offset the depressant impact of the influx of foreign workers. The H-2 provision of H.R. 6514 would dilute the effectiveness of this tool. Let's not kid ourselves, one of the major harms of an increased H-2 program is how the influx hurts our domestic workers' wages. During the last 14 years DOL has taken the position that the use of H-2 workers in significant numbers inevitably depresses local wages unless an AEWR is imposed. Yet, H.R. 6514 deletes the requirement that DOL prevent any adverse effect wage rate effect on similarly employed workers "in the United States", rather than "in the area of intended employment." This could destroy the DOL current wage rate that is set on a state-wide basis.

The H-2 provision of H.R. 6514, does not establish a limit to the number of H-2 workers that could be allowed in the United States. Under the current program, we have been able to keep the number of temporary workers down. For example, from 1973 to 1976, H-2 admissions have averaged a little more than 30,000 workers annually (12,000 were agricultural workers). In 1977 and 1978, the numbers dropped below the 30,000 average to 28,000 in 1977 and 23,000 in 1978. We have been able to keep the numbers down because the current program is largely one of regulations. It is flexible enough to fluctuate with the market and the need for workers. The new H-2 program would be

much more rigid. It would allow workers in whether we explicitly need them or not.

An expanded H-2 program also works against H.R. 6514's intent to stop the flow of undocumented workers. By establishing a statutory temporary worker program, allowing thousands of foreign workers to enter, we may be inviting enforcement problems that my colleague Congressman Hughes, spoke of during debate on the bill. If we look at the history of temporary worker programs, we see that fear of such problems is wellfounded.

We saw this problem in the temporary worker program of the 1920's. Because of a lack of adequate enforcement, many workers deserted their contracts and presumably found higher paying jobs in other sectors of the economy. According to the Bureau of Immigration's Annual Report of 1921, a total of 72,862 temporary workers had been admitted from 1917 to 1921, of which 21,400 deserted their employment and disappeared.

A dramatic increase in Mexican migration followed the institution of the 1917 program. By the 1920's, Mexican immigration, both legal and illegal had reached unprecedented levels—from 221,915 in 1910 to 890,746 in 1926.

We also found that the Mexican bracero program did not stem the flow of undocumented workers into the country. In fact, illegal entry continued unabated as U.S. employers continued to hire undocumented workers to protest the terms of the bracero program. During the 22 year history of the program, 4.5 million workers came in as braceros but 5 million were apprehended as illegal immigrants.

It makes no sense to try to stem the flow of undocumented workers through tough employer sanctions, while at the same time creating a temporary worker program that has no limits. From the European guestworker experience we found that while the guestworker program was designed like our H-2 program to simply meet the narrowly conceived manpower needs of the postwar era, these guestworker programs generated a continued flow of foreign labor and an unexpected national dependence upon that labor.

While the new H-2 program has the potential to hurt American workers, one segment of our society is especially vulnerable—the American migrant farmworker. Farmworkers are the victims of poor wages, bad working conditions and limited educational opportunities. Farmworker wages are low and often represent the combined efforts of an entire family, not just the individual worker. Debate on H.R. 6514 would be incomplete if it overlooked the bill's effect on this segment of American workers.

Immigration reform should be a deliberative process. It is imperative to consider all possible ramifications this reform may have. I commend the Chairman of the Subcommittee, Romano Mazzoli, and the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Peter Rodino, in providing Congress with a bill and the opportunity to begin this deliberative process. However, I think we need more debate on this particular immigration reform proposal. The close vote on the motion to recommit the bill is good indication of the need for further debate on H.R. 6514. While the bill makes for a good starting point, but a bad end product. I must, therefore, repectfully dissent.●

SITE PREPARATION BEGINS ON A MAJOR NATIONAL PROJECT, THE CLINCH RIVER BREEDER REACTOR

HON. MARILYN LLOYD BOUQUARD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mrs. BOUQUARD. Mr. Speaker, on September 21, 1982, the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta overturned a lower court ruling that has impeded the start of site preparation work on the Clinch River breeder reactor.

On behalf of the Nation as well as my constituents, I applaud this long overdue decision that has allowed ground breaking to begin—a decision, I might add, whose 5-year delay has cost the taxpayers in excess of $800 million, according to the Department of Energy Inspector General's recent audit of the project.

No longer can the opponents charge that "not one spade of dirt has been turned." According to Mr. Benjamin's September 23 article in the Washington Post, the first work began on Tuesday evening, the day of the higher court's ruling. It is important to note that the U.S. Court of Appeals found there to be no basis in fact for the project opponents' thesis that an adequate environmental impact analysis had not been implemented by project authorities.

Contrary to the claims of these opponents, the Clinch River breeder reactor is truly a national project and not a so-called Tennessee pork-barrel project. More than 3,000 people in 30 States are directly engaged in activities related to the CRBR. About one-third of these are specially qualified technical personnel whose skills are essential to the U.S. breeder reactor development program. Of the total number, 28 percent are employed in California, 21 percent in Pennsylvania, 17 percent in Tennessee and 16.5 percent in New Jersey.

These are contractor employed personnel, not Federal Government employees. Contracts with a total value of $2.3 billion are presently in force on the Clinch River project. This figure is exclusive of about $1 billion of contracts yet to be implemented for actual plant construction. Of this $2.3 billion total—in past, present and future commitments—38 percent goes to companies in California, 34 percent to Pennsylvania-based companies, about 9 percent to businesses located in New Jersey, with less than 10 percent going to firms in Tennessee.

Other States with appreciable contractual involvement include Alabama, $24 million: Illinois, $23 million: Massachusetts, $32 million: New York, $60 million; and Ohio, $33 million. Clearly, then, from an economic perspective the Clinch River project is truly a national project. Technically, the CRBR is acknowleged, both here and abroad, as one of the most advanced designs in the world. This demonstration plant is a milestone in the U.S. breeder reactor development program. From its unique heterogeneous core design to the design of its steam generator components, more than 1,000 new technology innovations have been incorporated into the final plant design.

It is time to get on with this essential project. The court decision of September 21 is a major step toward bringing this crucial project to fruition, thereby assuring this Nation's energy future.●

ACID RAIN IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, it is disturbing to note that one of the most pressing environmental problems we face today was not even recognized as a problem little more than a decade ago. Acid rain is now threatening many of our Nation's lakes and rivers; it is damaging, perhaps significantly, the growth of our forests and may eventually have a significant impact on our agricultural crop yields. It is eating away at many of our public buildings and monuments.

One area of the United States that is being severely threatened by acid rain is northern Wisconsin. Since I represent a very big portion of that area, I have spent a good deal of time looking into the issue and reporting what scientific data is available on it, particularly as it relates to the acidification of lakes in Wisconsin and the Upper Midwest to people in my district.

The following statement is excerpted from some of the weekly newsletters I have recently written to the district on that subject.

It is important for the Members of Congress to be aware of the kind of impact which this type of pollution can have in some regions. A majority of the 18 counties in my district are heavily dependent on tourism as a source of jobs and economic stability. In several counties, one third of all jobs are directly involved in tourism. That tourism is largely based around our beautiful lakes and superb fishing. We have 2,880 lakes in the Seventh Congressional District, nearly one-twentieth of the total lakes in the United States. About half of them have very low levels of calcium or other alkilating agents which means they will probably be able to handle only small amounts of acid before turning rapidly more acidic. The rain

that is now falling in northern Wisconsin is considerably more acid than any fish found in the State could live in.

ACID RAIN DANGER

Our lakes are of tremendous importance to us in northern Wisconsin. Even when we can not be on or near our favorite lake most of us probably spend a little time every weekday dreaming about the big one we might catch or the swimming and boating we like to do.

But our lakes mean a lot more than just fun and recreation. They are also immensely important in our economy. A recent study indicates that more than 24,000 jobs in the Seventh Congressional District are directly related to tourism and a very major portion of that tourism is related to our lakes.

Given the importance of this resource it is surprising how little is being done to monitor our lakes to see the extent to which they are being damaged by what many scientists believe is a major hazard, acid rain.

The State department of natural resources in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin Extension Service made one effort. They have tested water from many of the lakes in northern Wisconsin to determine the susceptibility of the lakes to damage from acid rain. The farther north you go in Wisconsin the less likely you are to find significant amounts of limestone in the Earth. Because limestone neutralizes acid it protects lakes from acid rain damage.

This survey found that large percentages of lakes in many northern Wisconsin counties would be sensitive to acid rain. The number of sensitive lakes compared to the total lakes in each Seventh District county follows:

	Total lakes	Sensitive-lakes
County:		
Ashland	76	27
Barron	111	52
Bayfield	318	162
Burnett	216	78
Chippewa	193	121
Douglas	154	83
Iron	214	118
Lincoln	137	78
Marathon	58	17
Oneida	408	212
Polk	172	23
Portage	72	9
Price	156	80
Rusk	74	40
Sawyer	246	94
Taylor	86	41
Washburn	146	4
Wood	9	0

In this study one sample was taken in many lakes in northern Wisconsin, with the DNR compiling the data. This was a broad-ranging look, but it was only considering the potential of a lake to become acidified. To determine what is actually happening, a more thorough study would be needed, looking at the lake conditions each day and over the period of a year. In addition, we ought to be looking at plant growth and what is happening to the fish. Another study has been under way in cooperation between the EPA and DNR which is looking at all these factors on a selected group of 275 lakes.

SUSCEPTIBLE LAKES

Because only slight yearly increases in acidity can, over time, destroy all fish life in a lake, and since acid levels is a lake may fluctuate with the time of day, the season of the year and perhaps even on cycles that extend over a period of several years or a decade, detecting a significant change that is brought about by rain and is clear evidence of long term deterioration is a very difficult job.

Northern Wisconsin was left one extremely valuable resource for documenting the impact of acid rain. Two researchers at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Birge and Dr. Juday, using WPA workers as assistants, came to Oneida and Vilas counties in the 1930's and 1940's and studied a total of 518 lakes, using very sensitive and sophisticated techniques, particularly for that era. It is now hoped that duplication of their measurements and careful study of the watersheds, groundwater, and precipitation that feed these lakes will make it possible for us to determine with some accuracy the impact of acid rain on all Wisconsin.

In the summer of 1979 a team of researchers from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources began looking at many of the same lakes studied by Birge and Juday, using funds provided by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency. They looked at 275 lakes in Oneida, Langlade, Lincoln, and Vilas counties. They took 10 different measures from each lake, including tests for water color, the number of particles in suspension in the water, the acidity of the water and the amount of calcium. Each lake was tested only one time.

In 1980 they narrowed their sample down to 60 lakes, but some were tested as many as 10 times during the year in order to get a better understanding of seasonal variability. In 1981 and 1982 they have continued to monitor most of these same 60 lakes.

It may be years before all of this research is pulled together and a clear picture of the changes taking place in the lakes emerges. One finding which has emerged already is the type of lake which is most susceptible to damage. Such a lake gets virtually all of its water directly from rainfall into the lake. In other words, it is a lake which is not spring fed and which has very little inflow of surface water. It is estimated that more than half of all lakes in northern Wisconsin are of this type, and the studies indicate that these lakes have very little capacity to neutralize acid rain. If the rain that falls continues to be acidic, these lakes are very likely to reach a point where they can no longer neutralize the rain and will begin a process of deterioration that some scientists fear could be quite rapid.

ACID LEVELS IN RAIN

Many of the chemical compounds in the world we live in tend to be either acidic or alkaline. Both acids and alkalines are chemically reactive or in other words, tend to combine with other compounds. Weak acids such as tomato juice are far less chemically reactive than strong acids such as sulfuric acid which in concentrated form will rapidly eat through human flesh.

Scientists have devised a scale for measuring alkalinity and acidity known as the pH scale. It ranges from 0, the most acid, to 14, the most alkaline. Milk is slightly acidic but very close to 7. Ammonia is quite alkaline and is measured at about 12 on the scale while battery acid would be measured at close to 1.

It is believed that before the industrial revolution several hundred years ago, rainwater was exactly neutral on the pH scale with a value of 7. Since then Earth's air has caused rain to become more acid. We now consider rain with a pH of 5.6 as "normal." Although the records we have on the acidity of rain during the 1950's and 1960's are not complete, they indicate that rain over northern Wisconsin was around 5.6. An area of the United States stretching from the Ohio Valley up through New England was getting rain considerably more acid, with a pH reading of about 4.5. Michigan was getting rain that was about 5.

By 1972-73 the pH level in the Ohio Valley had dropped from 4.5 to 4.2 and the line marking the area of the United States getting rain more acid than the so-called normal level of 5.6 was moving rapidly westward. The area included all of Wisconsin. The eastern border of our State, from Door County to Milwaukee, was getting rain which on the avereage was more acid than 5.0.

Today we have 11 monitoring stations across the State of Wisconsin. In northern Wisconsin they are located at a site near Spooner in Washburn County, Trout Lake in Vilas County north of Woodruff, Round Lake near Gordon in Douglas County, and Cornucopia on Lake Superior in Bayfield County, with new stations being opened this year at Lake Dubay Dam near Wausau and Legend Lake in Menominee County.

These stations indicated that by 1979 the eastern border of Wisconsin was getting rain close to 4.4 on the pH scale: The central portion, as measured at Trout Lake in Vilas County, was at 4.6. Based on data gathered in Minnesota it is believed that rain falling on extreme western Wisconsin. including Barron and Polk Counties, was consid-

erably less acid with pH counts at around 5. The stations between Trout Lake and the Minnesota border, including Cornucopia, Spooner, and Round Lake, averaged about 4.8.

No rain or snowfall is likely to have exactly the same level of acidity as the last. A frontal system blowing out of western Canada, for instance, is likely to produce precipitation that is far less acid. Trout Lake has recorded some rain during the last several years with a pH as high as 6.0. But when a weather system from the Ohio Valley is recirculated up into Wisconsin we get rain that is more like vinegar. Another rainfall recorded at Trout Lake in recent years had a pH of 3.2.

When a yearly average is established, we find a dramatic increase in acidity over the last several decades and a marked difference in acidity when we move from west to east. The rain falling in Barron and Polk Counties in 1979 was according to DNR calculations four times as acid as the rain that was falling anywhere in Wisconsin in the 1950's. But the rain falling in some portions of extreme eastern Wisconsin was 15 times as acid as what fell in the 1950's. While those on the western side of the State can take some comfort in the fact that they currently face less of a problem than those in eastern Wisconsin, every indication is that the acid levels being experienced in Green Bay and Milwaukee in 1979 will be the acid levels in Superior, Spooner, Grantsburg, and Frederic by the middle of this decade or even before.

Already the levels of acidity found in most of the State are as high as those which occurred in Sweden prior to the time that nearly one-third of their lakes lost practically all fish and animal life from acidification. Very few species of fish could live or reproduce in water that is as acid as that which is falling now in virtually all parts of the State. The survival of the fish appears to be solely dependent on the capacity of our lakes and streams to neutralize the acid falling from the skies, and as we have discussed earlier, that is in many instances, quite limited.

SOURCES OF ACID RAIN

If we are going to stop the acid rain threat, the next logical question would seem to be: Where is the acid in our rain coming from and how is it getting there?

First, acid rain is precipitation that contains unnaturally high amounts of sulfuric and nitric acid. These acids are formed when sulfur dioxide and nitrogen gases emitted from sources on the ground are chemically changed to acid in the atmosphere. These gases can stay high in the air for days and be carried hundreds, even thousands of miles. For instance, some of the acid rain in Europe is believed to come from smokestacks in the United States.

The exact source of the sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxides contained in any one weather system is understandably quite difficult to pinpoint. One clue is provided by looking at the levels of acidity in rain at various geographic points across the country. This indicates that the acid level of rain has been the highest in an area extending from Ohio up through Pennsylvania, upstate New York, and into Canada. That pattern is basically in line with what would be expected, given the west to east movement of weather systems and the concentration of high sulfur coal-burning powerplants in the Ohio River Valley and eastern Great Lakes. Surrounding that region is a second area with rainfall slightly less acid that extends from Michigan to most of extreme eastern Canada and most of the eastern United States. Another area surrounding that region has rain which again is somewhat less acid, and beyond that there are other areas with rain of still lower acidity.

In other words, if you start at the powerplants on the Ohio River and go in any direction other than downwind, you find a steady decline in the acidity of the rain.

A second clue is provided in the amount of sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide pumped into the air State by State. A study by the Environmental Protection Agency showed that while Wisconsin pumped 0.7 million tons of sulfur dioxide into the air each year and Minnesota pumped only 0.3, other States in the region contributed far more. Michigan was responsible for 1.2 million tons, Illinois 1.6, Indiana 1.7, and Ohio a whopping 3.1 million tons.

The most thorough and complex study of the sources of acid rain pollution, however, has been conducted by the Province of Ontario's Ministry of Environment. This recently completed research involved the computerization of all data on weather systems over a period of years along with emission levels of sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxides from various sources over the same time period. It correlated those with acid levels measured at various monitoring stations such as the six now operating in northern Wisconsin. According to testimony delivered in Madison last month by the scientistis in charge of this research, more than 90 percent of the sulfuric acid in all acid rain that falls on Wisconsin comes from sources outside of the State.

Given the particular vulnerability of our area to both environmental and economic damage by acid rain, we ought to limit sulfur and nitrous oxide emissions in our State whenever possible. But it is clear that any important progress toward reducing the acidity of rain will come from our ability to place pressure on polluters in other States. That is why we need a strong Clean Air Act.

EFFECTS ON FISH

It does not take a long yarn to tell the story of fishing in northern Wisconsin: More than 50 percent of northern Wisconsin adults fish sometime during the year. About 90 percent of those residents fish on a lake; 53 percent of the lakes in Wisconsin are in the 17th Congressional District.

If you are one of those fishermen, you believe that the lunker is there, waiting to take the hook. The hope of finding that prize fish makes many an hour on a lake worthwhile and is the foundation of one of our most important industries.

It is hard to imagine our favorite fishing lake without that big one. But as I pointed out is a previous newsletter on acid rain virtually no species of fish found in Wisconsin could survive in the rainwater now falling on the lakes in our State.

Acidity can affect fish in three ways. The first effect is on organisms in the lake that provide food for fish. Many key organisms in the food chain of a lake can be affected by water that is very mildly acid. If you measure acidity from 0 (the most acid) to 7 (nonacid) we find numerous key organisms affected at about 5.8. For example, two major sources in most lakes for lake trout, the fathead minnow and the opposum shrimp, die at a pH of 5.8 or slightly higher.

Second, acid has a direct effect on fish tissue and the even more sensitive tissue of fish eggs. The eggs of smallmouth bass and walleye appear to be particularly sensitive and are damaged at levels of acidity between 5.5 and 6.0. The fish themselves are damaged at levels of acidity between 5.5 and 4.5. The minnows are the first to go, then the trout, then bass, then walleye, northern, and muskie, and, as you get below 5.0, the sunfish and rockbass. The last survivor is the yellow perch, which dies as you approach 4.5.

A survey of 350 lakes in northern Wisconsin showed that 15 or more than 4 percent had an acidity level of between 4.5 and 5.5, the level at which fish are killed, and 25 or about 7 percent had an acid level of 5.5 to 6.0—the level at which certain fish stop reproducing and certain organisms in the food chain die. It should be noted that we do not know whether these lakes have always been this acid or whether their acidity was brought on by acid rain. We only know that they are that acid today.

The final way in which acid rain affects fish is probably the most frightening. The sulfuric and nitric acids which are created in the atmosphere as a result of pollution are highly reactive chemicals and have a strong tendency to combine with certain metals.

These metals, virtually all of which are poisonous, are then washed into the lakes where they can become part of the food chain. That is why a strong Clean Air Act is important to northern Wisconsin.

CONCENTRATION OF TOXIC METALS

Acids, particularly strong acids, react very readily with virtually all metals. Scientists have discovered that rain which is acidic picks up tiny particles of metal as it runs across the ground and off into streams or lakes. Living organisms ranging from those that can only be seen under a microscope, to fish, to human beings are generally not able to get rid of metals once they have been absorbed into their system. As metals such as lead, mercury, aluminum, and cadmium are washed into lakes by acid rain some of those metals are absorbed by microscopic organisms in the lakes and many of those are eaten by larger organisms which are in turn eaten by fish. A fish that is 5 years old will have imbedded in its flesh most of the metal that was in anything it had eaten during its entire lifespan. A human that eats that fish will get most of the metal and will retain it for his or her entire life.

Most metals are poisonous, particularly as they become more and more concentrated in the body. The fish of the Adirondack Mountain lakes in upstate New York that were completely wiped out by acid rain during the last two decades were not killed by the acidity of the water. Long before the water in the lakes became acid enough to kill fish, aluminum contained in the granite along the shores of the lakes was leached from the rocks and washed into the lakes by the sulfuric and nitric acid contained in the rain. Eventually the aluminum became so concentrated in the food chain of the lake that virtually every living animal was killed.

While we do not have very much aluminum in Wisconsin we do have significant amounts of other metals including mercury, cadmium, and lead.

Researchers from the Columbia National Fisheries Research Laboratory of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in LaCrosse recently took a look at fish in a sampling of Wisconsin lakes. The researchers chose six lakes with an almost neutral acid count and six more that have a high acid count. We do not know that the six lakes with high acid counts were necessarily made acid by rainfall. It could be possible that they are naturally acid. Nonetheless they give an indication of what will happen to fish in Wisconsin given the type of soil and minerals we have, if our lakes begin getting more acidic.

The researchers found the more acidic lakes to differ in a number of respects:

Walleye that were studied for mercury were found to have elevated levels. One-third had levels in excess of what the Food and Drug Administration will permit in fish that is sold commercially.

Bluegill examined for cadmium and lead were found to have elevated levels of minerals.

Relatively fewer minnows of a particular species of fish than adults of that species and very few adult fish of certain species.

In general the researchers found the level of toxic metals in fish from remote, supposedly clean and unpolluted northern Wisconsin lakes where acid levels were high comparable to the amount of such metals found in fish taken from polluted rivers in the Eastern United States. They concluded that in addition to the fact that acid rain washes toxic metals into the lakes, a lake which is itself more acid will permit far more of these toxic metals to be absorbed into the plant and animal life of the lake.

Another study now being conducted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources will look at metal content in a much wider variety of fish and in more than 25 northern Wisconsin lakes.●

SALUTE TO TODD PACIFIC SHIPYARDS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Todd Pacific Shipyards Corp., Los Angeles Division, our Nation's preeminant shipbuilder, and winner of the 1982 "Salute to Industry" award, presented by the Los Angeles' Harbor Association of Industry and Commerce (HAIC).

HAIC presents this prestigious award to the Los Angeles Harbor industry whose sustained presence in the community has contributed the most to the civic and economic progress of the Los Angeles Harbor area. With this award, Todd joins such distinguished company as the McDonnell Douglas Co., the Union Oil Co., and the L.A. Department of Water and Power, which have been the award's previous recipients.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate Todd Pacific Shipyards, not only for their accomplishments over this past year that led to this award, but also for the contribution that Todd Pacific has made to the Nation's economy and to the Nation's security throughout the firm's existence. I applaud Todd Shipyards for its inventive and forward-thinking management that has resulted in such innovations as the Syncrolift Land Level Ship Transfer Facility, scheduled for completion in November 1983, which will allow simultaneous work on up to five dry-docked ships, and the incorporation of computers and robotics on the production line to a degree never before attained. The skilled and dedicated workers at Todd are especially deserving of commendation, for they have been essential to the firm's past and future success in consistently meeting or surpassing time and budget targets, where other shipyards have floundered. Finally, I applaud Todd Pacific Shipyards for its good sense and community conscience, as evidenced by the over 50 percent minority work force employed in Todd's yard.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I am confident that Todd's role in building and repairing our Nation's combatant and commercial ships will continue to serve as a model to our Nation's shipyards; in fact, to every American firm. Truly, Todd Pacific is a leader in its field.●

SANCTIONS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Foreign Affairs Newsletter for September 1982 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SANCTIONS

Economic sanctions have been a feature of American foreign policy for years, but their use has become a critical issue in recent months.

Because of martial law in Poland, President Reagan decided in December of 1981 to bar American companies from participation in the construction of a pipeline to carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe. Early in 1982, he lobbied hard in Europe for a restriction on the flow of credit and exports to the Soviet Union, noting that the lifting of the sanctions depended on progress in Poland. Then, in June of 1982, he barred foreign affiliates of American companies from execution of contracts for pipeline construction signed before the Polish crisis. This extension of sanctions caught the allies by surprise. They said that the President pushed the extension on them without consultation or even notification. The decried the American tendency to take unilateral action inimical to the unity of the Western Alliance.

The President gave several reasons for his decisions. The pipeline will increase European dependence on the Soviet Union and thus will raise the chance of diplomatic blackmail. The sanctions express our disapproval of events in Poland. The President argued that we must reassert ourselves as leaders of the Western Alliance. If we cannot stop the pipeline, at least we can delay it and cause the Soviet economy trouble. By denying the Soviet Union the hard currency it needs, we can restrain its military effort. Some people in the Reagan Ad-

ministration want to end all American commerce with the Soviets because it enhances the Soviet standard of living and improves the Soviet military posture. These people see the Soviet Union about to collapse, and they believe that pressure will alter its conduct.

In part because they have a fundamentally different view of how to deal with the Soviet Union, Europeans see important benefits in the pipeline. It will lessen their dependence on energy supplies in the Middle East and will prolong the life of natural gas fields in Europe. Better, they argue, to accept a small degree of dependence on Moscow than to continue near-total reliance on precarious sources of energy in the Middle East. Europeans point out that only 5 percent to 10 percent of the energy consumed in West Germany, Italy, and France will come through the pipeline. Dependence on Soviet natural gas will not rise enough to allow the Soviets to affect European attitudes on East-West relations. Faced with high inflation and unemployment, Europeans are counting on the pipeline to provide jobs and save troubled companies. They argue that existing contracts should be honored. They do not believe that the Soviet economy is about to collapse. They see no sign that the Soviet aggression can be checked by economic means. In response to the argument about hard currency, Europeans say that depriving Moscow of foreign exchange will not force it to spend less on weapons because weapons always have priority with the Soviets. Naturally, they are nettled by our decision to keep selling grain to the Soviets. To them, it strains our credibility. The President must be brought to understand that the issuance of orders is not leadership.

Europeans are quick to point out that the emphasis damaging the Soviet Union as an end in itself runs counter to longstanding allied policy, which seeks to maintain a balance of power by confining the Soviet Union and developing ways of living together peacefully. The basic concept is that peace is possible as long as neither side threatens the other's vital interest. Fundamentally, it is this view of how to deal with the Soviet Union which makes Europeans say that the sanctions will harm the Western Alliance more than the Soviets. The great peril of the pipeline fight is that it will split the Western Alliance and offer the Soviet Union a chance to draw Western Europe away from the United States.

The President estimates that the delay for the Soviets will be two or three years, but some experts say that the Soviets may meet the 1984 deadline. For Europe and the United States, the costs are more easily totaled. European companies will lose at least $1.2 billion; American companies will lose about the same in immediate contracts and billions more in follow-up contracts. However, the greatest cost—harm to the Western Alliance—cannot be measured materially. The sanctions have caused anger and division in the Western Alliance. Further, the dispute may spill over into areas such as defense and trade. The Western Alliance is already embroiled in numerous internal quarrels. Exacerbating the differences invites political disarray.

I believe that the President made several errors in applying the sanctions. He invoked American law both after the fact and outside our borders. He did not develop a consensus in the country, the Congress, or the Western Alliance. His sanctions hit hard at Europe at a time of economic recession. His varied justifications for the sanctions caused confusion. He did not see that sanctions fail unless they are backed by all.

There is a clear need for more effective consultation in the Western Alliance because a strong alliance remains a primary goal of our foreign policy. Trust is the cement of any alliance, but trust on both sides of the Atlantic is now low. If the pipeline is not a good idea, then we should urge our allies to drop it; if we fail to make our case, then we should not use economic coercion to prevent them from carrying out their own decisions. While it is essential to pressure the Soviet Union because of the situation in Poland, we should not pursue policies which harm us and our friends more than our enemies.

My view is that we should make every effort to end the fight within the Western Alliance. In return for relaxation of our opposition to the pipeline, the allies might cut the flow of credit and high-technology goods to the Soviet Union.

I suspect that questions about economic sanctions will be part of the foreign policy debate for years. Since the limits of military action are apparent, policy makers will turn to other instruments of foreign policy, especially economic ones, to change the conduct of others.●

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to my colleagues' attention an analysis of the final report of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging by the Older Women's League. This critique is informative and gives a particularly incisive analysis of the philosophical orientation evident in the report. I commend it to my colleagues.

The text of the final report follows:

THE "PAYOFF STAGE OF LIFE" FOR OLDER WOMEN: A CRITIQUE OF THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING FINAL REPORT

Last December an article on the White House Conference on Aging appeared in the New York Times with the headline: "Older Women: No Longer Invisible." The release of the administration's Final Report of that conference now has many people wondering if the visibility was only a temporary aberration, or if its authors were wearing blinders.

The picture on the covers of the three-volume, 459-page report sets the tone—a retired white male professor. Where are women? Where are minorities? Where are the aged poor? Their presence and needs are evident neither on the cover nor inside. The Final Report is supposedly "built on the comments, findings, and recommendations that emerged from the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and are appropriate to a national policy on aging for the next decade." [1] Volume 1, which purports to be that National Policy on Aging and is described as the "centerpiece" of the document, completely ignores women and the recommendations of Committee 11, on the Concerns of Older Women. Apparently those recommendations—dealing with Social Security, pensions, employment, housing, health care, and other issues affecting women—were not seen as "appropriate to a national policy on aging."

A lengthy analysis would be required to document fully the distortions, omissions, and unwarranted inclusions of material and recommendations in the report. This critique will primarily address the omission of women's concerns, but cannot ignore its most fundamental flaw: the Final Report is based on the political and social ideology of the Reagan administration. Thus the report includes themes and recommendations not supported by delegates, either at the conference or in post-conference surveys, and it ignores recommendations around which there was consensus.

Delegate deliberations at the White House Conference on Aging resulted in about 620 recommendations hammered out in 14 committees, whose reports were accepted by the entire group at the end of the conference. Committee 11, the Concerns of Older Women, produced 47 recommendations, and seven other committees passed a dozen more, specifically dealing with the unique problems and needs of older women. Later the delegates' views on these recommendations were surveyed by the White House Conference on Aging staff, and separately by the Senate Special Committee on Aging and the American Association of Retired Persons.

The Final Report contains 53 recommendations on the economy, retirement income, health, social services, and research. The report states that these recommendations are "the result of a careful process which considered more than 600 recommendations produced by the delegates . . . and the results of the post-conference survey." [2] Despite this claim, there is little resemblance between the delegate recommendations and those appearing in the "National Policy on Aging." (Could this be why Volume 1, the policy statement and recommendations, was printed separately from the delegate recommendations and survey results?).

In both post-conference surveys, for example, delegates clearly repudiated the "inflation-fighting" recommendations of Committee 1 (such as balancing the budget, reducing federal budget outlay growth, and other macro-economic policies), as well as recommendations to foster competition in the Medicare/Medicaid programs. Yet both of these issues are prominently featured in 10 of the 53 recommendations in the final Report. At the same time, two top priority concerns of the delegates—preservation of current social security benefits, and the expansion of health care benefits—are not addressed in the Final Report.

As required by law, implementation steps for each of the 53 recommendations were developed to accompany the report sent to the President and to Congress by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. Here the shoddiness of the entire process and its transparent political manipulations are fully exposed. The suggested implementations are at best trivial and at worst cynical distortions of the intent of delegates. A few examples:

[1] *Final Report of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging, Vol. 1, A National Policy on Aging, p. 12. (Italic ours).*

[2] Implementation Report, p. 1.

Recommendation: The rate of growth in Federal Budget outlays must be reduced to avoid neutralizing the positive effects of increased private savings.

Implementation: The Congress should adopt the principles inherent in the President's program for economic recovery.

Recommendation: Private sector firms should show all feasible restraint under existing circumstances to limit price increases.

Implementation: Private firms, by restraining price increases will help keep inflation under control.

Recommendation: Public and private agencies serving the aging should be cognizant of the particular needs of minority populations, including Blacks, Hispanics, Asian Pacific Americans, and Native Americans.

Implementation: Letters should be sent to governors, organizations of State legislators, and executive directors of local government groups to convey this recommendation for their consideration.[3]

While disregarding individual recommendations in shaping the Final Report is a distortion of the White House Conference on Aging, disregarding the work of an entire committee is a disgrace. The most careful reader will not find the influence of Committee 11, Concerns of Older Women. This report quite literally ignores "women." The word appears on 17 pages of Volume 1, all but three of them inconsequential references. Of the 53 recommendations, two include the phrase "older men and women." That is the complete extent to which older women and their special needs are recognized in this "national policy on aging," in a country where older women constitute nearly ¾ of the aged poor, and outnumber men two to one in the older age categories.

Here is the full text of the significant, although in the first two cases undeveloped, treatment of older women in Volume 1.

"The vast majority of the very old are women, and a large proportion of them have not had the same access to the workforce as men and therefore have not had the opportunity to accumulate pension rights and other retirement benefits.

"Sixty-six percent of the adult recipients (of SSI) are women.

"The institutionalized elderly person today tends to be a woman who has outlived her husband. Prior to institutionalization she was poor and lived alone. She was unable to purchase the services she needed and had no one at home to provide for her. She was admitted to a nursing home from a hospital. Another person with the same medical condition, but with money or a caregiver, might never require a nursing home. The first patient would require considerably more assistance to avoid institutionalization than the second.[4]"

The following analysis compares, issue by issue, the recommendations of Committee 11 and those of the Final Report of the White House Conference on Aging.[5]

DEMOGRAPHIC RECOGNITION

The very existence of Committee 11, the Concerns of Older Women, called for a recognition of their special problems and needs. The committee identified women as the majority of the aged (59 percent) and a disproportionate majority of the aged poor (73 percent). Examined were median annual incomes of those over 65 (men—$7,342, women—$4,226, in 1980 when the poverty level was $3,941), and poverty rates (five times greater for black women than white men). Also recognized were differences in marital status (85 percent of surviving spouses are female, and unmarried women over 65 outnumber unmarried men 4 to 1), and in the pay scales and retirement benefits for women's traditional work.

The Final Report does not recognize, as a beginning point, that women make up the majority of those over 65, and that half of them are very near or below the poverty level. It tries to debunk the "misperception" or "myth" that "masses of the elderly suffer from inadequate income" (p. 8, 96). In order to design "a sensible and effective National Policy on Aging," states the report, "we need information on the number and nature of the elderly now and in the future" (p. 109). With highly relevant data essentially ignored, how could the causes or the solutions to poverty among older women be addressed adequately?

SOCIAL SECURITY

Recognizing that Social Security is the sole source of income for large numbers of older women, Committee 11 called for the restoration of minimum benefits, the safeguarding of current eligibility standards and benefits, including cost-of-living adjustments, and an increase in below-poverty benefit levels for SSI.

The Final Report ignores a clear "no benefit cuts" mandate from a majority of the committees, and calls for unspecified short and long range solutions to Social Security financing, while recommending the elimination of "disincentives of the Social Security program to continued employment" (p. 65). The report casually notes that under Social Security, women "can expect to receive better benefit/contribution ratios than men" because "as a group (they) have longer life expectancies" (p. 55). Neglected is the fact that as a group, women have substantially lower lifetime earnings (and therefore benefits) because of lower wages and years out of the labor force for child rearing.

PENSIONS

Since such a high proportion of women are "pension losers", Committee 11 passed very specific resolutions dealing with regulatory and legislative changes in public and private pension policy that would help them gain access to pension income in retirement. (Their most detailed recommendation, proposing changes in ERISA dealing with survivor benefit decisions, vesting requirements, and break-in-service provisions, was omitted from the compilation of Committee actions, and thus from any further consideration).

The Final Report speculates that ERISA requirements "probably contributed" to the reduced growth rate of private pensions since 1974, blandly recommends that "employer pensions be fostered by public policy," and warns against "possibly counterproductive public regulation of employer pensions" (p. 43, 65, 63).

EMPLOYMENT

Committee 11 and three other focused on employment as critical to the pensions and personal savings older women must have to be economically self-sufficient. Seven conference recommendations called for education and training programs for older women entering the paid labor force after years devoted to family responsibilities, and for jobs programs that recognize the transferability of skills developed in homemaking. They also urged full enforcement of age discrimination, equal pay, minimum wage, and other legislation that could help women overcome the compounding effects of age and sex discrimination.

The Final Report calls for increased "employment opportunities for older men and women" through the development of part-time, temporary, shared time, and flex-time jobs by employers (p. 65). A related recommendation, and the second to mention women, suggests that educators and job placement officials examine their current practices to see if educational programs are available "to older and men and women . . . to provide skilled training, job counseling, and job placement" (p. 105). There is no mention of the need for specialized counseling and supporting services for older women, particularly displaced homemakers, nor any commitment of national employment and training resources. Although women over 40 have been the fastest growing segment of the labor force, the report dismisses the increased labor force participation of older women as a "phenomenon related to the overall increase in female labor force participation" (p. 19), choosing instead to concentrate on the declining labor force participation of older men. Thus it seems to be taking aim at early retirement benefits under Social Security as one way of "enhancing increased labor force participation by older workers" (p. 35), without recognizing that most women elect early retirement because they cannot find work to support themselves, or because they are no longer able to work. Finally, the report places great emphasis on eliminating mandatory retirement (p. 11, 20, 42, 104), without a parallel concern for enforcing compliance with existing laws prohibiting age, sex, and race discrimination in hiring as well as firing; such discriminatory hiring practices are a major impediment to midlife and older women's employment.

HEALTH ISSUES

As the basis for meeting the special health needs of the elderly, Committee 11 recommended a comprehensive national health program emphasizing preventative care. Its delegates joined those of other committees in calling for the extension of Medicare/Medicaid coverage to include such items as prescriptions, equipment, dental care, eye and ear care, and transportation to obtain services. Concerned that a major portion of Medicaid money is spent on care in nursing homes, where most residents are elderly women, Committee 11 called for Medicare/Medicaid coverage of less restrictive and less costly forms of care, such as home health care, adult day care, and foster care.

In the Final Report, the health care emphasis of the National Policy on Aging is anti-regulatory, and would shift more of the health cost burden to the elderly by providing "economic incentives" for decreased use in lower cost settings. The use of Medicare vouchers is one option recommended to accomplish this. Another is encouragement of and the removal of disincentives to "the role that spouse and family can and should play" in long term care (p. 87). The goal of targeting limited public resources to "those who are poor or who have no family left to help provide care" (p. 88) might be helpful if the ultimate aim is not to curtail services to others who need them. The discussion on long term care—indeed, the entire chapter on health care—never identifies those most in need as women. Older women constitute a very high percentage of the frail elderly, suffer more from chronic deseases, and are

[3] Implementation Report, pp. 4, 3, and 16.

[4] Final Report, pp. 10, 46, and 111.

[5] In the sections that follow, all page references are to Volume 1.

more likely to be poor and alone. Nor does the report recognize that most primary caregivers in the home are women, and that because 85% of surviving spouses are women, most older men have a spouse to care for them, while most older women do not.

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The Committee on Concerns of Older Women highlighted the need they have for housing alternatives, energy assistance, legal services, transportation, and other services that will help them live independently in the community as long as possible. They took special note of the substantially more difficult circumstances of minority and rural elderly women, and recommended that social services be specially targeted to them.

The Final Report questions the very existence of "a substantial problem in the area of social benefits and services for the elderly" and if existing, whether "it requires a government solution" (p. 96). The need for legal services is simply ignored, and it is recommended that the appropriate role of the federal government in housing for the elderly is "to explore housing options" including the "analysis of innovative financing, construction, and living arrangements" (p. 105). Readers are assured that "the free market system provides the best mechanism to meet many of the needs of the elderly" (p. 103). Nothing is said of the private sector's willingness to provide services if the elderly can't pay for them.

CONCLUSION

Perhaps the most chilling aspect of the administration's Final Report of the 1981 White House Conference on Aging is the philosophy that "individuals have numerous opportunities to prepare for a comfortable and secure old age, if they are able to use them" (p. 100). Rugged individualism applied to the aged has crucial public policy implications. For all the caveats that not all the elderly who find themselves in difficulty in old age were improvident earlier in life, the implication is that many were. Consider the logical conclusions women must draw from the following Final Report statement:

"The choices individuals make are the most important factors in determining what kind of old age they will have. Most elderly persons who are independent took steps to prepare themselves for old age and preserved their health when they were younger, although it is true that not all old people who need help failed to take such steps. . . . Old age is a payoff stage of life, when decisions made and patterns adopted earlier in life begin to produce dividends or exact their price.[6]

If old age is the payoff, most women have been making extraordinarily poor investments. The administration's message to women is unmistakable: find a well-paying job, and make it your top priority . . . begin a careful program of personal financial investments . . . forget about unpaid labor in the home (no pension and no benefits), forget about staying at home to care for children or elderly family members (more zero years under Social Security) . . . the society in which you've traditionally invested is no longer paying dividends, and the price that's being exacted for continued investment is too high.

How might advocates for older women respond to this report?

Should we dismiss it as a "library document" that few people will read, and fewer still act on? (As one ob{erver noted, "How many people do you know who have and refer to a copy of the 1971 or 1961 conference reports?").●

[6] Final Report, p. 98.

H.R. 6156

HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, following House passage of H.R. 6156, a question has arisen involving the status of certificates of deposit under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. The purpose of H.R. 6156 is to resolve jurisdictional questions involving the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The language of the bill indicates that options on certificates of deposit are to be treated as securities for purposes of the Investment Company Act and the Investment Advisers Act, regardless of their status under other securities laws.

Although case law leaves the status under the Investment Company Act of certificates of deposit uncertain, as a matter of administrative practice the SEC and its staff have consistently adhered to the view that certificates of deposit are securities under the Investment Company Act. H.R. 6156, which is designed to resolve jurisdictional questions only, is an inappropriate vehicle in which to address the status of certificates of deposit. Therefore, it should be emphasized that the purpose of the language contained in sections 4 and 5 of H.R. 6156 was to leave the prevailing judicial and administrative interpretations intact, and thus to leave the status of certificates of deposit under the Investment Company Act and the Investment Advisers Act unchanged. Accordingly, no inference should be drawn with respect to the inclusion or noninclusion of certificates of deposit in the definition of security under these two statutes.●

SPACE: THE HIGH FRONTIER IN PERSPECTIVE

HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, Daniel Deudney of Worldwatch Institute has put together an excellent report entitled "Space: the High Frontier in Perspective." The report deals with the future utilization of space. In particular, Mr. Deudney addresses an issue which is beginning to generate a great deal of discussion—the issue of "War or Peace in Space." I would like to submit this chapter of his report in the RECORD for the benefit of all my colleagues.

WAR OR PEACE IN SPACE

The desire to gain military advantage originally drove people to use outer space. The first use of space—to rain bombs on distant countries—created an environment of unprecedented tension and insecurity. Then reconnaissance satellites reduced tensions and made verifiable arms control agreements possible. Now, however, the military use of space has entered a third phase. Whereas the military programs of the sixties and the seventies used space for information and communication, the superpowers have begun a race—for the first time—to place weapons of destruction in orbit. Unchecked, these developments could largely cancel out the positive benefits of space, divert funds from civilian programs with great scientific and commercial potential and increase the likelihood of thermonuclear war.

Since their almost simultaneous creation during World War II, the technologies of atomic fission and rocket propulsion have been closely linked. Missiles and rockets differ only in where they are aimed and what they carry. For the last 30 years, the balance of power between the United States and the USSR has centered on the inventories of nuclear-tipped missiles. Perhaps the most telling—but least discussed—indication of the motivation behind acquiring space launch capability is the almost perfect correspondence between the "nuclear club" and the "space club." Of the six nations that have built space launchers, only Japan does not also possess nuclear explosives. The two most recent entrants in the space club—India and China—are the last two nations to explode nuclear weapons. All indications are that Pakistan is next in line to both explode a nuclear bomb and build its own space launcher. And it is surely no accident that Libya's well-known quest for atomic weapons was paralleled by a less well-publicized effort to lure German missile scientists to that country.

The military activities of the superpowers have been and continue to be the dominant use of space. The U.S. Congressional Research Service estimated in 1981 that the Soviet Union has successfully launched 858 military and 392 civilian missions, while the United States has sent up 420 military and 327 civilian payloads. These numbers are only approximations because some flights are dual-purpose and because the Soviet Union reveals little about the intent of its launches. As in overall space budgets, the Soviet lead in military missions is not a reflection of a menacing "space gap" but of the longer lives of U.S. satellites. In the late seventies the U.S. military space budget finally surpassed the civilian; the military's share is still on the rise due to diminished spending for civilian programs and the breakdown of détente. Counting the share of the space shuttle's cost assignable to military missions, 20 to 27 percent of the budget of NASA (the government's civilian agency) may really be for military purposes, so the military accounts for close to 75 percent of U.S. space spending. (See Figure 1.) Similar budgetary trends—less visible because of the organizational unity of the Soviet space program—are occurring in the USSR. The U.S. Department of Defense estimates that 70 percent of Soviet space spending is directly military in nature, with a further 15 percent of combined civilian and military purpose.

Cloaking military programs or the development of a technology with high military potential under the veil of the peaceful use of outer space is a common practice of the superpowers. The centerpieces of their civilian space programs in the seventies—the space shuttle and the Salyut stations—serve important military functions and would probably not have been funded had it not been for military value. In the Salyut stations, cosmonauts carry out both photo reconnaissance and surveillance. The space shuttle, redesigned to meet military needs, was funded due to the military's political clout and is likely to serve the military more than any other user.

By far the most beneficial military use of space is for reconnaissance and surveillance. Since the early sixties the United States and the Soviet Union have used orbiting cameras to observe in detail military activities deep within each other's territory. Since as a closed society the Soviet Union is able to keep its military activities secret, these missions are of greatest benefit to the United States. In 1961 satellite photographs of Soviet missiles and bomber facilities exploded the idea of a U.S.-Soviet "missile gap" and averted an expensive U.S. crash catch-up program. After viewing satellite photos one leading Senate advocate of the "missile gap" theory admitted he had been 99.9 percent inaccurate. Several years later, President Johnson claimed that the $34 billion to $40 billion spent on the space program had saved ten times as much by reducing arms expenditures. For the first time since the atomic age began, an advance in technology helped to constrain the rapid spiral of destructive capability.

During the seventies, the value of military space reconnaissance and surveillance to peacekeeping grew still further. Abandoning their early claim that observation satellites were "spies" committing "espionage," the Soviet Union began to build systems similar to those of the United States. The superpowers felt secure enough to negotiate and sign agreements limiting the numbers of strategic weapons. Without such satellites to verify compliance with the treaties, it is extremely doubtful that either country would have entered into these pacts. Reflecting the importance of the satellites, the SALT I Treaty explicitly outlaws attempts to interfere with "national technical means of verification."

Satellites have further enhanced global political stability by enabling leaders to monitor crises, watch for remote nuclear weapons tests and communicate with each other quickly. To monitor compliance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1970 and Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963, the United States has placed observation statellites in high, large vista orbits to scan continuously the remote regions of the earth as well as near space for nuclear detonations. In 1977, the Soviet Union spotted a nuclear test facility under construction in a remote area of South Africa. After intense diplomatic pressure, South Africa dismantled the test site. This early satellite warning of an impending test is widely credited with averting a profoundly destabilizing addition to the "nuclear club." Reconnaissance satellites have been used to monitor regional conflicts that could draw the superpowers into military confrontation with each other. Intense reconnaissance satellite activity was reported during the 1971 Indian-Pakistani war, the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars and 1980 turmoil in Iran. Linked by the satellite-based, "hot line," U.S. and Soviet leaders can be in direct contact with each other in a matter of minutes—which may someday prevent an ambiguous situation from turning into a war. By reducing mistrust based on misinformation and by allowing leaders to communicate as rapidly as they can retaliate, satellites have added a much-needed element of stability to the volatile international political situtation.

The exact capabilities of U.S. and Soviet reconnaissance and surveillance satellites are, of course, tightly guarded state secrets. Yet from a variety of anecdotal evidence and from the steps the U.S. Air Force took to design MX shelters that could deceive Soviet satellites, it is clear that the observational power of these systems is awesome. The oft-reported claim that these satellites can read a license plate is probably not far from the truth. The backbone of the U.S. "sky spy" system since the early seventies has been "Big Bird," a satellite 50 feet long and 10 feet in diameter, weighing 10 tons. From its 100-mile high orbit, Big Bird can scan every spot on earth in daylight every other day, sending a constant stream of TV images and periodically dropping canisters of high-resolution film into the atmosphere where they are recovered by specially designed aircraft as they parachute to the ground.

To broaden the use and availablity of surveillance satellites from peace-keeping and treaty monitoring, Howard Kurtz, founder of War Control Planners, Inc., has promoted for a decade the idea of establishing a network of satellites run by the United Nations. This idea gained offical support in 1978 when France proposed an International Satellite. Monitoring Agency (ISMA). As outlined by then President Giscard d'Estaing before the U.N. General Assembly, ISMA would extend the benefits of surveillance satellites to nations without space capability, would permit the Security Council to monitor crises and border disputes and would lay the groundwork for monitoring compliance with the treaties banning chemical and biological warfare and environmental modification. Depending on whether ISMA obtained technology from the superpowers, a basic monitoring system would cost between $1 billion and $2 billion a year, more than the entire U.N. budget. The United States has strongly opposed ISMA, arguing that sensitive issues of data interpretation would be impossible for an agency operating by majority rule. Support for ISMA has been strong, of course, among the many countries that are not likely to soon have their own sophisticated observational satellites. The first question to resolve is who would have access to the data generated by the satellites.

The hard-line opposition of the United States to ISMA—quietly shared by the Soviet Union—reflects a desire to continue monopolizing the political advantage of satellite technology. This opposition however, may be shortsighted since the U.S. stands to lose most from a breakdown of the "open skies." Unless its benefits are more widely dispersed, this technology could come to be widely seen as a form of illegitimate spying, perhaps leading to a treaty banning or limiting such systems. Any number of countries might be willing and eventually able to enforce such a ban. Although ISMA's opponents protest its cost, if satellite verification of regional arms control efforts is half as successful as it has been between the superpowers, the agency could pay for itself many times over in reduced arms expenditures.

Despite the positive contributions of space reconnaissance and surveillance to arms control, the military communications, navigation and scientific satellites have begun to unsettle the balance between the superpowers, undercutting many of the security accomplishments of the SALT treaties. Most destabilizing has been the use of satellite data to calibrate ballistic missile trajectories. Indeed, the so-called "window of vulnerability" motivating the U.S. arms buildup would not have occurred without geodetic satellites that precisely measure anomalies in the earth's gravitational field. With flight paths adjusted to compensate for these imperfections that previously would have drawn them off course, Soviet and American missiles are so accurate that they can blow up missiles in concrete silos reinforced with hardened steel. This improved accuracy has given an edge to the side that strikes first. To ensure that their land-based missiles are not lost in a sudden attack, both superpowers have adopted quick-reaction command systems that effectively put a hairline trigger on nuclear war. This in turn greatly raises the chances of accidental nuclear war.

Other systems on the drawing board or just becoming operational will erode security further, tempt preemptive first strikes and undercut arms control agreements. In a move yet unmatched by the U.S., the Soviet Union has a series of satellites that scan the oceans with high-powered radar pulses to locate large U.S. naval ships. Linked to air and sea-based missiles, these satellites could give Soviet commanders the information they need to launch a surprise attack on U.S. ships. The new U.S. NAVSTAR global positioning network of 18 satellites, to be fully operational in 1988, will make the location of submarines so precise that the missiles they are carrying could knock out hardened missile silos, adding a new mutual "window of vulnerability." Another U.S. system in the works, IONDS, will record detonations of U.S. nuclear warheads, allowing commanders to use fewer weapons to destroy with assurance a given target. IBM physicist Richard Garwin estimates that IONDS will multiply the effectiveness of U.S. missiles by 40 percent, enabling the existing Minutemen III ICBM's to destroy as much as the proposed MX system.

All these new systems undercut arms control accomplishments by multiplying the effectiveness of remaining weapons. Because many of these satellites probably would not work well for very long after the outbreak of a nuclear war, due to the aftereffects of the bomb blasts, they have little deterrence value and in fact encourage the belief that a surprise nuclear attack could really work. Controlling these qualitative improvements through arms control agreements is virtually impossible—scientific information about things such as gravitational anomalies is hard to ban once acquired. And many of the force multipliers, such as communications and navigational satellites, are inseparable from increasingly useful civilian space systems.

The growing importance of satellites in fighting wars has spawned both Soviet and U.S. anti-satellite weapons. Whereas the military space programs of the sixties and the seventies provided surveillance information and communication channels, the new generation of satellite killers involves for the first time the launching of destructive systems into space. If unchecked by appropriate arms control measures this technology could largely cancel out the peaceful ben-

efits of space while opening up an expensive and volatile new dimension to the arms race.

The first anti-satellite system, employing nuclear warheads, was built by the United States during the sixties, extensively tested, and then dismantled. The United States gave up this approach when it became clear that a nuclear blast in space would not only obliterate its target but send out pulses of electromagnetic radiation so strong that all U.S. satellites not shielded by the earth at the time of the blast would also be destroyed. This ability of a few large nuclear blasts in near space to clear the skies of operating satellites is always within easy reach of both the superpowers. Simply by sending up several of their larger warheads and missiles either country could even the score from an unfavorable encounter in space.

Since 1968, the Soviet Union has tested a non-nuclear anti-satellite system that is more discriminating in its destructiveness. In 20 tests thus far, a satellite hovers near the intended victim and then explodes, shattering the fragile satellite with a shower of shrapnel. In June 1982 the Soviet Union for the first time tested this satellite killer in conjunction with large-scale ballistic missile test launches from silos and submarines. This coordinated action feeds fears in the United States that the Soviet Union is preparing a first strike. These tests are, however, indistinguishable from Soviet preparations to shoot down American targeting satellites in the event of U.S. first-strike attack.

Despite the wide attention given the Soviet satellite killer in the Western press, the system involves no new technological breakthroughs. Indeed, any country capable of a routine orbital rendezvous has within its grasp a satellite killer equally as sophisticated as the Soviet's. The current Soviet anti-satellite system is of minimum threat to the United States program because most U.S. military satellites are much higher than the Soviet system reaches. Controlling these satellite killers would be difficult, at any rate. With orbital maneuvering so common and the presence of an explosive device so difficult to detect, an agreement outlawing the technology could be verified only through close examination of every object put into orbit. Still, a ban on further tests would block the evolution of this system into a more comprehensive and threatening weapon.

The U.S. military, however, has designed and will soon begin testing a new satellite killer that, if deployed, would leapfrog over the Soviet capability. While achieving the same end—destruction of an orbiting satellite—the U.S. system employs a small homing missile that collides with the intended target at high speed after being launched from a high-flying fighter plane. As with the Soviet system, this satellite killer can reach only targets in low orbit. From the standpoint of arms control and crisis management, the U.S. system will be far more destabilizing. The Soviet orbital rendezvous system can be tracked as it is launched and as it closes in on its target, but the U.S. direct-ascent system could strike with little warning from fighter planes located anywhere in the world. Short of using a nuclear blast, for the USSR to sweep U.S. satellites from the skies, many visible launchings of large rockets over several days would be required, but a globally coordinated U.S. strike could probably destroy most operable Soviet satellites within a day. More than just a catch-up effort, the U.S. system is a technological advance into a whole new plateau of danger. The direct-ascent satellite killer also threatens a high percentage of Soviet military satellites because most of them are in low orbit.

Sporadic negotiations between the USSR and the United States to control anti-satellite weapons during the late seventies were broken off by the United States to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. During the talks one stumbling block had been the Soviets' insistence that the U.S. space shuttle be defined as an anti-satellite system. The USSR claims that the shuttle's ability to maneuver in orbit and to bring objects back to earth means the United States can destroy or hijack Soviet satellites. In response, the U.S. claims the shuttles are too expensive ($1 billion apiece), too scarce (only four will be built), and too fragile to use as space fighters, especially since the Soviets could quite easily mine their satellites to explode if tampered with. Although the shuttle is itself not a very plausible anti-satellite weapon, its versatility does give the United States an important ability to fight in space. The U.S. Air Force's strong continuing interest in the shuttle adds to these Soviet fears, stimulating Soviet tests that could threaten U.S. space assets.

Time is running out to control these new weapons. From the standpoint of verifiable arms control, the testing—not the deployment—of satellite killers is the realistic point of no return. Once thoroughly tested, these systems will be an arms control verification nightmare since many orbiting Soviet vehicles or many U.S. fighter planes could harbor satellite killers. The recent decision by the United States to accelerate testing of the direct ascent homing missile but to delay antisatellite negotiations has been justified as a "bargaining chip" strategy, to develop a weapon to be negotiated away at some future date. Testing this satellite killer might restore "balance" in the short term but would open up a volatile, destablizing new area of arms competition. The United States depends far more than the Soviet Union on space for both civilian and military purposes, giving the government a powerful motivation to check the spread of these satellite killers. Unilateral U.S. restraint and an immediate resumption of negotiations would do more than further tests to enhance the security of both nations.

Beyond these simple adaptations of routine technologies to destroy satellites, Soviet and American military scientists are enthusiastically working to build space-based energy ray weapons. No longer just the stuff of Buck Rogers fiction, laser and particle beam systems are being developed with hundreds of millions of dollars in research funds and already exist in prototype. At a time of general budget cutting, in 1982 the U.S. Congress approved a funding increase for this technology even through the Department of Defense insisted that no more money could be absorbed productively. In various tests, lasers placed on mountaintops, on ships and in airplanes have shot down oncoming missiles. The inability of such weapons to penetrate fog, smoke, dust or rain makes them even more promising in the airless voids of space. The earliest uses of space-based lasers will probably be to blind surveillance satellites.

As envisioned by U.S. planners, powerful lasers in orbit would shoot down intercontinental ballistic missiles as they are briefly into space. Due to the scattering effect of clouds and air, these lasers would have little effect on objects on the ground. A space ray system that could shoot down the existing arsenal of soviet ICBMs would cost—conservatively—between a phenomenal $500 billion and $1 trillion, and would place in orbit over 300 satellites larger than any yet built. An effective space-based ballistic missile defense system has one very appealing quality—it could eliminate the possibility of nuclear missile attack against population centers. Proponents argue that such a weapon would be inherently defensive in character, thus ending rather than fueling the nuclear arms race.

The ultimate defensive weapon—the dream of military planners from the time of the Great Wall to the Maginot Line—is not, however, any more likely to be realized in space than on earth. The new exotic space weapons would merely extend into yet another realm the same stalemate of forces present on earth—at exorbitant cost.

Using space-based lasers as a ballistic missile defense suffers from the same problems—in spades—that led the US and USSR to agree by treaty to abandon all anti-ballistic missiles a decade ago. The central problem of all anti-ballistic missile systems is the ease with which the highly sensitive radars that track oncoming missiles can be utterly blinded. The massive aftershock of electronic radiation from a single nuclear explosion in space or in the upper atmosphere would disable sensitive circuits, radar screens and computers and make it impossible to locate warheads moving at bullet speeds. The systems' other militarily fatal flaws include their ability to be countered by decoys, mirrored warhead surfaces, spinning warheads and warheads laminated with burn-resistant surfaces. Even using optimistic cost figures it is clear that a dollar of defense expenditure could be effectively countered for a dime—a defense bargain no nation could afford.

The momentum of present military developments in space bodes a bleak future out there—and down here on earth. At a time of growing resource competition and renewed ideological hostility, space militarization is being aggressively promoted by the Soviet and U.S. military establishments, undermining important security interests in each nation. Unilateral restraint, bilateral treaties and multilateral initiatives should be high national security priorities for both the United States and the Soviet Union. Other countries just now beginning to use space could play an active role in prodding the superpowers into restraint. Otherwise, space will slip from the realm of peace into one of war.●

U.S. MARINES IN LEBANON: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE WAR POWER ACT

HON. JIM LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. LEACH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express concern that the viability of the War Powers Act may have recently been placed in jeopardy.

My concern stems from the decision of the executive branch not to report to Congress on the commitment of marines in Lebanon under the section of

the act, section 4(a)(1), which triggers its operative language.

The practical result of this decision is, in the short term, that Congress may not be provided meaningful opportunity under the provisions of the act to vote on whether to extend the stay of the marines beyond 60 days; and, in the long term, that the decision to send the marines into Lebanon becomes a decision of one rather than two branches of Government, and thus does not reflect either appropriate national unity or necessary conformity with the requirements of statute and the Constitution. The failure of Congress to defend its responsibilities in this regard sets a dangerous precedent which threatens to undermine the future viability of the act. If we in Congress are to share responsibility for foreign policymaking and for the introduction of U.S. troops abroad, as the Constitution and statute envision, we must be vigilant in defending these responsibilities, regardless of how difficult or burdensome they may be.

The executive branch, in this case, has reported to Congress "consistent with"—but noticeably not "pursuant to"—the War Powers Act. Of special concern, the administration has chosen not to report under section 4(a)(1), because of a determination that our troops are not entering into an area of "imminent involvement in hostilities." The President's letter points out that the marines are not intended to engage in hostilities, that our agreement with the Government of Lebanon expressly rules out any combat responsibilities for the troops, and that "all armed elements" in the area "will refrain" from actions against the multinational force.

I applaud the precautions and the intricate negotiations which have sought to insure the safety of these troops; and I commend both the intent and the goals of the mission itself. But it is unrealistic to imply that the operating conditions of the War Powers Act are inapplicable in current circumstances. In Lebanon today neither safety from sniperfire nor immunity from long-standing political hostilities can be guaranteed. Our marines have landed solely because of the ongoing threat of ongoing hostilities. Americans have already been killed. Private militia exist and numerous splinter groups are well armed. Land mines and other hazards have not been cleared. The Nation is occupied by two foreign forces—not counting the Multinational force. And regardless of our "intentions" for the marines, they are combat forces, fully dressed for battle in helmets and camouflage fatigues, and armed with M-16's. While the M-16's are not loaded, ammunition is carried and it would take but a few seconds for a marine to put in a clip and be in a position to engage in battle.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that the administration wants to embroil us in a long-term commitment in Lebanon; neither do I believe that our marines are there to take sides, or to engage purposefully in combat. In fact, were I to vote on the issue, I would vote to extend the commitment of our troops under current circumstances. I believe, however, that the statute is clear, and that—especially after the death of a marine yesterday—the administration should resubmit a report, under section 4(a)(1); then, in 60 days, if necessary and if requested, Congress should have an up or down vote on the commitment of American forces abroad.

Mr. Speaker, the intent of the War Powers Act was to reaffirm and clarify the constitutionally given authority of Congress in the declaring and waging of war. Congress has the constitutional right not only to declare war but, as stipulated by statute, to determine—jointly with the President—whether troops should be sent into or remain in combat situations. Unless the War Powers Act is fully complied with in the type of situation we face now—even if the commitment is neither large nor of long duration—I am apprehensive that it will not be heeded fully in the future.●

SES REDUCTION IN FORCE; AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5145

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as one of the architects of civil service reform, I always have regarded the Senior Executive Service as one of the cornerstones of the 1978 act. That is why I am interested in this amendment since it would strengthen the placement authority of the Office of Personnel Management for senior executives who are subject to a reduction in force.

Frankly, in the rush to adjournment, this amendment could have been buried had it not been for the persistent efforts of two of my colleagues, FRANK WOLF and STAN PARRIS. As the ranking minority member on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I have learned to appreciate the efforts and expertise of FRANK and STAN on civil service matters. Operating in tandem, FRANK, from inside the committee, and STAN, as a knowledgeable member outside the committee, have been highly effective in monitoring our civil service system. I sincerely appreciate their strong support.

The pending amendment would entitle SES employees scheduled to be separated from an agency because of a reduction in force to be detailed by the Office of Personnel Management to vacant SES positions in other agencies for positions in which OPM believes the executives are qualified. After the 60-day period, the employee would be placed in such a position unless the head of the agency to which the employee was detailed determines that the employee was not qualified. The employee also has the right to appeal the agency's determination that he was not qualified for the position.

As you may recall, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 provided for an intricate placement program of senior executives subject to a reduction in force. This amendment fine tunes that procedure.●

EAST TIMOR NEEDS THE WORLD'S ATTENTION

HON. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my two colleagues, Senator PAUL E. TSONGAS and Representative TONY P. HALL, for bringing the plight of the people of East Timor to the attention of the public and the Congress.

The imposition of Indonesian rule over East Timor has been the subject of much speculation and concern. Disturbing accounts of widespread human rights violations and life-threatening food shortages have raised serious questions concerning the nature of Indonesian rule in East Timor.

The occasion of the visit of President Suharto of Indonesia to Washington on October 12 and 13 should be used as a means to open a dialog with the Indonesian Government as to how humanitarian relief might be provided to the East Timorese. In addition, talks should also focus on the ultimate goal of returning some measure of self-determination to the people of East Timor as well.

I submit for the record a letter published in the New York Times from Senator TSONGAS and Representative HALL that eloquently summarizes the tragedy in East Timor.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 26, 1982]

EAST TIMOR NEEDS THE WORLD'S ATTENTION

To the Editor:

As sponsors of legislation expressing Congressional concern about the current humanitarian and political situation in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, we were pleased that The Times again is focusing on the suffering on this island territory (A.P. dispatch, Aug. 25). While the article is a positive contribution to understanding some of East Timor's problems, there were a few omissions that we would like to bring to your attention.

Indonesian rule over East Timor was imposed by tens of thousands of invading troops. It is generally acknowledged that at

least 100,000 persons, of an original population of 690,000, have perished from the effects of the invasion; responsible church sources in this largely Roman Catholic territory say the death roll may have exceeded 250,000.

Although food problems did exist under Portuguese colonial rule, difficulties since the Indonesian invasion of 1975 are not merely traditional, as the article appeared to imply. It was only after the invasion that the territory faced food crises on the scale of Biafra and Cambodia, which occurred from 1978 through 1980 and have been attributed by eyewitnesses primarily to Indonesia's military campaign to crush resistance to the rule.

In late 1981, the Vatican's East Timor representative, Msgr. Martinho da Costa Lopes, said the Indonesian military operations had once again disrupted farming and might result in a renewal of serious food shortages. In an A.P. article published abroad in July 1982, he was quoted as saying that he is refraining from comment on the current station because he "was muzzled by [Indonesian] officials; who warned him of the consequences to his missionaries in the spoke out."

Other first-hand accounts in recent months indicate that life threatening food shortages may again be facing the East Timorese, in at least some parts of the territory. We believe that it is crucial for the world's news media to conduct an in-depth investigation throughout East Timor to determine what is happening.

Finally, we noted with interest that the A.P. article was datelined "Dili, Indonesia." This reference is an implicit acknowledgement that East Timor is legally a part of Indonesia—a position that has been rejected annually by the U.N. General Assembly.

Accordingly, our legislation urges the Administration to set in motion discussions that can lead to the initiation of a process leading to authentic self-determination for the people of East Timor. The legislation also stresses the need for increased access to East Timor by international relief organizations, journalists and human-rights groups.

TONY P. HALL,
Member of Congress, 3d Dist., Ohio,
PAUL E. TSONGAS,
U.S. Senator from Massachusetts.●

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK FINANCING NOTIFICATION

HON. STEPHEN L. NEAL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I am informing the House today of an Export-Import Bank proposal for a financial guarantee for $204.5 million in commercial loans made for a nuclear powerplant in the Philippines.

The Eximbank proposes to grant the guarantee to the Nuclear Power Plant Corporation, which is wholly owned by the Government of the Republic of the Phillipines.

The total plant was originally, in 1975, forecast to cost $1,109.4 million. At that time, Eximbank provided a direct credit of $277.2 million and an Eximbank guarantee of private loans of like amount, as well as a guarantee of $90 million to cover interest costs during construction.

The new Eximbank guarantee will be for $204.5 million to cover additional commercial loans which, in turn, will cover additional interest costs. The increased interest costs are due to delays of approximately 18 months in the construction schedule. These delays have been caused by increased attention to safety factors, improvement in design, and a lengthy review by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission—based on the experience of the Three-Mile Island incident—before its issuance of an export license.

This Eximbank financing notification was referred to me as chairman of the Banking Committee's Subcommittee on International Trade, Investment, and Monetary Policy. Under section 2(b)(3)(iii) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, the Eximbank must notify Congress of proposed loans or financial guarantees involving the export of nuclear technology or equipment. Eximbank may give final approval of this transaction after 25 days of continuous session of the Congress.

I am submitting Eximbank's notification, which includes details of the proposed Philippines transaction, for the RECORD. I would welcome any comments or questions my colleagues might have on this financing proposal.

The Eximbank material follows:

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D.C., September 20, 1982.

The SPEAKER,
The Speaker's Room, House of Representatives;
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Section 29(b)(3)(iii) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, Eximbank hereby submits a statement to the United States House of Representatives with respect to the following transaction involving U.S. exports to the Philippines:

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE TRANSACTION

1. Background and purpose

Eximbank proposes to offer its financial guarantee of up to $204,500,000 for commercial loans to National Power Corporation (NPC) to finance interest costs accruing from December 1982 to June 1985 during construction of NPC's 620 megawatt nuclear power plant located in the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines (Project). These interest costs will accrue on previously authorized Eximbank financing for U.S. goods and services required for construction of the Project.

Eximbank initially provided support for this Project through a direct credit of $277,200,000 and an Eximbank guarantee of private loans of like amount to assist in financing the export of U.S. goods and services for the Project, and a guarantee of $90,000,000 of private loans to cover interest during construction.

Since its inception in 1975 to the targeted completion date of June 1985, total costs of the Project are estimated to have risen by $786.7 million from $1,109.4 to $1,896 million. Of this increase, $234.9 million is in local costs and $551.8 million is in foreign currency costs. The local costs will be covered by equity contributions from the government of the Philippines and the foreign currency costs will be covered by Eximbank financial guarantees (of which $104.2 million was approved in April 1981 and $204.5 million is now proposed) and by unguaranteed private bank loans of $243.1 million.

These increased costs have resulted largely from delays in construction which have placed the Project about 18 months behind schedule. The background of these delays, including the attention given to safety factors, improvement in design, the lengthy review by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission before its issuance of the export license and the lessons learned from the Three-Mile Island nuclear incident were reviewed in our last letter to the Congress with respect to the Eximbank financial guarantee of $104.2 million approved in April 1981.

That financial guarantee was limited to upgrading of equipment and changes in scope relating specifically to plant safety and improvement. The limited support offered was due partly to Eximbank budget constraints and partly to the expectation of the government of the Philippines that the Eximbank guarantee could be used as leverage to induce private lenders to fund the balance of the foreign currency costs. Such expectation has been fulfilled in part, but there remains a gap of $204.5 million to be met for which the government of the Philippines has now requested additional Eximbank support.

2. Executive branch approval

Our letter to the Congress of March :0, 1981, with respect to the Eximbank financing guarantee of $104.2 million recited the extensive review of this Project by the executive branch of the U.S. Government required in the case of nuclear projects. No further review is required at this time other than the concurrence of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies, which has been given.

3. Identity of the parties

Borrower.—Established in 1936, NPC is wholly owned by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. Under Presidential Decree No. 40, NPC is responsible for providing all future power generation expansion throughout the Philippines. At the end of 1981 total generating capacity of the NPC systems was 4,017 megawatts, consisting of 23 percent hydro power, 59 percent oil and 18 percent geothermal. NPC projects an installed generating capacity of 7,219 megawatts by 1985 when this Project is to be completed. The expected breakdown of that capacity is as follows: hydro 33 percent, geothermal 11 percent, oil 38 percent, coal 10 percent, and nuclear 8 percent.

Guarantor.—The Republic of the Philippines has issued its unconditional guarantee of payment of the existing Eximbank direct credit and loans guaranteed by Eximbank for the Project and will issue its unconditional guarantee of payment of the loans to be guaranteed by Eximbank in this transaction.

EXPLANATION OF THE EXIMBANK FINANCING

1. Reasons

In Eximbank's letter to the Congress of March 20, 1981, it was explained that original cost estimates for the Project had increased due to construction delays, modernization and improvement of site and plant safety design, construction schedule extension and related costs. At that time it was

recognized that the additional Eximbank guarantee would cover only a small portion of the funding needed for additional costs. The Government of the Philippines believed, nevertheless, that Eximbank support was essential for the completion of the Project and that such support would induce other loans which together with funds provided by the Government of the Philippines would cover the additional costs.

With the Eximbank financial guarantee of $104.2 million as a catalyst NPC has been able to arrange for additional loans of approximately $43,100,000 and expects to arrange further loans in Japanese yen and Eurodollars of $200,000,000. These loans reduce the funding needs for additional foreign currency costs to complete the Project to about $204,500,000, which will be required to covern interest accruing from December 1982 to June 1985 on Eximbank direct and guaranteed loans during construction of the Project. NPC has been unsuccessful in arranging further commercial loans for this purpose and to assist it in this effort has requested an additonal Eximbank guarantee in that amount. This financing is considerd to be a necessary step toward completion of the Project which is a key element in Philippine energy resource planning. Even with the increased costs, the Project is expected to save on the costs of, as well as Philippine dependence on, foreign energy imports.

2. The financing plan

The interest costs of up to $204,500,000 accruing during the period from December 1982 to June 1985 on outstanding credits extended or guaranteed by Eximbank in favor of NPC for the Project will be financed by an Eximbank guarantee of private loans in such amount.

(a) Eximbank charges.—Eximbank will charge a guarantee commitment fee of ⅛ of 1 percent per annum on the undisbursed portion of the loan guaranteed by Eximbank, as well as a guarantee fee of ½ of 1 percent per annum on the balances of that loan from time to time disbursed and outstanding.

(b) Repayment terms.—The loan of $204,500,000 to be guaranteed by Eximbank will be repaid by the Borrower in ten approximately equal semiannual installments beginning June 30, 1987, and ending December 31, 1991, to coincide with the repayment schedule dates of existing loans for the Project which are guaranteed by Eximbank.

Attached is additional information on Eximbank activity in the economic data on the Philippines.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM H. DRAPER III,
President and Chairman.

Attachments.

ATTACHMENT 1.—EXIMBANK EXPOSURE IN THE PHILIPPINES—(AS OF JULY 31, 1982)

[In millions]

	Outstanding	Undisbursed
Direct loans	$366.5	$69.5
CFF loans	.6	0
Financial guarantees	332.3	178.1
Bank guarantees and other	47.3	70.2
Insurance:		
Medium term	.7	1.7
Short term	3.9	0
Total for the Philippines	751.3	319.5

DEFAULTS AND RESCHEDULINGS

In the past ten years there have been no defaults or rescheduling of Export-Import Bank direct credits for U.S. export sales in the Philippines.

ATTACHMENT 2.—PHILLIPPINES: KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

[All values in millions of U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. Exchange rates (average for periods covered in pesos): 1979; 7.3775; 1980, 7.5115; 1981, 7.8997]

	1979	1980	1981[p]	Annual percent change
Income, production, employment:				
GNP at current prices [b]	29,585.4	35,181.4	[a] 39,693.0	18.7
GNP at 1972 prices [b]	11,945.5	12,371.7	[a] 12,335.4	4.9
Per capita GNP current prices [b]	628.0	728.1	[a] 801.4	15.8
Fixed capital information on durable equipment, 1972 prices [b]	1,492.1	1,587.3	[a] 1,551.1	2.8
Personal income current prices [b]	[r] 22,214.4	[r] 26,282.5	[a] 29,075.2	18.9
Indices (1972=100):				
Mining (physical volume production)	[r] 159.3	[r] 163.4	166.2	1.7
Manufacturing (physical volume production)	131.8	137.2	NA	
Average labor productivity [c]	107.1	107.9	NA	
Average industrial money wage	157.9	165.4	NA	
Labor force (thousand workers)	16,739	17,608	NA	
Average unemployment rate (percent)	4.2	5.4	NA	
Money and prices:				
Money supply [b]	2,554.2	[r] 3,000.3	2,953.3	3.5
Interest rate (percent) [d]	12.8	13.2	15.6	
Indices: Metro Manila:				
1978=100—Wholesale prices (annual average)	119.0	148.8	159.7	13.4
1972=100—Consumer prices (annual average)	241.1	284.1	317.7	11.8
Balance of payments:				
Central bank gross reserves [f]	2,422.9	3,155.4	2,707.0	[h] −14.2
Outstanding external debt	9,778.3	12,700.5	15,300.5	20.5
Annual debt service burden	1,252.7	1,474.0	1,734.5	17.7
Annual debt service ration (percent) [g]	18.6	18.7	19.1	
Balance of payments	−570.0	−381.2	−560.2	−46.9
Balance of trade	−1,540.5	−1,939.1	−2,223.7	−14.7
Exports, f.o.b.	4,601.2	5,787.8	5,722.0	−1.1
U.S. share (percent)	29.8	27.3	30.8	12.0
Imports, f.o.b.	6,141.7	7,726.9	7,945.7	2.8
U.S. share (percent)	22.8	23.1	22.5	−.01

[a] Comparison between that period in 1981 and similar period in 1980. Percent changes for data originally available in pesos were calculated using peso values, and therefore will be different from dollar comparisons.
[b] Peso value converted to dollars using average exchange rate for the period.
[c] Labor productivity measured in terms of net domestic product per employed person.
[d] Weighted average of money market rates (borrowing and selling).
[f] Reserves outstanding as of end of period.
[g] For debt of over one year maturity as defined by RA 6142 as amended.
[h] CB has allowed gross reserves to go down to approximately $2.5 billion, sufficient to finance 4 months import payments.
[r] Revised.
[p] Preliminary.

Note: Principal imports from United States (1981): Machinery other than electric, $311.5 million; cereals and cereal preparations, $186.5 million; electric machinery, apparatus and appliances, $102.4 million; transport equipment, $77 million; chemcial elements and compounds, $77.9 million; textile fibers, $46.8 million; base metals, $22 million.

Principal imports from abroad (1981): Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, $2,458 million; machinery other than electric, $945.1 million; Transport equipment, $459.8 million; base metals, $408 million; electric machinery, apparatus and appliances, $392.4 million; chemical elements and compounds, $298 million; cereals and cereal preparations, $230 million; textile fibers, $113.1 million.●

THE BOWEN FAMILY OF LAKE CITY

HON. JOHN L. NAPIER

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. NAPIER. Mr. Speaker, tobacco, Lake City, and Bowen are three terms that are synonomous. These blend together so fluidly that it is difficult to envision one without the other.

The Sixth District in South Carolina, which I represent, is one of the top Flue-cured tobacco producing areas in the Southeast. And Lake City, located in Florence County of the Sixth District, is big tobacco country. One of the distinguished families in this region and a well-known name that has taken root in Lake City and the surrounding rural area, along with the tobacco, is the Bowen family. Ambitious, hard working, and proud, the Bowens are achievers who set their goals and never stop short of meeting them.

A recent article in the September 21, 1982, edition of the News and Courier

newspaper published in Charleston, S.C., carried a feature story highlighting the Bowens. This article was written by the esteemed journalist, Laverne Prosser, who knows the Pee Dee area and tobacco as few people know it. I want to share the article with my colleagues in the 97th Congress so that they, too, can know this wonderful family:

[From the News and Courier/the Evening Post, Sept. 21, 1982]

THE BOWENS: A LAKE CITY FAMILY FIXTURE

(By Leverne M. Prosser)

LAKE CITY.—Edward Bowen has spent most of his life in the tobacco warehouse business, but he remembers when Lake City was the garden pea capital of the world, and he earned his keep as a produce auctioneer.

"Garden peas were awfully important to us back then, Farmers made a great deal of money growing them in the late 1930s and early 1940s," Bowen says.

Hundreds of trucks and refrigerated rail cars were a common sight in Lake City during the early summer months when English peas were ready for market.

"Farmers would come to market, some in trucks and many on mule-drawn wagons. They would line up for two or three miles right down Main Street, and they would place samples of their peas out to entice the buyers," Bowen says.

Lake City had a municipal buying station that was financed 50-50 between the farmer and buyer. The station was operated around the clock during the peak buying season. Auctioneers like Bowen kept them moving at a snappy pace.

In 1938, more than 500 carloads of peas were shipped to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York. Hundreds of trucks were also used to take the peas to northern markets.

After snap beans and strawberries came squash, potatoes, cumcumbers and lima beans. Their season ended just in time for the tobacco markets to open.

Bowen figures the frozen food business killed the big lake City English pea or snap bean market, which could again become a big factor in mid-Pee Dee agriculture if a frozen food processor could be attracted into the area.

"Tobacco is now the big thing in the Lake City economy and is likely to remain that way," says Kenneth Bowen, who is president of the Lake City Chamber of Commerce and Edward Bowen's son.

The Bowens are big in tobacco. Tobacco has made them one of the area's wealthiest and more prominent families.

It all began with Edward's father, the late G. R. Bowen. The Big Brick warehouse began in 1913 as a partnership between Bowen and the late L. O. Holloway. The warehouse was located in the downtown area where Kellys IGA store is now found.

The warehouse stood on that spot until 1955 when the fire department accidentally burned it down.

"It wasn't their fault," Edward says. They helped us burn off some brush. Unfortunately some of the fire got beneath the old metal wall and fire destroyed the warehouse."

The warehouse was rebuilt in 1956 at its present location. That structure was wiped out when a record-breaking snowfall hit the Pee Dee in 1973. A build up of snow and ice on the sprawling roof turned the building into little more than kindling wood.

The present Bowen Big Brick warehouse, one of the largest in the Southeast, is a combination of steel and brick. Its roof is spread across steel beams and it contains 213,750 square feet of floor space. It has a sprinkler system.

The Big Brick has always been a family affair, but there have been some close business associations with such prominent Lake City tobacconists as the late J. W. J. Floyd of Olanta and J. M. "Moot" Truluck III. Floyd was associated with the family for more than 40 years.

Edward and his brother David are becoming less and less involved in the operation of the Big Brick. Son Kenneth and Truluck, the current mayor pro tem of Lake City, are now the big warehouse men along the auction line.

"Tobacco is important to Lake City. The market last year sold more than $60 million worth of tobacco. A lot of that money remained in town," Kenneth says.

Big Brick, one of eight warehouses in Lake City, handled more than $10 million worth of that tobacco.

David Bowen, in addition to his work at Big Brick, has spent much of his winter months brokering produce in Florida. His Florida purchases are shipped to the North and one of his biggest customers has been the Super Giant chain stores in the Washington, D.C., area.

Edward, who served on the Lake City Town Council for about 18 years, was graduated from the University of South Carolina and also studied at Duke University. Kenneth, who serves on the Furman University Board of Trustees, also attended the University of South Carolina where he was graduated with high honors.

"I feel the time has come for me and my brother David to take life a little easier. The warehouse is in good hands," Edward says. Kenneth, who saw action in the Vietnam war as a Navy officer, has become president and Truluck vice president of the Big Brick Warehouse Inc. and Bowen Tobacco Sales. Edward is secretary-treasurer.

The family is involved in other business activities including rental property and the Bowens still are engaged in growing tobacco and other crops.●

CATASTROPHIC HEALTH INSURANCE

HON. JAMES G. MARTIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, House Budget Chairman JIM JONES and I on August 17, 1982, introduced H.R. 7000, the Catastrophic Health Expense and Cost Constraint Act of 1982 (CHECC). Because we have had numerous inquiries about this bipartisan legislation, I would like now to provide my colleagues with some brief highlights of the bill and also respond to some concerns of those examining the dual problems of how to contain soaring health costs while improving the financial protection of all Americans against catastrophic medical expenses. I urge my colleagues to address these important issues now before we find ourselves with a heavily regulated and ineffective health care system in which many citizens cannot obtain quality medical care because of exhorbitant health care costs.

The highlights follow:

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CATASTROPHIC HEALTH EXPENSE AND COST CONSTRAINT ACT OF 1982 (CHECC)

CHECC is a two pronged package designed to improve catastrophic protection for all Americans and to constrain health care spending throughout the health system.

I. CATASTROPHIC PROGRAM

A. Private health insurance plans offered by employers will meet certain minimum provisions described in CHECC if employers are to retain any exclusion from taxable income for their employer's contribution toward their health premium.

Health plans will provide protection against catastrophic expenses so that expenses incurred by employees for hospital and medical care are limited to a maximum of $3500 annually. Employers will offer a plan at this level of coverage.

Employers will give every full-time employee the opportunity to purchase private insurance at the company's group rates.

Employers' contribution toward a health plan will account for at least 50 percent of the cost of the least expensive premium.

Employees cannot be denied access to a health plan for reasons of pre-existing conditions, and cannot be abruptly terminated from coverage.

Employers will be limited to a monthly contribution of $100 per family for the tax exclusion. Any additional amount will be treated as taxable income to the employee.

B. CHECC provides an additional tax break for the individual who is not offered a qualified group policy, and purchases a qualified individual plan. The current limit of a $150 deduction for 50 percent of the premium cost will be raised to a $500 deduction for 100 percent of the premium cost for these individuals.

C. A Catastrophic Automatic Protection Plan (CAPP) is established under CHECC for those not covered for health expenses by either a private plan or other public programs. CAPP pays all medical expenses after a specified amount of out-of-pocket expenditures, based on a family's income, are incurred.

CAPP will cover the same benefits as those covered under Medicare presently, plus several preventive health measures. CAPP will be administered by the existing Medicare structure (HCFA) and will not require the creation of a new bureaucracy.

The cost of CAPP will be offset by other provisions in the bill, with no additional costs overall to the federal budget. The largest offsetting factors for the cost of CAPP are the $100/month/family limitation of the tax exclusion and the partial elimination of the medical deduction. This trade-off is justified in order to provide everyone with catastrophic protection, within budgetary limitations. In return for tighter limits on the present regressive distribution of tax subsidies, there will be gained the advantage of catastrophic protection for all.

II. COST CONSTRAINT PROVISIONS

CHECC promotes the concept of prospective payments for Medicare by allowing states and legal entities to seek a waiver from the Secretary of Health and Human Services for that purpose.

Each new prospective system will not be approved if its cost is more than the existing reimbursement system.

A proposal for prospective payment will not be approved if the hospital refuses admission to patients solely because the cost of treatment is excessive. Furthermore, all those who pay for hospital services must be treated equitably.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING CHECC—THE CATASTROPHIC HEALTH EXPENSE AND COST CONSTRAINT ACT OF 1982

Title I of CHECC—The catastrophic automatic protection plan (CAPP)

Your bill requires all families seeking eligibility for CAPP to pay a certain amount of money out of pocket in the form of deductibles and copayments. How can you expect a person with an income below $5000 to meet a $250 deductible?

Right now if a family member gets sick and has no other public or private protection, that family faces medical bills that can quickly total thousands of dollars. CAPP is designed to relieve this burden of unlimited liability for such bills. As a *fallback* catastrophic program, CAPP will pay all bills once a family has incurred a reasonable percentage of its income in out-of-pocket medical expenses. A deductible of $250 for low-income families is a small trade-off for removing the present unlimited liability these families now face. Furthermore, no one will be denied eligibility (if otherwise qualified) solely on account of being unable to pay their deductible and copayment; under CHECC, these bills must only be incurred, not paid in full, in order for a family to qualify for CAPP.

Won't employers stop offering their employee insurance, knowing the workers can go on CAPP?

Employers must maintain good labor relations. Most of their employees would face a larger deductible in order to participate in the fallback program CAPP than under their private plan; thus, most employers would not want to rely on CAPP for coverage for their workers. For those workers at small companies where currently there is only meager coverage offered, workers are now vulnerable under these inadequate policies—oftentimes not knowing if a policy contains exclusions and limited liability clauses. We want to discourage employers from offering these plans, so we include certain minimum provisions.

Won't many families drop private insurance, knowing they can always go on CAPP?

CAPP is designed so that for most families, it is more advantageous to buy a qualified plan than to face a large deductible. CAPP also includes stiff penalties for those workers who end up on CAPP after having refused an employer sponsored plan. If an employer drops a marginal plan, we provide new financial assistance to individuals not offered a workplace plan so that they can purchase their own qualified plan. (Under CHECC, the premium deduction for an individual plan is raised to 100 percent of $500 annually.) Thus, we encourage families not to rely on CAPP.

Once CAPP begins paying for catastrophic care, what is to prevent doctors and hospitals from ordering marginally valuable or unnecessary services?

Because Medicare already has in place utilization and quality controls to monitor such abuses, we tie our federal program to Medicare. The Department of Health and Human Services has been able to establish effective controls to monitor such abuses. Moreover, as a result of changes in the bill in which hospitals will be reimbursed prospectively instead of on the basis of the current cost-plus reimbursement system, many hospitals will for the first time be allowed to share in the savings they generate.

Last Congress the Senate Finance Committee was designing a bill to assist families in buying private health insurance which involved state pools. Why wouldn't this approach be preferable?

We discovered it far more cost effective and efficient to have a fallback program built around Medicare than to develop a program which requires all these families be tracked down and given money to enroll in a private plan. Many of these people are in and out of government programs and move frequently; furthermore, there would be no assurance that these families would actually enroll in a plan. It costs the Federal Government far less to pick up the expenses of the small percentage of families who actually end up participating in CAPP than to assist everyone in buying a private policy.

What happens to Medicaid under your bill?

Revamping Medicaid is a tedious process, one which this Administration is presently in the process of doing. CHECC will automatically take care of the short comings in Medicaid by picking up those who are excluded from the program and who are still too poor to purchase insurance. Since CHECC builds on the Medicare program, any changes that ultimately are made to Medicaid will not be inconsistent with CHECC.

Won't states reduce Medicaid and other health services, thereby forcing more families into CAPP?

We include a maintenance of effort clause to prevent states from doing this.

How exactly does CAPP work?

If a family believes its expenses exceed its deductible, the family applies to the Department of Health and Human Services (the Secretary will determine the best method of doing so—perhaps through the local social security office), receiving a card if eligible. The family then presents this card to the physician, hospital, or other provider—who later submits the bill to a Medicare intermediary. These providers are responsible for collecting deductibles and copayments from the patient. Physicians and others participating in the program must agree to accept the government's reimbursement as payment in full, i.e., they cannot bill the patient for additional amounts beyond the deductible and the copayment.

How do you define income?

Verified income is earned, and for the most part, unearned income. CHECC does not include in-kind benefits from the federal government in this definition.

Title II of CHECC—Employer sponsored plans

Won't CHECC cost the health system more in the long run when families who choose low-cost plans find themselves being forced to delay needed care because they cannot pay the higher out-of-pocket deductible expenses required for their low-cost plans?

A massive ten year study by the Rand Corporation—involving 7,000 people—indicates that cost sharing on the part of patients will not make costs go up over the long run *if the cost-sharing is income related.* (Preliminary results). The Congressional Budget Office also has made similar findings. CBO concludes that "cost-sharing not only reduces the use of medical services, it also reduces prices. Econometric studies have shown that when patients are required to pay more out-of-pocket costs, prices tend to be lower."

Why would an employer go to the trouble of meeting the provisions of a qualified plan, if he can continue, as your bill allows, to deduct the premium contributions the employer makes for nonqualified plans?

Similar experiences with pension plans and group legal service plans—which also deny the employee and not the employer an exclusion for not meeting certain minimum standards, have proven effective in encouraging employers to meet these provisions. It is important not to force an employer, by denying him his tax deduction for a nonqualified plan, into dropping his group coverage altogether, thereby forcing the worker to pay the entire cost of a much higher non-group policy.

A significant concern of offering wider choice for workers is that of adverse selection, whereby the costs of comprehensive policies go up as the more healthly workers of a company enroll in low-cost plans. How does your bill deal with this problem?

CHECC does not require employers to offer a choice of plans.

CHECC places a ceiling on the exclusion allowed for insurance premiums at $100 a month. Isn't $100 unrealistically low?

No. A limit of $100 a month will not even affect two-thirds of all households, and those that are affected tend to be in the upper income brackets. Policies can be purchased throughout this country for roughly this amount or less and still provide the type of coverage we think critical—where all expenses are insured above $3,500.

A recent Congressional Budget Office report points out that the tax benefits from this exclusion in the code are unevenly distributed and that this is a regressive subsidy. The average tax benefit under current law for all households with incomes between $10,000–$15,000 per year is $83, while the benefit for households with incomes between $50,000–$100,000 is $622. On the basis of fairness and equity, CHECC places a cap on this tax expenditure and redistributes the subsidy to those who qualify for CAPP.

Won't a limit on the exclusion be difficult and costly for businesses to administer?

No. Only those firms making contributions to their employees' plans which are over the $100 ceiling will report this data to the Internal Revenue Service.

Won't a single limit nationwide be inequitable since it will allow some employees in low-cost areas to obtain extensive coverage taxfree?

No. The Tax Code does not reflect regional cost of living variations in other areas such as in the standard deduction or the income brackets themselves. A variation would be inconsistent with other tax policy.

Won't a low ceiling for the exclusion cause employer contributions to decrease, thereby affecting low-income workers more than other?

CHECC provides a safeguard for low-income workers who might possibly be affected in this manner. Under CHECC, workers will be offered a low cost option and employers will contribute at least 50 percent of cost of that plan, thereby assuring workers that an affordable plan will be available to them. It is the system now in place that is unfair and inequitable to lower income families. The Congressional Budget Office found that 48 percent of all households receive no benefit whatsoever from this exclusion—people who tend to be in the lower income brackets. Yet, we are spending $25 billion a year on this regressive and in-

equitable subsidy. The affect of the ceiling will be to focus on those with the most comprehensive benefits and those with the highest taxable income. Moreover, it will not deny extensive coverage to those who wish it. We are saying that this subsidy should not be concentrated on only a portion of the population but can be spread more equitably so that the 34 million citizens currently with no Federal assistance whatsoever for health expenses can also benefit.

Title III of CHECC—Medicare prospective payment plans

What evidence do you have that state prospective payment plans are effective?

The Congressional Budget Office recently examined six state programs and found per capita expenditures in these states grew at a 10 percent annual rate, compared to the 14 percent that other states experienced. Because of the vast differences between hospitals in different regions of the country, we believe it appropriate to encourage more states and legal entities to develop these prospective programs.

How does your prospective payment proposal correlate with what is required in the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act that Congress recently passed?

The Act recently passed by Congress directs the Department of Health and Human Services to come up with methods for implementing prospective payment for Medicare within five months. The Act also recognizes state hospital cost control systems that meet certain minimum provisions. These provisions are similar in many ways to those contained in CHECC for purposes of developing state prospective systems. Thus, Congress's recent actions regarding prospective reimbursement are indeed compatible with CHECC.

Does your prospective payment proposal apply to Medicare services only?

CHECC allows the state or legal entity to decide which payors—whether that be Medicare, Medicaid, Blue Cross/Blue Shield, or commercial insurers—will participate. Under CHECC, a prospective payment plan cannot cost more than the current cost based system would have, had it remained in place. Even under a system where Medicare is the only payor which must participate in the program, there will still be savings over time. The Congressional Budget Office has found that a Medicare only system will still achieve a reduction in costs because for the first time hospitals would have an opportunity to participate in the savings generated under the program.

Since you do not require all payors to participate, what is to prevent cost shifting—whereby hospitals simply make up the revenues they lose under a prospective system by charging their private paying patients more?

In applying for a waiver with the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, a state or legal entity must assure the Secretary that all public entities and programs paying for inpatient hospital services will be treated equitably under the system.●

DESTRUCTION OF BUREAUCRACY BY ADMINISTRATION

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post editorial page today had two pieces which describe two different sides of the Reagan administration's vendetta against career civil servants. One, by Sar A. Levitan, makes the argument that cutting the benefits of civil servants is a sure way of guaranteeing a lower quality public work force over the next few years. The other, by William Raspberry, tells, of a $50,000 computer specialist who has been assigned to cleaning animal cages at the National Institute of Health. The Raspberry piece, at first, seems funny. After reading it again, in conjunction with the Levitan article, it becomes an incredibly sad commentary on the destruction this administration is causing to our Government and its employees. I ask that both articles be printed in the RECORD.

A SELF-DESTRUCTIVE ASSAULT ON THE BUREAUCRACY

(By Sar A. Levitan).[1]

Forgive the nation's civil servants for not rejoicing. The 4 percent pay raise scheduled to take effect today will barely be noticed in their biweekly paychecks. And even those who consider a small pay increase better than none will be hard-pressed to ignore the newly imposed Medicare payroll deduction and the longstanding pattern of neglect which they represent.

It would be different if the fiscal 1983 cost-of-living adjustment, roughly half the average wage increase won by private sector or state and local employees in the first half of 1982, were a temporary response to the federal budget crisis. After all, working for government in an era of fiscal austerity might be expected to entail some sacrifice. What irks federal workers is that this year's shabby pay treatment is anything but new—federal pay repeatedly has fallen short of both what the government has pledged and what fairness demands.

Since 1970, when Congress endorsed private-sector wages and salaries as the appropriate guide for federal pay, the promise of comparability has been fulfilled only twice. The refusal of successive administrations, both Republican and Democratic, to follow statutory guidelines for comparable pay has placed the Nation's employees further and further behind their private-sector counterparts. This year, civil servants would have needed an 18.47 percent pay increase to reach the wage levels of similar workers in business and industry, a far cry from what the president and Congress decided they should receive.

One can only wonder what price the nation will pay, in terms of the efficiency of government and the quality of its services, if the incentives are inadequate to attract the best and the brightest? With the compensation of a secure job destroyed by recent reductions in force (RIFs), who but the most dedicated would be satisfied with this steady erosion of pay?

The Reagan administration, rather than moving to strengthen the civil service, seems intent on making federal employment even less attractive. Its anti-government rhetoric is replete with ridicule for the nation's employees. They are portrayed as self-serving bureaucrats instead of as public servants who plan the national defense, minister to disabled veterans, process Social Security pay and administer farm aid programs.

The president's recent veto of the supplemental appropriations bill also took its toll on federal workers. The ensuing funding crisis, precipitated by the administration more as a political posture than as a substantive dispute, left civil servants wondering if they would be allowed to go to work each morning and worrying how their rent would be paid if furloughs struck. The nation's employees deserve better.

Recent developments in federal employee relations are particularly disturbing because they reverse a pattern of slow but steady progress in the recognition of worker rights in the federal establishment. From 1962, when President Kennedy issued an executive order giving formal recognition to federal unions, through the adoption of the Civil Service Reform Act in 1978, the nation moved gradually toward a limited form of collective bargaining for federal workers patterened after models of industrial relations widely accepted in the private sector. These mechanisms for handling employee concerns and grievances, albeit narrow in scope, have given civil servants a greater sense of dignity on the job and brought an important element of impartiality to labor-management relations in the federal government.

President Reagan's budget and personnel policies now threaten to emasculate this fledgling collective bargaining system. Deep cuts in the operating budgets of independent agencies—such as the Federal Labor Relations Authority and the Merit Systems Protection Board—that serve as arbiters in labor-management disputes will soon prevent federal employees from securing a prompt hearing of their grievances. Statutory rights designed to protect employees rights, will not be enforced and will become meaningless.

For the civil servant seeking compensation and collective bargaining rights similar to those in the private sector, there are few options. Barred by statute from negotiating wages and benefits, federal workers cannot take their dissatisfaction with federal pay to the negotiating table. And given the inclination of both politicians and voters to use civil servants as scapegoats for the nation's problems, their appeals remain muted and are likely to fall upon deaf ears.

What choice remains for the federal employee? The Congress could extend meaningful collective bargaining rights to federal employees, providing them with a more significant voice in the determination of their pay and working conditions. It could halt the disintegration of the neutral labor relations agencies that are essential to fair consideration of worker grievances. It could muster the political courage to confront the nation's problems without doing so at the civil servant's expense.

If we are serious about restoring confidence in government, we must begin by filling its ranks with competent and experienced workers. At minimum, we must offer

[1] The writer is director of the Center for Social Policy Studies at George Washington University.

federal employees the wages and the dignity they could find in the private sector. Our ability to launch effective public remedies to the nation's ills hangs in the balance.

A $50,000 JOB CLEANING CAGES

(By William Raspberry)

The good news is that Charlie Day, who a year ago was a $44,000-a-year computer specialist for the federal government, just got himself a nice little raise to $47,600. He is anticipating an in-grade increase that shortly will take him close to $50,000. The bad news is that the 55-year-old Day is no longer a computer specialist. He's assigned to an animal lab at the National Institutes of Health, where the only inputs he's concerned with are the rations for a menagerie of monkeys, dogs and sheep, and the sole outputs the natural result of the inputs. That's right. After 30 years' government service, he's reduced to feeding experimental animals and cleaning their cages.

Day was one of 360 employees of the Community Services Administration, the government antipoverty agency that was shut down by the Reagan administration a year ago yesterday. The reduction in force left him and his colleagues jobless. Day and others thought they had been unfairly dismissed, particularly since they were not offered jobs with the Office of Community Health and Human Services that was created to finish up CSA's work. A month ago, an administrative law judge agreed with them and ordered them returned to work, with up to four months' back pay.

"The government erred in failing to accord CSA employees the benefits of the procedures required by law," said John J. McCarthy, chief administrative law judge for the Merit Systems Protection Board. Those procedures require that employees whose functions are transferred to a new agency have a right to compete for jobs in the new agency. McCarthy's ruling extended the October 1981 ruling of a U.S. District Court judge, who ordered HHS not to hire new employees until it determined which of its jobs were essentially similar to the abolished CSA jobs and offered those jobs to the fired CSA workers. McCarthy's ruling went further, insisting that the former CSA staffers should be given preference for all new HHS jobs, whether similar to the abolished jobs or not.

As a result of that ruling, HHS made job offers to the former CSA employees who were party to the suit. Day was offered work as an animal caretaker, a Wage Board job that pays a top of $14,788. His acceptance of the offer entitled him to restoration to duty, retroactive to last Oct. 1, and back pay to that date. In addition, his salary is pegged at what he would have earned—complete with interim pay raises—had he not been separated. "This offer represents the best offer that can be made to you under RIF [reduction in force] procedures," Day was told.

Day, who has managed to keep his sense of humor, laughs out loud at that one. "I guess they thought I would refuse the job and then I would have no more rights under the law. If so, maybe they are in for a surprise. I am an experienced, government-trained computer specialist. I ran CSA's data center. . . . The administrative law judge's ruling says I am eligible to compete for jobs anywhere in HHS. . . . The fact that they have sent me to NIH, which has nothing to do with Community Services, shows that they consider me an employee of HHS. So the question is, why would they place me in a job that is so far removed from my area of expertise?"

It's a good question, one that puzzles the NIH supervisors as well. Day won't even attempt an answer. "I can't say that it is race. I can't say that it's politics, although I have been active in the union and in such organizations as Blacks in Government. But even if it's just plain stupidity, it's still wrong."●

INTRODUCTION OF CLEAN CAMPAIGN ACT

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago the House passed legislation I introduced which would have: Limited the amount a House candidate could receive from PAC's; and prohibited PAC's, political consultants and other vendors from extending credit in excess of $1,000 for more than 30 days.

We did it because candidates for the House were becoming increasingly dependent on interest group money to finance their campaigns. For example, the amount of PAC money in House campaigns had grown by 400 percent, from $5 million in 1972 to $25 million in 1978. The Senate refused to act on it.

Since that time, the number of PAC's has continued to increase, from less than 600 in 1972 to over 3,100 in 1982. Total expenditures by PAC's grew from $19.2 million in 1972 to $133 million by 1980, the last election. Direct contributions to candidates for the House went from $5 million in 1972 to an estimated $56 million for the election that will be held November 2 of this year, an increase of over 1,100 percent. As of June 30 of this year, eight people running for the House had collected more than $150,000 each from PAC's, and one candidate had collected over $200,000.

There is nothing improper about business, labor, trade associations, and professional groups supporting candidates who are sympathetic to their concerns and opposing those who are not. Such groups represent the legitimate concerns of millions of American citizens. However, while we support this legitimate role of special interest groups, we also believe that their role must be kept in balance to protect the integrity of the congressional process and the rights of all Americans from all regions, all States, and all districts.

PAC giving is giving with a purpose. It is money given by groups who then followup their contribution with lobbying activities on behalf of their particular interests. Sometimes the interests of a number of these groups coincide, such as when an issue affects an entire industry and all of the companies and labor unions in that industry.

When that occurs, when a large number of groups which have made substantial contributions to Members are all lobbying on the same side of an issue, the pressure generated by all these contributors is enormous and it warps the process. It creates the politics of intimidation.

PAC's have nationalized politics. Organized PAC's cut the linkage between Members and their districts, their constitutents. When the Founding Fathers drew up the Constitution, they designed our system so the President would be the national representative, Senators, the State representatives, and Members of the House, representatives of the specific needs of different districts.

What has happened instead in the past 10 years is that the needs of different regions and areas are being submerged to the care and feeding of interest groups organized nationally.

There should be a balance between national and regional representations, but Washington-based lobbies can squeeze and dominate Congress more effectively through the politics of intimidation than can unorganized constituents in any congressional district.

Therefore, I am again introducing legislation on behalf of myself and some of my colleagues to restore a balance to campaign financing. This bill, the Clean Campaign Act of 1982, has two primary components:

First, the bill limits the total amount of PAC contributions that a candidate can accept to $90,000 per election cycle.

Second, the bill establishes public financing for House races. Individual contributions of up to $100 would be matched by public financing. A candidate could match a maximum of $90,000 in small contributions of a 1-to-1 basis with public financing. The bill also establishes a limit on total spending in a campaign to $180,000.

One criticism of public financing is that if you limit the amount that can be spent, some rich guy will spend lots of his own money and buy the election. We get around that objection by eliminating the spending limits and providing a 2-to-1 match to any candidate who faces a challenger who does not abide by the limits, including a $20,000 limit on personal and immediate family expenditures.

The other major criticism is that while the candidates may technically abide by the limits, groups pretending to be independent will come into a district and support one of the candidates. These groups, usually from the Washington suburbs, act as bullies to intimidate the candidate they oppose. To counter this criticism, our bill provides for either free response time on television to candidates who are attacked by these groups who claim to be independent or else additional

public financing equal to the amount spent by these groups.

We do not object to people accepting PAC contributions. But the size of these contributions moved around the Nation by unseen hands in Washington office buildings can determine the politics of Wisconsin or Montana or Vermont or any other State in the Union. We do object to that. The geographical homogeneity or politics that is resulting from the massive growth of PAC's is insidious, and we object to that.

I would predict a story a week between now and the election about groups using their dollar muscle to influence results in this or the next Congress. This bill is being introduced now to focus attention on this problem and to resurrect the debate that must occur if this House is to remain a functioning and respectable institution.●

SUPPORT OF CALIFORNIANS FOR H.R. 6365

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, on May 12 of this year, a bipartisan group of 13 California Congressmen introduced legislation—H.R. 6365—which would articulate in law the commitment of most Californians to the sensible and rational development of the State's valuable offshore hydrocarbon resources. If enacted, H.R. 6365 would permit development of California's resource-rich southern offshore region, but would prohibit development of the minimal reserves—and damage to the sensitive coastal economies and environment—of central and northern California.

The bill has gathered overwhelming support from coastal legislators, county and city officials, industry organizations, coastal planning organizations, and—by no means least important—affected citizens. The following letter to President Reagan from 32 members of the California State Assembly is an indication of the broad base of support this legislation enjoys. I request that it be inserted in full into the RECORD. Further, I request that the following list of California municipal governments expressing support for this legislation to prohibit oil and gas leasing only on the minimal resources, highly sensitive economic and natural environments of the northern and central California coast be inserted as well. Finally, I submit the attached list of local organizations and individuals supportive of the measure as well.

I urge my colleagues to recognize the importance of a balanced offshore energy development policy which weighs the potential benefits of offshore drilling in an area impartially against the economic and environmental risks of such development. These legislators, cities, businessmen, and citizens certainly do.

ASSEMBLY,
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE,
Sacramento, Calif, June 4, 1982.

RONALD REAGAN,
President, The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We, Members of the California State Legislature, urge you to support H.R. 6365 (Panetta, Clausen, et al.), a measure to place a moratorium on oil and gas exploration and development off the central and northern California coast until the year 2000.

The U.S. Secretary of the Interior has proposed for study the leasing of 8.8 million acres in the Outer Continental Shelf, offshore of central and northern California. The Legislature, Administration and people of the State of California have determined and expressed that leasing north of Pt. Buchon presents unacceptable risks to our economic, social and natural environments, in exchange for marginal energy recovery.

State and local officials, together with community leaders and common citizens, have spent many years researching and documenting the inappropriateness of proceeding with leasing along the central and northern California coast. Each new leasing proposal by the U.S. Department of the Interior generates more expense, anxiety and duplication of previous effort at every level.

At a time when local resources strain to meet demands, it is particularly important that these leasing proposals be shelved.

We are also confident that, in the 17-year proposed moratorium period, the technology of drilling, extracting and transporting oil and natural gas will materially advance, minimizing economic, social, natural and visual disruptions.

As a bipartisan group of California state legislators, we strongly urge your active support for H.R. 6365.

Sincerely,

Sam Farr, 28th Assembly; Doug Bosco, 2nd Assembly; Thomas Hannigan, 4th Assembly; Sally Tanner, 60th Assembly; Richard Alatorre, 55th Assembly; Tom Bates, 12th Assembly; Patrick Johnston, 26th Assembly; Barry Keene, 2nd Senatorial; Omer Rains, 18th Senatorial; Leo T. McCarthy, 18th Assembly.

Larry Kapiloff, 78th Assembly; Byron Sher, 21st Assembly; Mel Levine, 44th Assembly; Howard Berman, 43rd Assembly; Gary Hart, 35th Assembly; Bill Lockyer, 14th Assembly; Charles Imbrecht, 36th Assembly; Willie Brown, Jr., 17th Assembly; Terry Goggin, 66th Assembly; Diane Watson, 30th Senatorial.

Herschel Rosenthal, 45th Assembly; Maxine Waters, 48th Assembly; Alan Sieroty, 22nd Senatorial; Dominic Cortese, 24th Assembly; Jim Cramer, 65th Assembly; Jean Moorhead, 5th Assembly; Gwen Moore, 49th Assembly; Richard E. Floyd, 53rd Assembly; Elihu Harris, 13th Assembly; Walter Ingalls, 68th Assembly; Richard Lehman, 31st Assembly; John Vasconcellos, 23rd Assembly.

California governments passing resolutions expressing support for a moratorium on oil and gas leasing on the northern and central California OCS: City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, City Council; City of Pismo Beach, City Council; City of Marina; City of Monterey, City Council; City of Morro Bay, City Council; City of Santa Cruz, City Council; City of San Luis Obispo, City Council; City of Del Rey Oaks, City Council; Port San Luis Harbor District, Board of Commissioners; Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, Board of Directors; County of Marin, Board of Supervisors; County of Santa Cruz, Board of Supervisors; County of Sonoma, Board of Supervisors; County of Monterey, Board of Supervisors; County of San Mateo, Board of Supervisors; and California State Assembly.

Organizations and individuals expressing support for a moratorium on oil and gas leasing on the northern and central California OCS: Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations; Pacific Coast Fishery Management Council; Marin Conservation League; California Coastal Commission; Clean Air Coalition, San Luis Obispo County; Defenders of Wildlife; Governor Victor Atiyeh, State of Oregon; Bodega Bay Community Association; Sierra Club, Santa Lucia Chapter; and 32 members, California State Assembly.●

H.R. 6267

HON. W. HENSON MOORE

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, tonight I voted against the rule on the conference report on H.R. 6267 because it waived many points of order and rules of the House. One such rule waived was the right to object to nongermane provisions added by the other body in the conference. Such an objection would make in order debate and an opportunity to vote separately on those nongermane provisions. There were many such provisions adopted in the conference never considered by the House. I feel the House should have had the opportunity to debate and vote on those provisions.

Even though the rule was adopted over my objection, I was present on the floor at the time of the voice vote on the final passage of the conference report itself and noted "aye." I would have so voted had there been a recorded vote as I feel this legislation is necessary for the necessary evaluation and health of all of the financial institutions in our Nation.●

REFUGEES ESCAPE VIOLENCE IN GUATEMALA

HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, although there are around 20,000 Guatemalan refugees living in the Mexican Province of Chiapas, there has

been minimal press coverage of this tragic situation. To my knowledge Correspondent Gordon Mott of the San Jose Mercury News is the first U.S. journalist to spend several weeks on the Mexican-Guatemalan border living with the refugees. I would like to include for the record a series of articles and editorials that resulted from Mr. Mott's experience and which constitute a first step in filling this informational void.

Needless to say I am very disturbed by Correspondent Mott's reports that Army activities in the countryside are resulting in the killing of innocent women and children, the burning of villages, and the forceful exodus of thousands of refugees. Immediately after the present government came to power in Guatemala, there were some hopeful signals of and new commitment to human rights. Unfortunately, this commitment is now in doubt. I urge my colleagues to read these articles carefully.

[From the San Jose Mercury News, Aug. 19, 1982]

FLIGHT FROM GUATEMALA

THOUSANDS POUR INTO MEXICO

(By Gordon D. Mott)

IXCAN, MEXICO.—Thousands of Guatemalan peasants have fled into southern Mexico in recent weeks to escape what they say is a rampage of killing, looting and burning of villages by their own government's army.

Within the past six weeks alone, the devastation has forced more than 10,000 men, women and children to flee their small, isolated farming villages in this rugged border region, according to Mexican and Catholic Church officials and the refugees themselves. The peasants, most of whom are descendants of Mayan Indians, have settled in 16 makeshift camps established by the Mexican government and relief agencies along a 150-mile stretch of the Mexico-Guatamala border.

The exodus stems directly from stepped-up efforts in a nationwide campaign by the Guatemalan army to smash a 2-year-old leftist insurgency that has shown its greatest strength in the northern Guatemalan provinces. But Guatemalan officials insist that the guerrillas—not government troops—are responsible for the violence.

The victims tell a different tale.

In more than 100 interviews conducted in late July and early August at five of the camps, relief officials and refugees who survived attacks or who fled blamed the soldiers of Gen. Jose Efrain Rios Montt, Guatemala's born-again Christian dictator.

The refugees told vivid stories of early-morning attacks by helicopter-borne soldiers firing machine guns, of the slaughter of women and children and of the systematic torching of entire villages. Mexican and church sources said that since late April, the army has burned at least 35 to 50 communities, most of fewer than 500 inhabitants.

"The soldiers surrounded our town at 5:30 a.m.," said Joel Tupue Velasquez, 22, who said that he, his wife and his six children had escaped from an army attack on the village of Santo Tomas in late April. "They burned all the houses and killed all the livestock. At least 40 people were tortured and then burned.

"We fled for three days with the army chasing us."

Reports of the attacks come at a crucial time. The Reagan administration, in testimony before Congress earlier this month, disclosed that the 5-year-old embargo on military aid to Guatemala might be lifted, "depending on what happened there."

President Carter cut off military aid in 1977 because of allegations of human-rights violations. A State Department source said the decision on whether to resume arms shipments would depend heavily upon whether the Rios Montt government could demonstrate progress in the safeguarding of human rights.

Guatemalan officials deny that the army is conducting a "scorched earth" campaign in the border provinces, either to deprive the leftists of their base of support or to interrupt supply lines for troops and materiel. But they say they believe that much of the aid for the insurgency flows into Guatemala from exile groups based in Mexico.

The Cuban connection

"Cubans have been involved in the Guatemalan insurgency for years," said presidential press secretary Rafael Escobar Arguello. "The guerrillas take sanctuary there and seek Fidel Castro's counsel. It is evident that the Cuban government collaborates with the guerrilla movement."

Escobar Arguello blamed the insurgents for the attacks and claimed that those who had fled into Mexico were rebel sympathizers fearful of government reprisal.

"The fact they are refugees in Mexico shows they are rebel supporters and their false accusations reveal the subversives' capacity to spread lies about the government," Escobar Arguello said. "There is an international campaign to discredit Guatemala."

Censored Guatemalan military releases have reported clashes between soldiers and guerrillas in the border zone, but nothing more. Escobar Arguello rejected the refugees' accounts of troops arriving in helicopters to burn the villages. Such accounts clearly would implicate government troops since the guerrillas have no helicopters.

Guerrillas blamed

"The guerrillas are burning all the towns because some people don't support them," Escobar Arguello said. "The army conducts the same anti-guerrilla campaign nationwide as along the border. There is no difference."

However, according to the refugees, there are significant differences between the border campaign and the drive to exterminate rebel forces elsewhere in Guatemala.

For example, soldiers never advised the border residents of an offer of amnesty extended to rebel supporters by the Rios Montt Government in June. Nor did they inform the peasant farmers about * * * reward government supporters with food or that sanctioned attacks on rebel sympathizers. Rios Montt promoted both policies before cracking down on the leftists by imposing martial law July 1.

Also, the crackdown started much earlier at the border, according to many of those who fled. They say the army began killing peasants and burning villages without warning in late april or early May.

Flee by thousands

Since then, at least 20,000 of the 50,000 inhabitants have fled their homeland, a 150-by-30-mile region that ranges from dense jungle to mountainous pine forest.

"Our main question is, what is the Guatemalan army trying to do? said one senior Mexican Interior Ministry official. "We can only imagine that for some reason the Guatemalan army has decided to wipe out every potential base of support for guerrillas along the border."

Others who work more closely with the refugees on a day-to-day basis say the situation in Guatemala has intensified in recent weeks.

"Our only indication of the level of the repression is the number of people arriving," said Father Diego, the parish priest in Paso Hondo, a small Mexican village two miles from the border. "It's never been higher."

American officials said they hadn't heard of any special campaign focused in the border region.

"If they are burning villages," said one official familiar with Guatemala, "that is different from what we've heard in other parts of the country. We have no specific information to indicate that the army has focused a campaign in the border region.

"But something is obviously going on."

Something, indeed.

Tales of torture

Interviews with peasants, Mexican officials and church sources produced detailed accounts of rapes, tortures, murders and unprovoked attacks by uniformed soldiers. The charred remnants of one of the villages, the town of Santa Teresa, is a short walk across an irrigation canal less than 50 feet from the Mexican border.

Although the peasants find it hard to distinguish among uniformed soldiers, most blame the army for all of the violence. One common thread runs through virtually all of the stories: The troops arrived by helicopter. And only one refugee's story implicated guerrillas—in the murder of a store owner in La Trinidad, about 50 miles west of Ixcan. Other townspeople said the store owner had aided the army.

The peasants, who universally deny having given any support to the insurgents, express only confusion. They say they cannot understand why their own government has targeted them in its drive to wipe out the rebels.

"Why? Why are they forcing us into the mountains, killing us without a crime?" said Celestino Diaz, 63. "I ask, what crime have I committed?

"Look at my shirt," he said, weeping and pulling at the tattered threads. "I have to talk with you in this because I don't have anything else. It's all back there in San Marcos. We fled so quickly 10 days ago when the army came, we couldn't take anything with us."

[From the Sunday Mercury News, Aug. 22, 1982]

GROUND THE HELICOPTERS

They come in helicopters, uniformed men with rifles and machine guns, to the isolated villages near Guatemala's northern border. They torture, rape and kill the Mayan peasants. They burn the houses and destroy the livestock.

The government of Gen. Jose Efrain Rios Montt blames leftist guerrillas for the violence, saying the rebels terrorize peasants who refuse support. But in more than 100 interviews in refugee camps in southern Mexico, Mercury News reporter Gordon D. Mott heard the same story over and over again: They came in helicopters.

Only one side in the conflict has that kind of equipment; the Guatemalan army uses U.S.-made helicopters bought before the Carter administration cut off military sales

in 1977 in response to human rights violations. Now the Rios Montt regime wants to buy $4 million in spare parts for the choppers, and State Department sources say the Reagan administration would like to make the sale.

Stephen W. Bosworth, deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, told a House subcommittee this month that the administration wants congressional authorization for $250,000 for fiscal 1983 to train Guatemalan military officers. That marked a departure from an earlier agreement between the Reagan administration and the House Foreign Affairs Committee that only economic aid would go to Guatemala in fiscal 1982 and 1983.

It's not difficult to understand the Reagan administration's nightmares of toppling dominoes in Central America. First Nicaragua falls to Marxist rebels, then El Salvador totters, now Guatemala begins to tremble. As in Somoza's Nicaragua and in El Salvador, a small minority owns most of Guatemala's arable land and employs death squads to murder anyone who might challenge the feudal system. The country is ripe for revolution. If Cuban-backed rebels prevail in Guatemala, the United States fears they will export communist revolution north to Mexico's oil provinces and south to Honduras.

When Rios Montt seized power in March, he vowed to end the government's role in hundreds of political murders. He also vowed to crush the left-wing insurgents. Political killings in Guatemala City and some parts of the countryside dropped dramatically, but thousands of Indian peasants began fleeing across the border into Mexico, telling of helicopter-borne soldiers burning their villages and killing their families.

Apparently the scorched-earth policy is meant to "sanitize" the border, eliminating bases of support for the guerrillas, and to terrorize peasants sympathetic to the rebel cause. In recent years the guerrillas have attracted many Indians to their cause by offering land reform and promising to protect villages from the army.

The refugees in Mexico claim no political affiliations; they just want to be left alone. They say they fear the guerrillas as well as the army. But it's the army they blame for destroying their homes and their families. Only the army has helicopters.

No doubt the same sharp eyes that found "progress" in human rights in El Salvador in order to justify arms sales there are capable of spotting improvement in Guatemala. But the Reagan administration may back off from support of the Rios Montt government if the political cost is too high. Until now the massacre of poor, illiterate, unknown peasants has gone unreported; public outrage and congressional opposition could forestall U.S. military aid to the Rios Montt regime.

The real threat to Guatemala comes not from Cuba or Nicaragua but from the rigidity, brutality and corruption of Guatemala's rulers and the poverty and despair of Guatemala's peasants. The United States can do little to help, but it can refrain from supplying arms to a government that makes war on its own people.

Let's keep those helicopters from flying.

[From the San Jose Mercury News, Aug. 22, 1982]

UNITED STATES TRYING TO DOWNPLAY GUATEMALAN KILLINGS

(By Gordon D. Mott and Carl M. Cannon)

WASHINGTON.—Despite mounting evidence that Guatemala is waging a brutal military offensive against civilians along the Mexican border, the Reagan administration is trying to build support for a resumption of the arms sales that were suspended five years ago.

Reagan administration officials are cautiously downplaying reports of human rights abuses by the military government of Gen. Jose Efrain Rios Montt. The officials emphasize, instead, that in the five months since Montt took office there have been "dramatic" gains in the safeguarding of human rights. Among the gains, U.S. officials say, have been an end to death squads and tortures by the government

"We are going to do what we can to help them," said Melvyn Levitsky, deputy assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, who recently returned from Guatemala. "We know there is a plethora of military violence. But since March 23, there has been a significant change. There has been a 180-degree turnaround in the cities."

U.S. officials, refusing to cite the basis for their conclusions, acknowledge that they have traveled only where they were taken by Guatemalan officials—usually by army helicopters. But the State Department dismisses suggestions that the Guatemalan army is conducting a "scorched earth" campaign in a 150-by-30-mile area along the Mexican border to destroy a 2-year-old leftist insurgency.

"In some of those areas, the guerrillas have been operating for 10 to 12 years," Levitsky said. "They have a lot of support there. There is bound to be dissemination of false information from areas like that. And the army says it only has attacked villages that support guerrillas."

But many of the thousands of Guatemalan peasants who have fled into southern Mexico in recent weeks tell a different story. Disputing Levitsky's contention that they are rebel sumpathizers, the peasants contend that they fled their homeland to escape Guatemalan soldiers conducting a rampage of killing, looting and burning.

At least 10,000 refugees, many of them descendants of Mayan Indians, have flooded into Mexico within the past six weeks, according to Mexican officials and Catholic church sources. Those officials estimate that at least 35 villages have been burned and hundreds of people killed.

"Everybody has heard the same thing—except, it seems, the State Department," said Jan Shinpoch, a staff aide on the House International Development Subcommittee. The unanimity of the reports coming out of Guatemala, Mexico and Honduras are reflected in a report prepared by Amnesty International, the worldwide clearinghouse for human rights violations.

"In no known case . . ." the report noted, "has a campesino who has succeeded in reaching . . . safety supported claims that opposition forces have been responsible for massive extra-judicial executions of noncombatant civilians."

The report includes accounts of groups of men who were tortured, mutilated and beheaded; of pregnant women and children burned to death; of children, some of them infants, who were killed by smashing their heads against rocks; and of women raped while pregnant or just after giving birth.

Between March 24, the day after Rios Montt took over, and late June, a total of 2,186 peasants were killed, according to Amnesty International. The report says that the numbers of those killed escalated in late June, confirming the comments of refugees, Mexicans and members of the Catholic Church who were interviewed by the Mercury News.

Levitsky's comments about the improvement in Guatemala's human rights record were tempered with caution. "We do have some honest skepticism even though the change is so dramatic. Nobody is going overboard."

But critics charge that that caution is designed to deflate any potential congressional opposition to resuming the military aid that was suspended in 1977 by the Carter Administation.

"The (Reagan) administration would like to do as much as they can get away with," said Bill Woodward, a staff aide for the House Foreign Relations Committee. "They are not so naive as they let on. They know the army is still killing a lot of people. So, they are not ready to risk any political capital by pushing a big military aid package.

"But privately, while they are saying the Guatemalan government has its faults, they are also saying this is the best government we are likely to get down there. The attitude is if we fail to provide support now, then we run the risk of a right-wing coup or a guerrilla victory."

The State Department has asked Congress to approve $250,000 in aid for military training of Guatemalan soldiers. So far, the Democrat-controlled House Foreign Affairs Committee has refused because of the reports of massacres in Guatemala's northern provinces.

Money for the military training was included in the 1982 federal budget. It has not been spent because of an informal agreement between the State Department and the committee that military aid to Guatemala would not be resumed until the committee agrees.

The Reagan administration discussed resuming military aid to Guatemala last year. But it was not until after Rios Montt, a born again Christian, siezed power on March 23 that the administration began pushing the ideal seriously.

In April, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Stephen W. Bosworth told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "In Guatemala, the military coup last month may have ended the political paralysis which had gripped that country. . . . Since the coup, violance not directly connected to the insurgency has been brought virtually to an end."

At the time, Bosworth was testifying in support of President Reagan's proposed Caribbean Basin Initiative, which calls for as much as $10 million in aid to Guatemala. On Aug. 5, Bosworth was back on Capitol Hill, this time urging a House subcommittee to approve the $250,000 for military training.

"The government has reduced political violence, particularly in urban areas, where its command and control is strongest," Bosworth said. "Political violence in rural areas continues and may even be increasing, but its use as a political tactic appears to be a guerrilla strategy, not a government doctrine."

That contention is sharply disputed by dozens of Guatemalans interviewed by the

Mercury News in late July and early August at five of the 16 refugee camps established for them in Mexico. Almost unanimously, the peasants) joined by Mexican and church officials—blamed the soliders of the Rios Montt government.

Accounts of army atrocities against peasants also have been provided in congressional testimony. Angela Berryman, a Quaker who lived in Guatemala for six years, told the House International Development Subcommittee that she had visited the border region in mid-July and interviewed 25 campesinos at length.

"Based on what I heard from the refugees . . . it is the Guatemalan army itself which is causing the people to flee Guatemala, through its campaign of violence and terror in the countryside," she testified. "For the people in the countryside, there has been no improvement since the March 23 coup, and the violence against them has probably increased."

Berryman also quoted one peasant refugee as having said:

"We are here . . . only because of the massacres by the army. It is the government. If we ask them why, they are going to tell us it's because we are the guerrillas, but we don't know who the guerrillas are. If we were guerrillas, then they'd be finding us with arms, or attacking them back. But, no, we're sleeping in our houses . . . and they come . . . take the people out and kill them."

The Reagan administration wants to avoid becoming involved with another El Salvador, where the election of a right-wing government in March, the unsolved murders of four American nuns and continual reports of army violence have created a public relations disaster for the Reagan administration.

Nonetheless, Bosworth's testimony clearly shows that the administration sees Guatemala as an important opportunity to extend its Central America policy and to stem the tide of guerrilla activity by providing assistance to those governments that share American goals for the region.

"To fail to do so would ignore the security situation of Guatemala and abrogate our responsibility to help improve the human rights situation in all sectors of Guatemalan society," Bosworth said. "Depending on developments in Guatemala, we would be prepared to consider authorizing some military sales and additional security assistance to help meet that country's security needs."

[From the San Jose Mercury News, Aug. 22, 1982]

TERROR IN GUATEMALA

REFUGEES WHO FLED TO MEXICO TELL OF ARMY'S ATROCITIES

(By Gordon D. Mott)

IXCAN, MEXICO.—Heberto Augusto Gomez of Mayaland heard the screams of the dying in Piedra Blancas, two miles away.

"God gave us time to get away," he said. "We saw the smoke and heard the screams. We had time to grab our children and get away.

"The townspeople who escaped told us the army had come in and told everyone to gather in the square that next day," the farmer continued calmly. "They even gave out sweets to the kids so they'd go get their fathers working the fields.

"When everyone had gathered, the army said it had come to the town because they knew the townspeople were against the government, but not to worry, they were only going to tie up their hands to interrogate them. They led the women into one hut, the children into another and then tied their legs, and the men into a third hut.

"Then, they burned all three huts, shooting everyone that tried to get out. That's how Piedra Blancas died."

The story isn't unique. More than 100 interviews with refugees, relief workers and government officials over the past three weeks have produced detailed accounts of a systematic campaign of terror in Guatemala since April. Virtually all of those interviewed blamed the soldiers of Guatemala's born-again Christian president, Jose Efrain Rios Montt.

Since Montt intensified efforts to stamp out a 2-year-old leftist uprising, various sources said, upwards of 50 villages in northern Guatemala have been destroyed.

One was Santa Teresa, until seven weeks ago a community of 75 houses that brushed the Mexican border 30 miles north of Ciudad Cuauthemoc. Andres Gaspar, 54, picked through the rubble that had been the town. His wife sat beneath the metal awning of the only building left, a concrete-block structure that had housed a store.

According to Gaspar and other former residents of Santa Teresa, the soldiers swooped down on the border village in helicopters on June 21. Most of the residents escaped over a footbridge across a small irrigation canal into Mexico. They watched as their huts went up in smoke.

"This is the first time I've been back," Gaspar said. "We've been very cautious. We don't want to die here. The soldiers stayed in the area for a long time."

He leaned over to pick up a charred piece of pottery lying amid the shattered rubble of the house. The wooden corner poles of the houses stood like black silhouettes above the caked mud floors, now seared by the heat. Gooey balls of blackened corn served as reminders of the heat's intensity.

Gaspar kicked at the rubble.

"All we want to do is salvage what we can, then get out of here back to Rancho Tejas," he said, referring to the refugee camp two miles away in Mexico.

As the peasant spoke, another Guatemalan strode into the clearing around the burned-out hut. He wore a cowboy hat and slapped the side of his machete as he spoke. His name, he said, was Antonio Bartoleme.

"We've walked for two days to get here from San Miguel Acatan," the newcomer said. "We are very sad. The army is burning thousands of houses all along the way.

"What should we do, senor? Should we go into Mexico? Should we stay here? Will the army kill us?"

Gaspar, the Santa Teresa resident, interrupted.

"We aren't coming back here," he said. "It's going to be tough for the next year, because we've lost everything we've had. But we are not coming back."

Virtually all of those who have fled Guatemala blame government troops for the destruction of their villages and the threats and violence. But most can provide little more description than that their attackers wore green uniforms, carried rifles and arrived in or were supported by helicopters.

One who tells such a tale is Joel Tupue Velasquez, 22, who said that he, his wife and his six children had escaped from an army attack on the village of Santo Tomas in late April.

"The soldiers surrounded our town at 5:30 a.m.," he said "They burned all the houses and killed all the livestock. At least 40 people were tortured and then burned."

How did they escape?

"Pure miracle of God," he said, shaking his head, "We fled for three days with the army chasing us."

Diego Figueroa Garcia, a farmer from Xachul, ran out of luck in late May. He carries more than the memories of his brush with death. A limp, a mangled ear, a slight lisp and deep scars on his shoulder and neck are his constant companions.

"I was walking back from my milpa (corn field) when the soldiers shot me without warning," he said. "They cut me with a machete as I lay on the ground and then shot me again."

Shot in the back and left for dead Garcia stumbled and crawled toward safety for eight days with the help of his wife and son. He arrived near death at La Cila, a refugee center near Ixcan that houses 2,300 Guatemalans in thatched-roof huts. He was treated by Mexican doctors working in the refugee relief program.

Each peasant had his or her own tale. Only the details varied.

"They burned Yuxquen."

"They killed 15 in Alahambach and then burned down the town."

"They burned five houses a day in Ixtahuacan Chico."

One of the most chilling of the stories was related Aug. 2 by Sister Lucia, the coordinator of the church's relief program for the Guatemalan refugees. She said she had spoken with one of the survivors of a massacre in the town of San Franciso.

"We don't ask names, so I can't give you that," she said. "But he told me a horrible story. He said the army had come into town and asked for two cows. They ate the cows and then called all the men in town together.

"The children were taken away into the fields—he thought they'd been killed—and then they forced the men into a little church. Then, the soldiers grabbed the women and raped them before killing them while the men watched through the church windows."

The nun's voice quavered as she spoke.

"Finally, they threw bombs into the church and fired machine guns through the windows. He was not killed and managed to lie quietly under a pile of bodies until after dark."

She said the man crawled out from beneath the blood-drenched corpses slipped through a window and "ran all night long until he got to Mexico." His clothes, the nun said, were still red with dried blood.

"This macabre idea of eliminating any potential support for the guerrillas is just terrible," she said. "And we are worried because some fleeing from this area said they saw the army surrounding another small town.

"We've heard nothing from anybody in that town."●

OVERCROWDED COURTS

HON. CARROL L. HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I have received a timely and thought-provoking letter from one of my constituents, attorney Henry O. Whitlow of Paducah, Ky., with regard to H.R.

6816, the Diversity Jurisdiction Act of 1982. Mr. Whitlow urges that Congress must not enact a quick-fix for overcrowding in our Nation's Federal courts. Indeed, he believes, as do I, that the diversity question should be determined on its merits and not the state of the Federal court dockets. I believe my colleagues will be interested in my constituent's comments and I would like to share his September 16 letter to me at this time.

The letter follows:

WHITLOW, ROBERTS,
HOUSTON & RUSSELL,
Paducah, Ky., September 16, 1982.

Hon. CARROLL HUBBARD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CARROLL: I understand that H.R. 6816 (formerly H.R. 6691) relating to diversity jurisdiction of Federal Courts is again warming up. I can agree that many Federal Courts are overcrowded and need additional judges or less work or both. If you will sit in a Federal District or Appellate Court for some time, you will be amazed at the amount of time required to dispose of trivial matters.

I am no expert and have made no study, but it appears that much of this trivia is the result of decisions of the Courts and acts of Congress which have caused much of this matter to be in Federal Courts.

The diversity question should be determined on its merits and not the state of the Federal Court dockets. As long as we have a Republic, certain counties and other political areas will be so constituted that citizens of foreign states at times cannot get a fair trial. Diversity jurisdiction does not cure but substantially improves this situation.

Our firm was fortunate enough to remove from Trigg County a case where a non-resident truck operator had an accident which killed a Mr. Broadbent just outside of Cadiz. Do you think the same verdict would have been rendered in State Court at Cadiz as was rendered in Federal Court at Paducah?

Some enormous verdicts rendered by computer selected six-person Federal juries have reduced diversity removals by our firm to special cases like the one above. In most cases now, we feel we can get a better result with a foreign defendant in State Court than before a Federal jury.

The diversity law has stood the test of time and has been a wise and effective institution. I am persuaded that it never has been a problem by itself and is not now a problem. Please use your efforts to prevent it from being a casualty of a quick-fix of some other real or apparent problems.

You Congressmen, too, have far too much work to do and too many problems. Usually, I realize this and rarely add to your troubles by writing letters like this. Best wishes to you and the family.

Sincerely,

HENRY O. WHITLOW.●

PLIGHT OF THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY

HON. ROBERT A. YOUNG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. YOUNG of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress representing a State and metropolitan area with substantial trucking and carrier interests, I am deeply concerned by the severity of job loss and the disruption that has taken place in the trucking industry. The local unions have reported to me that in the St. Louis area, the trucking industry has laid off 30 to 40 percent of its employees since 1980. Ten Missouri trucking companies serving the State of Missouri have been subject to substantial employee layoffs. Nationally, 182 motor carriers have gone under during this time period and an additional 51 carriers have applied for chapter 11 reorganization.

These losses are convincing evidence of rapid deterioration in the trucking industry. Losses have permeated the entire trucking industry and are rapidly spreading to other areas of our economy. In my view, we simply cannot ignore this problem and the men and women who have invested years of hard work and money in building an industry so critical to our economy. Our concern also extends to the fact that the quality and quantity of service on which so many businesses and industries depend is rapidly deteriorating.

Precipitated by these concerns, I have written all of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission asking that Commission to consider inquiries into the plight of the trucking industry in this country. Specificially, I have asked the Commission to consider the causes and impact of severe rate cutting.

Mr. Reese H. Taylor, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission has informed me that, based on this request, he will approach the other members of the Interstate Commerce Commission with the idea of instituting hearings and inquiries into certain aspects of the trucking problem.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in seeking Commission action in this matter.●

COLUMBUS DAY

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to remind my colleagues that on Monday, October 11, the Nation will celebrate a most important holiday—Christopher Columbus Day.

Columbus Day is often called a holiday in honor of Americans of Italian heritage, but it is much more than that. It is a day when all Americans can take pride that our country is a Nation of immigrants, and Columbus' lasting accomplishment is his inspiration to those who have come after him—those people of every race, color, and creed who have landed on our shores and contributed to American folklife.

The life of Christopher Columbus serves as an excellent example for us as we pay tribute to the spirit of adventure and the ethnic diversity of America. Christopher Columbus conquered fear and ignorance as he sailed the Atlantic to discover a new land. Yet, if it not were for the Spanish queen who supported his venture, the Portuguese mapmakers who guided him, and the various other Europeans who manned his ship, the great Italian explorer would never have made his famous discovery.

The citizens of New Jersey will celebrate Columbus Day with their 12th annual Columbus Day Parade on Sunday, October 10, in my home city of Newark. The parade, sponsored by the Italian Tribune News, has become one of the richest cultural traditions of our State. I will be proud to join my friend, Ace Alagna, publisher of the Italian Tribune News, and the catalyst behind the parade, in this year's event. New Jersey Gov. Thomas Kean and Newark Mayor Kenneth Gibson will be among the thousands of participants and observers at the parade.

Mr. Speaker, when I first introduced legislation in 1949 to make Columbus Day a national holiday, I believed very strongly that it would proclaim America's great stength—this is, its ethnic diversity. I am proud that the Italian Tribune News parade gives us the opportunity to reaffirm that each heritage is a priceless strand woven into the rich resplendent tapestry of American culture.●

A DEVASTATING ATTACK ON ENVIRONMENTALISM

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have long indicated that the environmental movement is led by those who are self-interested and elitist. Mr. Bill Tucker has now written an entire text which persuasively articulates the same conclusion.

Tucker's book, appropriately entitled "Progress and Privilege," argues that environmentalists are typically members of an elite and affluent class that is largely insulated from the consequences of stagnant resource development and economic growth. Those who have reached a privileged social status are more likely to oppose progress since they are isolated from the harmful consequences of sluggish economic activity. Mr. Tucker's argument is provocative but I believe that

he has correctly assessed the underlying objectives of environmentalism.

A recent book review by Jermone Zukosky which appeared recently in Business Week agrees that Tucker's book constitutes a compelling critique of environmentalist dogma. The book review also refers to Progress and Privilege as a brilliant and devasting analysis and endorses it as an important book which desires the widest readership. I wholeheartly concur.

I insert the Business Week book review into the RECORD and encourage my colleagues and their staffs to read Mr. Tucker's thought-provoking and insightful account of environmental politics.

[From Business Week, Sept. 13, 1982]

A DEVASTATING ATTACK ON ENVIRONMENTAL "PURITY"

(By William Tucker)

"I have often felt that the conversion to environmentalism occurs shortly after an urban, middle-class family finally purchases its first suburban home," writes William Tucker. "The members look out the window at a beautiful field next door and exclaim, 'At last, we are living in the country.' Two months later . . . a nearly hysterical neighbor arrives with the bad news: 'Do you know our beautiful field next door? . . . the builder is going before the planning board tomorrow night to get final approval on construction [of a new housing project]. We've got to go down and stop him.' It is at this moment that an environmentalist is born. The problems of endangered species, overpopulation, and the deteriorating quality of life suddenly become startlingly real. It is time to stop development and start worrying about fragile ecosystems."

Obviously, we are not in the presence here of a propagandist for the Sierra Club. To allege that a good deal of selfishness is embedded in the environmentalist crusade for a better world may be heretical, but uncovering such self-interest is a task that Tucker sets for himself in Progress and Privilege, a compelling critique of environmentalist dogma.

He has a juicy target. Environmentalism is the successor to civil rights as the preeminent moral crusade of the well-to-do and much of the intelligentsia. For Tucker, these are the same people who were zealous to have other people's children go to school with blacks from the slums of Northern cities while their children were notably absent, and he pulls no punches. Wilderness designations, for example, create "essentially parks for the upper-middle class. They are vacation reserves for people who want to rough it—with the assurance that few other people will have the time, energy, or means to follow them into the solitude," Tucker writes. You will not find Daniel Boone "in the pantheon of environmental heroes," he observes. "This is because he actually moved to the wilderness." And Boone cut down trees.

But Tucker is engaged in a more serious enterprise than pricking pretensions to a selfless moral purity. His primary concern is with ideas—the ideology that gives environmentalism power and influence, particularly its claims to a liberal, scientific, and progressive world view. In a brilliant, often original, and devastating analysis, Tucker portrays just the right structure of environmentalism: a chillingly inhumane, reactionary creed. Nor is it new. He treats the movement as the latest popular incarnation of an aristocratic agrarian tradition that since Jefferson has located the source of national virtue in the husbandman and village and the source of sin in cities, industry, and the countinghouse.

Tucker examines two intertwined strands of environmental dogma. One, rooted in a profound animosity toward middle-class values, generates violent opposition to technological change and industrial development. Building more cars and dishwashers is regarded as a rape of the earth's resources for ignoble ends rather than as evidence of material progress. It is no accident that campaigns to preserve the wilderness or an endangered species or to assure perfection in environmental impact statements often become merely the prevention of projects for prevention's sake.

The other strand is a pessimistic, ultimately misanthropic vision of man and nature: Humans do not have the capacity to improve on nature, and they had best not try. Hence the environmentalists' gleeful greeting of disasters, real or imagined, that befall industrialized societies. Incorrigible peddlers of paranoia, environmentalists seem to consider Three Mile Island-type accidents as proof of their vision. To Tucker, their movement feeds on the fright of the unknown that characterized the responses of earlier intellectuals to the steam engine, the skyscraper, and electricity.

Tucker, a journalist, ranges widely through such areas of environmental thought as no-growth economics, neo-Malthusian population studies, the evoluion of ecology as a science, and the relations of the West to the Third World. Environmentalism would hardly be worth this effort, however, were it not for its economic consequences. The movement's legislative monuments—the National Environmental Policy, Clean Air, Water Pollution Control, and Endangered Species Acts—expand the regulatory bureaucracy enormously. These laws, Tucker notes, affect New York City's expenditures for transit and highways, Export-Import Bank loans for exporting technology to Third World countries, and public housing projects.

The book focuses on issues that go well beyond the dollar costs of red tape and delays in resource development. Environmental regulation helps "large businesses maintain their dominance at the expense of small business," Tucker argues. Pollution control and its expense are now "the most important barrier to entering a wide range of businesses." But he asks, "is big business really the greatest vehicle we have for innovation and technological change? I seriously doubt it." He argues that "because environmentalism works so effectively in protecting the status quo . . . it has effectively retarded the rate of social change and technological progress."

This is no mean diatribe. Tucker propounds an attractive, optimistic faith in our capacity to harness technology, and he extolls the virtues of applying pricing mechanisms and free markets to the solution of environmental problems. He also pays due regard to the contributions of environmentalism: an awareness of ecological interrelations, for example, and the promotion of "conservation chic," emphasizing simplicity, frugality, and harmonious living with nature.

There is a vast difference, however, between an informed concern for air pollution and toxic chemicals and, as Tucker says, "the unmistakable environmental loftiness which maintains that 'greed,' 'vulgar materialism,' 'progress,' or simply 'people' themselves, are the root of the problem." Arguments of this sort do not lead to rational debate. Once environmental goals "are given a semisacred quality, or infinite value, as economists would put it," in Tucker's words, you enter the realm of religion. As a salvationist creed, environmentalism's goals "are not weighed against other social endeavors," says Tucker, "but are given priority above every other activity of a modern industrial society." They are not the stuff of democratic politics.

Indeed environmentalism can be "destructive" to a democratic society, the author concludes, because to some extent "history does depend on elites and people who have the intelligence and training to know what is promising and what is not. . . . That is why, when a nation's intelligentsia becomes enchanted with a fashionable and aristocratic skepticism about the fruits of progress, the results can be so devastating."

This is an important book. It deserves the widest readership.

Jerome Zukosky is a general news editor of this magazine.●

STATEMENT IN RECOGNITION OF MARGARET M. HECKLER'S COSPONSORSHIP OF THE SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1982

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to correct an oversight on the part of the Small Business Committee in regard to Mrs. HECKLER's cosponsorship of the Small Business Innovation Development Act (Public Law 97-219), which was signed into law by the President on July 22, 1982.

My colleague from Massachusetts, MARGARET HECKLER, was an early supporter of this legislation and a very important cosponsor from the Science and Technology Committee.

The Small Business Committee regrets that Mrs. HECKLER's cosponsorship was not recorded with the final version of this legislation. For some reason her cosponsorship, on record with the Small Business Committee, was not recorded on the list submitted to the House Clerk.

I might add that Mrs. HECKLER's record in support of small business is well recognized. She was recently named to Inc. magazine's "Entrepreneurship Honor Roll" as one of only 18 Representatives out of the 435 Members of Congress cited as an "Outstanding Leader" due to her dedicated and enormously effective role in the passage of the Small Business Innovation Development Act in June.

Just today, in fact, she was one of only 16 Members of the House to receive the highest small business award

given by the National Council for Industrial Innovation for "outstanding services to small business."

As the author of the Small Business Advocacy bill in 1978, Mrs. HECKLER is responsible for the Office of Advocacy in the Washington and regional offices of the Small Business Administration. The Small Business Association of New England has long recognized her superior record on small business issues.

Congresswoman HECKLER has taken action on other key small business issues this year alone. Along with the bipartisan leadership of the Small Business Committee, she was an original cosponsor of legislation blocking implementation of Treasury rule 385, which would have crippled small business' ability to attract new capital.

In addition, she introduced a bill mandating small business representation on all governmental business advisory boards—boards which make important policy recommendations in all areas of government, and which have not heard adequately from small business.

It is my pleasure to put the record straight. Mrs. HECKLER is a true champion of small business, and should have been recorded as a cosponsor of H.R. 6587.●

WHICH WAY WILL THE WIND BLOW?

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an aspect of the American economy that is too often ignored. While our economy remains in basic good health, it is important to recognize the degree to which the overall complexion of the economy is changing. The shift away from heavy manufacturing and the addition of women to the work force have had profound effects on the basic structure of the American economy. If we are going to be able to function economically in the future, an understanding of these new factors is necessary. Recently the Waukegan News-Sun, a daily newspaper in my district, has afforded an insightful look into the effect of these phenomena on the American economy in general and on the economy of Lake County, Ill., in particular. I would like to share their views with my colleagues:

[From the Waukegan (Ill.) News-Sun, Aug. 22, 1982]

WHICH WAY WILL THE WIND BLOW?

(By Doug Weatherwax)

The winds of change are blowing over the American economy. Powerful gusts of new ideas and technologies are crumbling century-old bulwarks and hollowing out new coves for business.

Never mind that right now we are dead in the water, struck by a deadly calm which has furled the masts of New and Old Business alike. The winds will resume, and when they do, they are likely to be capricious—blowing some American workers in circles, tacking others in first one, then another direction.

"Demographically, these are the most dramatic times in our history," George J. Stolnitz, Indiana University professor of economics was quoted recently in the Washington Post. "They are also, almost surely, the most unpredictable and problematic. Major trends which can be traced back to our earliest records have, with small warning, reversed course or become altered beyond recognition, while others which have persisted have . . . brought us to uncharted and clearly choppy waters."

We still look back at the Turbulent '60s as a fiery decade of social protest and upheaval. But the Selfish '70s may one day be remembered with greater respect. Because it was in the decade just past that we put our money where our mouth was.

A profound transformation of the American way of life has been brought on by a wide range of social and economic variables: We are getting older and having fewer babies. We are getting married less and divorced more. Machines are replacing our old skills and at the same time demanding that we learn new ones. We pay increasingly more for energy and can no longer depend upon stable interest rates. More of us, from 15-year-old grocery clerks to 70-year-old hamburger flippers, want to work than ever before.

What is true of America may be even more true of Lake County, where already diverse incomes, occupations and lifestyles have become even more diversified, where the gap may grow still wider between the haves and the have-nots.

What's going on here? Consider a couple of key items:

The number of high-paying heavy manufacturing jobs is decreasing, while the number of lower-paying manufacturing jobs in smaller plants is on the rise, and the number and variety of services is proliferating.

More and more women are joining the labor force and playing a more and more significant role in the overall economy.

In 1968, according to calculations of the Lake County Planning Department and Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, manufacturing accounted for 45 percent of the jobs in Lake County. By 1980, although the number of manufacturing jobs had increased, their share of the total number of county jobs had fallen to an estimated 31 percent.

The painful shift from a heavy manufacturing economy to one characterized by small, often high technological plants and an ever-increasing array of services, is, of course, not being felt in Lake County alone. All across the upper Midwest, communities are trying to cope with the loss of jobs in once-proud industries like steel, autos, construction and farm vehicles, which are finding it ever most difficult to compete with imports and a battered economy.

At a recent Wisconsin economics conference for journalists, Nobel Prize-winning economist Paul Samuelson described how he turned executives' knuckles white when invited to give his views to a major automaker.

"I told them: 'Where is it written that North America shall manufacture the world's automobiles?'"

The changeover from an economy built upon heavy manufacturing to one consisting of equal parts of light manufacturing, retail trade and services inevitably means some workeres will be lost in the shuffle

"It take a lot of businesses hiring 15, 20, 25 people to make up for a 1,000-person plant," said Thomas Fuechtmann, director of the Robert E. Wood Institute for Local and Regional Studies at Lake Forest College.

"What we're doing is phasing out a lot of rather high-paying blue collar jobs requiring mechanical skills and phasing in a whole different set of job skills involving education."

If Lake County continues to follow the trend toward a service economy, Fuechtmann said, it will require "massive retraining" to keep people here employed. "It's pretty hard to take a steelworker off an assembly line and set him down at a computer some place and expect him to do the job."

Prospects for replacing the heavy manufacturing jobs Lake County has lost seem remote.

The economy aside, said Charles Isely III, president of the Waukegan/Lake County Chamber of Commerce, "You aren't going to get many prospective heavy manufacturers to come to this area because they know we don't want them. It's sort of a self-fulfilling thing."

Isely was referring to the proposed Lake County Economic Development Plan, which was displayed at a public hearing Friday (See "Around The County," Page 2F).

Isely sees the plan, prepared by county planners under the auspices of the Economic Development Commission, as turning away from traditional heavy items, such as machinery, which provided 23 percent of the county's manufacturing jobs in 1975, before falling off to 20 percent in 1979, and getting hit harder still by layoffs in the past three years.

Instead, the planners are trying to recruit new firms in five target areas in the hopes that manufacturing will not wither further from the county scene but continue to thrive in forms more suited to the 1980s economy. The five targets: electrical equipment, scientific instruments, chemicals, plastics, and fabricated metal.

"We've tried to target specific industries that we believe are going to remain strong," said Lane Kendig at Friday's development plan hearing. Kendig, director of the county's Department of Planning, Zoning and Environmental Quality, pointed to a study which stressed the importance of creating jobs in the manufacturing sector as opposed to the retail and service businesses. According to that study, prepared by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, the creation of 100 manufacturing jobs creates an additional 245 jobs in other employment sectors.

Even without the latest push to bring in new industry, Lake County, compared with many other Midwestern areas, appears to be more than holding its own. In fact, in May, The News-Sun reported a "mini boom" of small manufacturing plants which have set up shop in the county since 1979.

Along with the smaller plants, however, have come smaller paychecks, and that is one area where the role of women in the Lake County economy has become of major signficance.

In 1970, 45 percent of Lake County women were employed. While the U.S. Census

Bureau figures for the county will not be released for another month or so, it seems reasonable to assume that figure will have climbed well past 50 percent for 1980, and probably higher still for 1982. (On the national level, according to census figures, only 41 percent of all women were in the labor force in 1970, but 51 percent had joined by 1980.)

As many as three-fourths of employees at the small, almost exclusively non-union plants are women. In many instances, the drift from heavy to light manufacturing in Lake County has become a tradeoff between a husband earning $12-an-hour with a wife employed full time as a homemaker to a husband and wife earning $6 an hour side-by-side at the smaller plant.

This, says Robert Kerr, an economics instructor at the College of Lake County, is what President Reagan means when he says, "The unemployed aren't as bad off as during the Depression."

"Personal incomes," Kerr said, "have been kept high because there are that many more two-income families." On the other hand, women's incomes (which nationally average only 60 percent of men's) will remain low only until women "gain more experience and grow more productive," Kerr believes.

But economics is not the only reason for the influx of women into the workplace. The strong, sustained drive for social change ignited by the women's liberation movement has made the age-old stigma attached to women in the business world as quaintly anachronistic as the hoop skirt.

"Our society no longer dictates that a woman shall stay home and be a mother," said Jan Calanca, incoming president of the Lake County Women's Management Association.

And Calanca gives some of the credit to the government. "Because of government regulations," she noted, "employers are no longer even allowed to ask how you are going to arrange for child-care."

Isely also believes a combination of economics (relentless inflation and high unemployment) and social change have propelled more and more women into jobs. He suggests a simple test to determine whether one factor is more significant than the other.

Let the economy recover, Isely said, and see if the steady increase in working women subsides. Or "will women have established themselves in a lifestyle they want to maintain?"

The continuing surge of women into the workplace has directly contributed to the corresponding boosts in the retail and service sectors of the economy, in Lake County as well as across the nation. And the future implications are greater still.

According to census figures released this week, 45 percent of the nation's women with children under the age of six are now working—up from 30 percent in 1970. That adds up to a need for flexible hours and an urgent demand for companies to pay more than lip service to in-plant day care needs.

Finally, there is one other factor which cannot be ignored in what seems to be becoming an ever-more symbiotic relationship between our society and economy.

In the past decade or so, the whole definition of the American family has undergone a dramatic change. Just as the American economy is now earmarked by its increasing diversity, our households now come in a full range of assorted shapes and sizes, creating many more needs for specialized products and services. In fact, a whole industry—cable television—is banking on just this sort of ever-broadening of America's palate.

How dramatically things have changed in the household is perhaps best underscored by a simple statistic unearthed not long ago by Robert Walters of the Newspaper Enterprise Association. Walters waded through figures on labor and marriage and divorce and fertility until he found the "typical American family."

You remember it. If you're over the age of 30, you probably grew up in one. Dad worked, Mom stayed at home, and the kids were all products of a single marriage.

Walters found that this "typical American family" now represents a grand total of 8.75 percent of all American households.●

SOUTH BEND CELEBRATES OCHI DAY

HON. JOHN HILER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. HILER. Mr. Speaker, the Greek-American community of South Bend, Ind., will celebrate the 42d anniversary of Greece's successful repelling of an Italian invasion during World War II on October 29.

Ochi Day, as it is called, commemorates the struggle between Greece and Mussolini-controlled Italy for control of northern Greece. Mr. Speaker, the story is not unlike our own past, and I would like to share it with my colleagues.

During the final days of October 1940, Italy issued an ultimatum directed toward the Greek Prime Minister. The ultimatum demanded that the Greeks permit Italian forces to occupy strategic points on Greek territory for the duration of the conflict with Great Britain, or face an invasion by Mussolini's forces.

Within a few hours of the ultimatum, the Axis powers put in motion their plan of invasion.

As the inevitability of the invasion became apparent, Greece's political factions put aside their differences and united their groups in a common cause—the protection and freedom of their nation. Greece's political factions quickly alined themselves to form one large political force, determined to preserve the sanctity of their state and prevent a totalitarian invasion of their homelands.

In a time of national crisis, Greeks, as Americans have been called upon often to do, united under a single national purpose. The first days of the invasion were difficult, but adverse weather conditions made Italian penetration into Greece nearly impossible, and eventually proved a valuable ally to Greece.

After several days of fierce battle and some Italian victories, Greek forces were able to drive the Italians back into Bulgaria, Albania, and Yugoslavia. Gradually, Greece was able to regain complete control of their lands.

It is understandable, Mr. Speaker, why the Greek American community in South Bend would celebrate this historic day, and I ask my colleagues to join them in congratulations for a proud and symbolic occasion. It would be wise for us to learn from their history and concern ourselves not with partisan victory, but putting the interest of the Nation first.●

PUBLIC OUTCRY FORCES ADMINISTRATION TO BACK OFF FROM CHANGES IN HANDICAPPED EDUCATION

HON. DON BONKER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, since coming to office the Reagan administration has attempted to weaken several laws protecting the rights of the handicapped, the most recent example being the proposed changes in Public Law 94-142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act.

The Department of Education's proposed changes in this important act have caused great concern to many handicapped constitutents and their families and friends in Washington State. Many of those concerns have been voiced at nationwide hearings, including one held in Seattle on September 22 and 23.

Fortunately, Mr. Speaker, the administration has decided to listen for a change.

Secretary of Education Terrel Bell, in recent testimony before the Education and Labor Subcommittee on Select Education, announced that the administration will withdraw six of the most controversial proposed changes. The Secretary correctly admitted that the proposed changes in handicapped regulations has moved too far.

The following are the administration proposals Secretary Bell has promised to withdraw from further study:

First, proposed elimination of written parental consent to individualized education plans for their children;

Second, proposed weakening of the current least restrictive environment requirement, which would have severely limited mainstreaming of handicapped children;

Third, proposal to make current mandatory medical services for handicapped students optional;

Fourth, proposed elimination of regulations governing a number of procedural safeguards, including the required reevaluation every 3 years;

Fifth, proposed elimination of certain regulations regarding related services to be provided to handicapped

children and current guidelines regarding qualified personnel; and

Sixth, proposed elimination of requirement that personnel responsible for evaluation of handicapped students attend all meetings with parents regarding the education of their child.

The withdrawal by Secretary Bell of these proposals, which would have seriously weakened handicapped education, is a positive and welcome step. The Secretary deserves to be commended for responding to the public's concern.

Even more so, the handicapped and advocates of handicapped rights deserve the highest praise for their successful efforts in bringing their concerns to the attention of both Congress and the general public. They have flexed their political muscle and shown they can protect their hard-won gains against efforts to roll back the clock on handicapped legislation.

I believe the current law has served our Nation's handicapped students exceptionally well. The controversy surrounding the administration's ill-advised proposed regulatory changes underscores the necessity of retaining and strengthening Public Law 94-142.

RESULTS OF POLL ON FLAT TAX

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, one of the most popular new ideas being debated in Washington is the idea of a flat tax as a substitute for our present, bewildering tax system. I believe that this is likely to become one of the hottest issues in the 98th Congress.

As a member of the Ways and Means Committee and as chairman of its Select Revenue Measures Subcommittee, I have been interested in obtaining as much information on the various proposals as possible for use in upcoming hearings. As part of this effort, I recently polled about one-sixth of the registered voters of California's Ninth Congressional District on their feelings about various kinds of flat tax—a pure flat tax, one with some progressivity, one with some exceptions—versus continued general tax reform versus leaving the tax laws alone.

In the questionnaire, I pointed out that pure flat tax proposals would shift an enormous portion of the tax burden from the upper income categories as a group and onto the middle and lower income groups. In exchange for this shift in tax burden, there would be great simplification and the assurance that everyone was at least paying some minimum amount.

I was pleased by the response. Approximately 3,000 individuals have returned the poll—with several communities still to be heard from—with the following results:

One. 15.2 percent: Support a pure flat rate tax—no deductions whatsoever, a single tax rate, such as 15 percent.

Two. 12.6 percent: Leave the tax laws alone.

Three. 5.4 percent: Support a flat rate tax with some progressivity—such as 15 percent rising to 20 percent for higher incomes.

Four. 40.8 percent: Keep trying for tax reform of present system—close more loopholes and keep progressive rates.

Five. 8.3 percent: Support a flat rate tax but with some exceptions—for example, the charitable or mortgage interest deduction could be continued.

Six. 17.7 percent: A combination of 3 and 5.

These results are interesting:

Clearly, most people want some change in the tax laws;

Overwhelmingly, the single most popular option is to continue to try to reform the present system—and I believe we made some good steps in that direction with this summer's tax bill; and

A pure flat tax appears to be too radical a change to have much support, particularly when voters see how it transfers total tax burdens from upper income groups to lower income groups. The message is loud and clear: No more trickle down tax bills.

In studying the poll results, and the many additional comments and letters which people supplied, I believe that answer 6, combined with 3, 4, and 5 would be supported by the overwhelming number of Americans: perhaps as many as 70 percent.

The problem arises when we begin to get specfic about which deductions and credits to eliminate and what tax rates to set. Business Week recently reported a Lou Harris poll on the question of the flat tax. People overwhelmingly supported the idea in that poll. But when asked about specific tax deductions and credits and whether they should be repealed, people quickly changed their opinions and opposed repeal.

Clearly, reform and simplification is possible. But it will take long, hard work to explain how the repeal or phaseout of various provisions can result in a lower tax rate and improved economic efficiency.

The present system, Mr. Speaker, is collapsing of its own weight. It is perceived as being so unfair that more and more people are tempted to cheat—and that becomes a downward spiral.

I believe the results of the poll show that we should make major tax reform and simplification the domestic priority of the 98th Congress. The poll shows that it can be done.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my constituents for sending in the questionnaire. In this age of 20-cent postage stamps, their interests and support in responding is deeply appreciated.●

PUBLIC LAW 94-142

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Education has proposed a significant and unwarranted retreat from one of the great advances in educational policy in the last decade. I am speaking of Public Law 94-142, the Education of the Handicapped Act. The Department's proposals to revise the regulations implementing this legislation have been received by virtually everyone concerned with this issue as a heartbreaking failure.

On Wednesday, Secretary Bell told the Subcommittee on Select Education: "We have gone too far in some of these provisions."

He could not be more right. These proposed regulations should be completely withdrawn.

Once again, this administration has attempted to bypass the legislative process and radically alter by regulation the Federal programs so many people absolutely rely on for their most basic needs. We have seen this with nursing home standards, we have seen this with child labor, we have seen this with hazardous waste.

Let us put an end to this sham of regulatory reform.

Fortunately, few are deceived by this effort. For example, the Bay Area Coalition for the Handicapped, a California organization concerned with handicapped education, has vigorously objected to the Education Department regulations. I wish to congratulate this fine group on its efforts. I would like to take this opportunity to pass along for all of the Members' benefits the coalition's testimony at a recent public hearing on the new regulations.

The testimony follows:

TESTIMONY OF THE BAY AREA COALITION FOR THE HANDICAPPED ON PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC LAW 94-142

In comparing the current regulations for PL 94-142 with the U.S. Department of Education proposals, we are struck by the differences in tone and intent between the two documents. The 1977 regulations were obviously written with the intent of helping handicapped children by making the law work for them. They recognize the importance of parents in protecting their children's right to equal protection of the law and they reflect a realistic appraisal of the abuses in the education of handicapped children which the law was designed to overcome. The proposed regulations of August 4, 1982, reveal a cynical indifference to the

rights of handicapped children and their parents and an overriding sympathy for educational agencies who have to put up with them.

The proposed changes would significantly reduce parent participation and parental rights, while apparently having little effect in reducing costs to educational agencies. Proposals which would limit services and discourage the identification of learning disabled children are clearly inconsistent with law. Hearings and litigation would increase and children would pay the price in being denied needed help. In addition, unjustified changes in regulations would significantly disrupt procedures which have been established over the last five years.

We are not particularly worried about the job-related "burdens" of school administrators who are paid with public funds to perform a service for our children. We wonder if this should be the dominant concern of the U.S. Department of Education. In discussing similar bureaucratic complaints of "administrative burdens" resulting from the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, Senator James Buckley stated, ". . . I am not so much concerned about the workload or convenience of the educational bureaucracy but, rather, with the personal rights of America's children and their parents. I believe that their rights should properly take . . . priority . . ." (Cong. Rec. 5/14/74).

The Department of Education under this administration shows an obvious aversion to being "forced" to deal with handicapped children and their parents. Even more shocking than their crude attempt to undermine the intent of Congress, is their lack of embarrassment in making statements which we believe reflect a distaste for handicapped children and contempt for parents.

If these proposed regulations were to go into effect, they would make a mockery of PL 94-142. For Congress to continue to allocate funds to States under such conditions would appear to be sanctioning non-compliance with the intent of law and continuing abuses in the educational system, rather than helping handicapped children. We could find no reason to support continued funding for the Act under those circumstances.●

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO THE GOLDEN AGE CIRCLE OF WAYNE, NEW JERSEY, INC., UPON THE CELEBRATION OF ITS 25TH SILVER ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, October 21 the people of Wayne, my congressional district and State of New Jersey will join with one of our Nation's most active, enthusiastic group of senior citizens in celebrating the 25th silver anniversary of their funding as the Wayne Golden Age Circle of Wayne, New Jersey, Inc. It is indeed my privilege and honor to call to the attention of you and our colleagues here in the Congress the outstanding public service that this most distinguished organization has provided for the seniors of our community throughout these many, many years.

At the outset, I know you will want to join with me and Hon. Walter Jasinski, mayor of Wayne, in warmest greetings and felicitations to the membership and extend our heartiest congratulations to the outgoing officers and incoming officers to be installed at this 25th anniversary celebration. May I also commend to you the founders, past presidents and advisory committees of this most prestigious Golden Age Circle. This honor roll of distinguished citizens is, as follows:

HONOR ROLL

FOUNDER

The Honorable Emily Grossi.

COFOUNDERS

The Honorables: Reverend Robert A. Fisher, Louis Rettberg (deceased), Jean Shaw, and Mary Freeswick (deceased).

PAST PRESIDENTS

The Honorables: Louis Rettberg (deceased), 1957-59; Helen Campbell (deceased), 1959-61; Christine Anderson (deceased), 1961-63; Violetta Hill (deceased), 1963-65; Florence McGuinn, 1965-67; Deborah Cialone, 1967-68; Florence McGuinn, 1968-69; Charlotte Lammers, 1969-71; David Joachim, 1971-73; Charlotte Lammers, 1973-74; David Joachim, 1974-76; Marie Nikovits, 1976-78; Margaretta Mulrooney, 1978-79; David Joachim, 1979-80; and Edward Moore, 1980-81.

TRUSTEES IN OFFICE

The Honorables: Tina Hodousek, 1 year; and Stella Torpie, 2 years.

REELECTED OFFICERS FOR 1981-82

The Honorables: Edward Moore, President; George Yesolitis, First Vice President; Anthony Yuskaitis, Second Vice President; Theodore Williams, Treasurer; Gertrude Mulhall, Recording Secretary; Robert Conklin, Asst. Recording Secretary; Evelyn DeWalshe, Corresponding Secretary; and Ruth Grauso, Trustee (Elected 3-year term).

ADVISORY COMMITTEES—APPOINTMENTS

The Honorables: Robert Conklin, Chaplin; Louis Tkach, Co-Sergeant-at-Arms; Raymond D'Amato, Co-Sergeant-at-Arms; Catherine Manzione, Civic Workshop; Dolly Bruno, Assistant; George Yesolitis, Entertainment; Florence Nolan, Assistant; Irene Lyons, Assistant; Clara, Kuehm, Membership; Gertrude Mulhall, Newsletter; Stella Torpie, Assistant; Evelyn DeWalshe, Publicity; Anne Tracy, Receptionist-at-Door; Mildred Eltringham, Assistant; and Ruth Grauso, Sunshine.

TELEPHONE SQUAD

The Honorables: Kay Conklin, Captain of Captains; Deborah Cialone, Cocaptain; E. Baber, D. Bruno, W. Burger, R. Caterino, H. Clark, G. Castleman, A. Cullerton, R. Dannic, L. Dean, M. DeGraw, A. Doremus, R. Dowds, D. Durkin, M. Eltringham, S. Finamore, R. Grauso, I. Hoogerhide, I. Kleis, I. Lyons, J. MacDonald, C. Manzione, O. Moore, F. Nolan, M. Nicholas, M. O'Cello, E. Pietrusiak, B. Rankin, T. Reid, H. Sharp, M. Spagnola, F. Testa, A. Tracy, H. Wagner, and M. Rein.

SENIOR CITIZEN AFFAIRS

The Honorables: Tina Hodousek, Gertrude Mulhall, Andrew Militello, and Sidney Milburn.

25TH ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM

The Honorables: Mr. and Mrs. William Jonsdotte, Host and Hostess; Mr. and Mrs. Adam Sowa, Ushers; Ruth Grauso, Flowers; Muriel DeGraw, Assistant; Rose Caterino, Assistant; Lillian Gilchrist, Assistant; Amelio Sowa, Assistant; Florence Nolan, Door Tickets; Irene Lyons, Door Tickets; Gertrude Mulhall, Door Tickets; and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Caterino, Table Seating.

Mr. Speaker, in our measure of values and our constant quest for excellence, it is fundamental that human values are paramount to the purpose of our mutual endeavors and responsibilities. The exemplary leadership and outstanding efforts of our citizens so important to our quality of life are in the vanguard of the American dream and today we express our appreciation to the senior citizens of Wayne, N.J. Of great significance is their motto: "From an acorn a great oak grows." During this past quarter of a century their membership has grown from a small handful of concerned people to over 400 members. Coupled with this growth, they have by their diligence and foresight, individually and collectively, provided a greater voice in the future destiny of our people and an increased awareness of the beauty of the golden years in their commitment to help preserve and protect the dignity, joy, and security of our seniors.

Some of the highlights of the Golden Age Circle's 20th anniversary program entitled: "This is the Life of the Golden Age Circle of Wayne," most eloquently portrayed the beginnings and the first two decades of refreshment and re-creation that is a sampling of the history of growing and caring that is embodied in the goals and objectives of this most esteemed organization. With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert an excerpt of this program in our historic journal of Congress, as follows:

GOLDEN AGE CIRCLE OF WAYNE, INC. PROGRAM FOR 20TH ANNIVERSARY (OCTOBER 20, 1977)

There is a great deal of humanity in the club and through the past twenty years it can be said to have been nurtured by the Milk of Human Kindness.

In 1957, it all began as the "brainchild" of Emily Grossi, fondly known as Our Godmother.

The club was brought into being by a letter addressed to the Town Forum in the Paterson Evening News on August 22 by Louis B. Rettberg (now deceased), excerpts of which are:

"Several interested persons in Wayne Township are attempting to form a Golden Age Circle for the benefit of any respectable person or persons who are looking for social companionship.

This society will be non-sectarian, nonpolitical and will have no stated dues. Social get-togethers will be held weekly. As it progresses, other activities can be incorporated such as hobby and craft work, painting, sewing, card playing, chess, checkers, wood carving and any other projects of interest to members."

In the beginning the Reverend Robert A. Fisher of the Preakness Baptist Church on

the Hamburg Turnpike permitted the group to hold their meetings, rent free, in the largest Sunday School Room. The membership soon outgrew the capacity of the room, it was then that Robert A. Roe, who was Mayor of Wayne at the time, arranged for the use of the Meeting Hall of the Preakness No. 4 Firehouse. Since that time the organization has been sponsored by the Department of Parks and Recreation of the Township. For many years past through the kindness of Mayor Newton E. Miller and the cooperation of Charles W. Kelly, Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation, and his staff, all the needs of the Golden Age Circle have been attended to. Also we have them to thank for the privilege of holding our meetings at the beautiful PAL building where we are ably cared for by Jerry Lawrence and his staff.

On September 19 Louis Rettberg was installed as the first president. He held the office for two years.

Jean Shaw was the first in charge of publicity. Harold MacCullough, a Paterson Evening News reporter, now deceased, became an honorary member. He took the Golden Age Circle under his wing and gave it every possible space in the News. Others in charge of publicity were Anna Christen and Erastus Dilworth who kept an excellent record of the club's events.

On January 9, 1958, the second installation of officers occurred. The enrollment at that time was 56. Emily Grossi was highly praised for without her efforts the organization would have failed. It was Louis Rettberg who started the quarterly Newsletters. Following his death, the work was taken up by Theresa and Frank Bohus, Clara Barbato, Carolyn Fischer, and Gertrude Mulhall.

From 1959 to 1961 Helen Campbell (now deceased) was president. During her term the Circle was incorporated as the Golden Age Circle of Wayne, N.J. on May 1, 1961 and she was the Registered Agent. Membership had risen to 160. Madge Schaack (now deceased) was Secretary and Charles J. Schroeder was Treasurer. They continued to hold these offices for more than 15 years.

Along about this time Mayor Robert A. Roe, chose Louis Rettberg to represent the Township at Governor Meyner's Conference on "The Senior Citizen's Place in the Community." Of Rettberg, then 80 years old, Roe said "the octogenarian's keen interest in Community Affairs was an inspiration to him" and that his activities and those of his colleagues in the Golden Age Circle spotlights a lamentable situation prevailing in this country where a wealth of experience, ability and particularly wisdom is often left untapped. Discussed at the conference were benefits affecting the elderly citizen and avenues for their talents and ability."

From 1961 to 1963, our beloved Christine Anderson was president.

From 1963 to 1965 Violetta Hill was president. It was she who instituted the Civic Workshop activities for "shut-ins."

In 1965 to 1967, and again from 1968 to 1969 Florence McGuinn was given the reins of the Circle. In a newspaper article entitled "It's a Woman's World" she was quoted as saying "Anyone who says that when you reach 50, it's over the hill for you, is wrong, life begins at 50," for more than 191 Seniors who belong to the Golden Age Circle, busy, busy, is her keyword.

Other program chairmen were Martha Heille (now deceased) David and Vera Joachim, Anton and Tina Hodousek, Clara Barbato, Theresa and Frank Bohus.

In 1967-1968 Deborah Cislone, known to everyone as "Daisy" was president. Being a "Farmer's Wife" there were times during the harvesting season when the vice-president took over. You may recall that "Daisy" very appropriately represented the Garden State at the Bi-Centennial celebration.

In 1969 to 1971 and again from 1973 to 1974 Charlotte Lammers familiarly known as "Lotty" was president. She was not quite the required age when she expressed the desire to become a member. She was placed in the "Cradle" and given special permission to join. She was well-versed in Parliamentary Law and respects the by-laws at all times.

In 1971 to 1973 and again from 1974 to 1976, David Joachim served as president for four terms with a rest of a year between two. Besides being most capable in his office "Dave" can be said to have been "naughty" at times, but the members loved his subtle jokes and sly remarks.

Now 1976-1977 and continuing into 1978 we have Marie Peters. In by-gone days it was said the "way to a man's heart is through his stomach," this might be said of Marie's ascendency to the presidency after being in charge of Hospitality. She has handled her office with integrity. There were several weddings between Golden Agers—Henry and Katie Wynalda; Albert and Ida Siedle; Angelo and Virginia Traina.

In conclusion it might be said the Golden Age Circle has been good for Senior Citizens. Likewise the Senior Citizens have been good for the economy. It shows from "tip to toe" barbers and beauticians benefited. We have no long-haired bearded ones among us. The hairdos of the women are always in the height of fashion. All of which frame happy, smiling faces. The leisure suits of the men and the gowns of the women, be they long or short, are indicative of recent shopping. The shoes, while they might pinch a little, are nevertheless fashionable and beautiful. Restaurants and bus companies welcome our patronage. So when it comes to counting blessings, we can truthfully say God Bless America and God Bless the Golden Agers, Amen.

Mr. Speaker, during this past quarter of a century, our Golden Age Circle of Wayne has captured the warmth of friendship, comaraderies, goodwill, and fellowship that can be achieved in the golden years of a lifetime by people with purpose and fulfillment in companionship with, and respect for each other—all so important to the quality of life and way of life for all of us here in America. We do indeed salute the officers and members of the Golden Age Circle of Wayne upon the celebration of the silver anniversary of the founding of one of our Nation's most esteemed senior citizens organizations.●

TRIBUTE TO LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCILWOMAN JOAN MILKE FLORES

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on occasion a Member has the opportunity to pay tribute to an accomplished and well-respected fellow elected official. I have such an opportunity today. With great pleasure I rise to honor Ms. Joan Milke Flores, a resident of San Pedro, Calif., the mother of a lovely daughter, and the elected representative of the people of Los Angeles 15th Councilmanic District.

As the 15th district's councilwoman, Joan Milke Flores represents 200,000 individuals in San Pedro, Wilmington, Harbor City, Watts, the Port of Los Angeles, and Torrance and Gardena Corridors of the Los Angeles City Strip, as well.

As a legislator, Councilwoman Flores' duties and accomplishments are many and varied. As chairwoman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee—which oversees the largest municipally owned utility in the Nation, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP)—she has authored landmark legislation aimed at saving energy in the city of Los Angeles. As vice chairwoman of the Industry and Economic Development Committee—which oversees the Port of Los Angeles, Los Angeles International Airport, and cable television franchising—she has authored legislation to set up enterprise zones in the city of Los Angeles. In fact, she has participated in two White House conferences on Enterprise zones. Councilwoman Flores also serves on the Public Works Committee.

But Joan Milke Flores' legislative successes are only her most recent triumphs. This remarkable woman's achievements include being the first woman member of the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce, and being the first woman to become a member of the Civic Center Speakers Club. I could go on and on.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, Joan is the type of individual young people should emulate. She is active in her community, a leader, a go-getter. She is a professional par excellence, and is being recognized by the San Pedro Business and Professional Woman's Club October 14, as their "Woman of Achievement."

My wife, Lee, joins me in commending the club for their excellent choice and congratulating Councilwoman Joan Milke Flores. To Joan, and her daughter, Valerie, We wish you continued success and happiness.●

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON REBUILDING AMERICA

HON. GERALDINE A. FERRARO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Ms. FERRARO. Mr. Speaker, there is a growing awareness that the deteriorating condition of the Nation's public infrastructure—highways,

roads, bridges, mass transit facilities, water supply, and sewage treatment systems—poses a serious threat to hopes for economic recovery. Recent news reports have called attention to the severity of the problem, and many of us in Government have tried to generate public discussion on the need for major new initiatives in this area. But there has not been a comprehensive assessment of the problem that could lead to a national plan to solve it.

I am today introducing legislation to establish a National Commission on the Rebuilding of America. The Commission would compile an inventory of needed public facilities improvements and develop a national public improvements plan. The plan would establish priorities for maintenance and repair work needed to sustain regionally balanced national economic development. It would also include recommendations for financing the needed improvements.

This legislation, which is virtually identical to a bill introduced by Senator MOYNIHAN with bipartisan support in the Senate, is the first step in reversing the problem of our crumbling public infrastructure. For too long we have neglected this issue, and now it is reaching crisis proportions. I urge Members from all regions of the country to join me in taking steps to develop a plan for rebuilding America.●

CENTER FOR EMPLOYMENT TRAINING—15 YEARS, AND THEY HAVE ONLY JUST BEGUN

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 15th anniversary of one of the best of the nonprofit, community-based skill training centers in the United States—the Center for Employment Training.

The Center for Employment Training began in a barrio of San Jose in 1967 in one room of Our Lady of Guadalupe Church, later moving into a small training site at 1500 Story Road. During its first year of operation, as OCI-CET, 15 men and women were training and placed. It was the dedication, enthusiasm, and persistence of the church community which provided the impetus for starting the program.

Anthony Soto, chairperson of the board of directors, and Ramona Sarinana, the board's treasurer, provided much of the inspiration for bringing OIC-CET into being. They have stayed with the board and with their original commitment to CET's mission to train the poor and the chronically unemployed. Russ Tershy was recruited to be executive director.

Anthony Soto and Russ Tershy are still the driving force behind the Center for Employment Training, and under their leadership, the CET federation has expanded to 30 communities in 7 Western States. CET has trained and placed 20,000 men and women in well-paid jobs in the last 15 years.

On October 10, 1982, the Center for Employment Training will be celebrating its 15th anniversary with a 10-kilometer run for jobs, over a 6.2-mile certified course, and a fiesta, on the grounds of an abandoned junior high school which they have acquired and plan to rehabilitate with volunteer labor.

Federal cutbacks, Russ Tershy says, "only make us work harder to raise moneys to continue our programs. This is the purpose of the fiesta and the 1-kilometer run for jobs."

A statistical profile of the men and women served by CET tells its own story: nearly 100-percent unemployed, 70-percent school dropouts, 41-percent limited English speaking, 49-percent migrant and seasonal framworkers, 30-percent women in nontraditional skills training.

CET trains men and women who are without the technical and social skills necessary to fit into a high technology world. They are people on welfare; many are minority youth and the chronically unemployed who have never had the advantage of the education and training necessary to keep a job long enough to break the proverty cycle. Many are farmworkers whose jobs are being eliminated by the increasing mechanization of agriculture.

CET has proved that our most severely disadvantaged men and women can be trained successfully and placed in high technology jobs with good wages; 85 percent of the trainee-graduates are still on the job 6 months after placement.

In the CET training model, students learn technical skills and receive a basic education in math, language, and reading comprehension all at the same time. Classes adjoin workshops and students move back and forth daily from class to skill training.

There are also counseling sessions in human development areas, attitude training, good work habits, punctuality, respect for persons and property, and the work ethic. The bottom line is not completion of training, diploma in hand, but completion of training and a retainable job.

CET has the responsibility of placing the graduate in a nonsubsidized job in business or industry. CET has built very strong ties to the industrial community to help in this placement. Over 80 representatives from industry serve on the Santa Clara County Industrial Advisory Board (IAB) and each of the other 30 CET's have their own industrial advisory boards. CET's IAB identifies skill shortages and job markets, advises on curriculum, tools and equipment, and participates in the classroom to teach industrial behavior and business concepts.

We all know that our school systems are geared to the general population instead of to those who need special training. This is not to denigrate our public education system. We must recognize that while 70 percent of the general population may be adequately served by the educational system, an alternative system may be required to reach the other 30 percent. CET tries to fill part of that need, but there are thousands of men and women on their waiting lists to receive training.

Organizations such as CET, with a proven track record in job placement, have earned the support of the community, business and industry, as well as State and Federal Government. We should not be cutting back funding for these well-run programs. We should be providing more resources for those in our society who will have the most difficulty in competing for jobs in an increasingly technological world.

I would like to offer the Center for Employment Training my warmest congratulations for the humanitarian work they have been doing for the past 15 years. I plan to be with them on October 10 at the old Woodrow Wilson Junior High School in San Jose in which they have acquired for CET's 10 kilometer run for jobs and the 15th anniversary fiesta.

CET plans to consolidate all the San Jose programs—now housed in three old buildings—in the school. They also plan to have all the renovation work on the school done by volunteers. Building materials are already being donated and volunteers recruited. This is the continuation of the old fashioned community spirit of helping one another which is so needed in these difficult economic times.

I want to express my admiration for the work of the Center for Employment Training, its staff, students, alumni, and board of directors, for the leap of faith they are making in taking over the school. I also want to commend CET's Industrial Advisory Board, the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors: Chairperson Susanne Wilson and Supervisors Rebecca Morgan, Rod Diridon, Dan McCorquodale, and Zoe Lofgren, as well as San Jose Mayor Janet Gray Hayes and the San Jose City Council for their continued support of worthwhile programs such as the Center for Employment Training.●

TRIBUTE TO SILVIO CONTE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you and the body of the House a wonderful article that appeared last Wednesday in the New York Times about our good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE).

I would not go so far as to say that it was ever easy to deal with those on the wrong side of the aisle. But if you have to deal with Republicans at all, then it makes it a pleasure rather than a chore to deal with a guy as nice as SILVIO CONTE. My only hope is that someday he finds his way over to our side of the Chamber.

I would like to enter the text of the article for the record:

[From the New York Times, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1982]

BAY STATE REPUBLICAN WITH AN INDEPENDENT STREAK

(By Marjorie Hunter)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Every polling place he went to in his western Massachusetts district on primary day, says Representative Silvio O. Conte, he found a message: "Call Dave Stockman."

When he reached the director of the Office of Management and Budget by telephone that day, after a couple of fruitless efforts, Mr. Conte told him: "Hell, I know why you're calling. You're getting married and you want me to give you away. Believe me, there's nothing I'd rather do."

It was said in jest, but there was more than a touch of sting in it, for Mr. Stockman has been a bit of a thorn in Mr. Conte's side ever since Ronald Reagan took office as President nearly two years ago.

"The Young Slasher," Mr. Conte calls the budget director, who has been principal orchestrator of the Reagan Administration efforts to cut spending, largely in domestic programs.

"These fantasies they have down there at the budget bureau," Mr. Conte said recently. "We're getting sick of them."

AN APPEAL FROM REAGAN

The ranking Republican member of the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. Conte is not the kind of Republican the Reagan Administration would like to see in that key spot. More liberal than conservative, more outspoken than docile, Silvio Otto Conte often votes more like a Democrat than a Republican. Just this month, he was a leader of the bipartisan coalition that succeeded in overriding the President's veto of a supplemental appropriations bill, and he is expected to play a key role in the appropriations bills still awaiting Congressional action.

The President, Mr. Conte said, called him to appeal for his support on the veto.

"I told him I appreciated hearing from him but that I'd fight him all the way," Mr. Conte said. "I'll fight him, too, if he vetoes the Health and Human Services money bill. I don't want him tampering with that. It's got too many things in it that a lot of folks need."

The veto question was not Mr. Conte's first brush with the President or his advisers. When a Reagan aide, Lyn Nofziger, rejected several Conte-endorsed people of Federal jobs in Massachusetts, Mr. Conte said: "I blew my top. I called Lyn and told him they needed me more than I needed them down there at the White House. I said it was a lousy shame the way they were making appointments."

Few other members of his party have been quite so open in counseling the President or his top aides on budget or appointment issues.

But, at the age of 60, with 22 years of service in the House, Mr. Conte can display an independence that few of his fellow Republicans can afford, particularly in an election year. For unlike most House members seeking re-election, Mr. Conte is unopposed. In fact, he says, he received more Democratic than Republican votes in his hometown of Pittsfield in the recent primary.

Even two years ago, when Mr. Reagan narrowly defeated Jimmy Carter in Massachusetts, Mr. Conte bested his Democratic opponent by a ratio of about 3 to 1. He has become something of an "Italian papa" to his brood of Democratic and Republican constituents.

Some years ago, after he had cast the sole Republican vote for a bill sought by President Johnson, an angry colleague asked why he didn't just move over to the Democratic side of the aisle.

"Why don't you put that question to my constituents?" Mr. Conte retorted.

While he says he has never even flirted with the idea of switching parties, his decision to become a Republican was prompted by Democrats who passed over him for two jobs shortly after his graduation from Boston Law School in 1949.

An independent, he had campaigned that year for a Democrat running on a bipartisan ticket for Mayor of a western Massachusetts town. But the man, after first suggesting that Mr. Conte might be the ideal choice for the job of taking the 1950 census in that area, gave the position to a Democrat. A little later, a Democratic judge passed over him for appointment as a probation officer.

"I decided then and there that there was no way I could make it in the Democratic Party," Mr. Conte said. "I decided to run as a Republican."

And run he did, rapping on doors, involving people who had never been interested in politics before. He won a seat in the State Senate, and, after three terms, was elected to Congress.

While there are better orators in Congress, Mr. Conte is regarded by many as the best showman on Capitol Hill. His eyes rolling, his arms flailing, his voice thundering, he usually whips friend and foe into a frenzy of cheers and laughter in floor debate.

On the rare occasions when he and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. engage in debate, casual observers might be convinced that the two are mortal enemies. In truth, they are the best of friends, despite their difference in party.

"Tip's the best friend I have around here," said Mr. Conte.

Their friendship, the Speaker says, goes back to their days in the Massachusetts Legislature. The two men and their wives get together weekly for dinner or bridge.

"Silvio's like the Pentagon, he's got five sides," said Representative Jamie Whitten, the Mississippi Democrat who heads the House Appropriations Committee. "We don't always agree with each other but he's great to work with."

Five-sided? Perhaps, for Mr. Conte is not just a legislator. He is a hunter, a fisherman, an Italian chef of some note at bipartisan dinners for old friends, the manager of the House Republican baseball team, a veritable study in perpetual motion.

"I don't take myself too seriously," he said, "Hell, too many folks around here miss all the fun of it. They're too serious about everything."●

FEHBP REFORM BILL

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing comprehensive legislation to reform the Federal employees health benefits program (FEHBP).

As most Members know, the FEHBP is a health insurance program that provides protection to over 10 million American Federal workers, annuitants, and dependents. Since its inception over 22 years ago, FEHBP has been considered a model health program because of its multiplicity of choice and its financial and administrative integrity. Regrettably, last year a series of unanticipated and disastrous events threw FEHBP into a state of confusion as numerous lawsuits were filed challenging the authority of the Office of Personnel Managment (OPM) to make fundamental, arbitrary changes in the program.

When the dust finally settled on the litigation, FEHBP was in shambles. The traditional open season had been canceled, benefits were reduced drastically, premiums increased substantially, and hundreds of thousands of enrollees in over 140 health plans ended up locked into health plans that they no longer wanted nor could afford.

So far this year, the contract negotiations between OPM and the health carriers appear to be progressing smoothly. However, under existing law there is no guarantee that catastrophes might not occur during future contract negotiations.

As chair of the Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits—the subcommittee with principal jurisdiction over FEHBP, I have been holding extensive hearings on what went wrong last year and what ought to be done to restore FEHBP to its former status. After listening to hundreds of witnesses, including numerous health insurance experts, I strongly believe that the legislation I have introduced will stabilize the program and prevent any repetition of last year's fiasco.

The major points of my legislation are simple:

First, the legislation mandates by law an annual open season to provide all enrollees a predictable timeframe in which to evaluate the various

health plans and then have an opportunity to make an informed choice as to what enrollment is most appropriate.

Second, it prevents OPM or any health carrier from arbitrarily reducing or increasing benefit levels, except by mutual consent.

Third, it increases the Government's share of the premium contribution from 60 percent of the average subscription charge of the big six health plans to 75 percent. This will be the first increase in the Government contribution formula in almost 10 years and is more in line with what most private employers pay to provide health insurance for their employees. Despite this increase in the Government formula, enrollees in FEHBP will still be paying a larger share of the health insurance premium than many private sector employees.

Fourth, the legislation will allow RIF'ed employees and certain others an opportunity to continue health coverage until such time as they become eligible for another health plan, provided they pay the entire premium costs. I believe this is the least we can do for our Federal workers who suddenly lose their jobs or entitlement to health insurance.

Fifth, it establishes a fair, standardized alcoholism, drug rehabilitation, and mental health benefit level throughout the Government-wide plans. Last year's benefit reduction was particularly destructive to these health services, and it is important to protect this benefit from further attack.

Sixth, the legislation repeals the 75-percent maximum limitation on the Government contribution toward the subscription charge of a plan.

Seventh, it establishes financial solvency requirements for participating health plans to eliminate the possibility of their becoming insolvent and unable to pay bona fide medical claims.

Eighth, the legislation requires all health plans to accept annuitants on an equal basis with active employees, thus ending certain existing discrimination against elderly enrollees. The legislation also increases the Government contribution by 5 percent for annuitants over age 65 who are not entitled to medicare benefits. This increase is necessary to pay for the additional utilization and expense this category of annuitant actually costs FEHBP.

Ninth, the legislation also gives HMO's additional flexibility in staffing by no longer requiring all HMO's to be represented by three medical specialties to be eligible to participate in FEHBP.

Tenth, the legislation firmly reestablishes congressional control over a $5.8 billion fringe benefit program that is of vital importance to millions of Federal workers and retirees. Under existing law, the program relies on the benevolence, or lack thereof, of the Director of the Office of Personnel Management who can set premium rates by manipulating benefit levels, despite protests from Congress, the health insurance carriers, or the enrollees who help pay a substantial share of the premiums.

I hope the Members and staff who are covered by FEHBP will carefully review this legislation. it is in part based on the substantive recommendations of a private benefit consulting firm that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service enlisted to study FEHBP and to compare it to various large private and public sector health plans. The conclusion of that Mercer report was to categorize FEHBP as a "below average" health program that, while structurally sound, is in desperate need of certain improvements.

I am convinced this legislation will be the vehicle by which significant long-lasting reform is brought to our health program. I intend to hold additional hearings on FEHBP and this legislation when Congress reconvenes after the election and will, at that time, welcome cosponsorship.

I am particularly grateful to my colleagues, Chairman WILLIAM FORD and Congressman STENY HOYER, for their able assistance on this complicated issue. By enactment of this legislation, Congress will guarantee to its workers and retirees health insurance coverage that is generally comparable to health insurance available to Americans in the private sector.●

RICE POLITICS JEOPARDIZES U.S. EXPORTS AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

HON. JIM LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. LEACH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, given the importance of agricultural exports to the U.S. economy, it is alarming that rice politics appears now to be jeopardizing this country's trade with our fourth largest agricultural export market, the Republic of Korea. The immediate issue is whether a large rice sale will be brokered by the company to which the Korean Government purchasing agency (OSROK) awarded the contract, or by the company that has handled most past sales and is preferred by the two largest California rice farmer cooperatives, the Rice Growers Association (RGA) and the Farmers' Rice Cooperative (FRC), which jointly represent about 75 percent of the California rice industry. The underlying issue is whether future sales to Korea of a wide range of American agricultural products, including corn and soybeans, should be risked for the sake of maintaining one company's monoploy on rice sales.

The company that lost the contract, Connell Rice & Sugar Co., has been identified by the press as having a virtual monopoly on U.S. rice sales to Korea. This position can be traced to the past relationship between Tongsun Park, who was convicted in the Koreagate scandal, and Grover Connell, Park's U.S. agent who was himself indicted, although not convicted, for laundering $1.8 million in commissions to Park. Connell had not lost many Korean contracts until early last year when OSROK awarded a contract to Pacific International Rice Mills, Inc. (PIRMI). Despite the fact that PIRMI fully satisfied their Korean customers, 113 Members of Congress saw fit to express their grave concern in a letter to the President of the Republic of Korea, to the effect that Korea had contracted for rice at too high a price. The possibility of kickbacks may indeed warrant a Justice Department investigation of the transaction, but the letter—followed as it was by a threatening telex to the director of OSROK from Joseph Alioto, who is attorney for both Connell and the RGA and FRC—could only lead the Korean Government to surmise that the U.S. Congress was sending it a strong message on the perils of doing business with companies other than Connell.

According to State Department testimony before a congressional subcommittee, Connell's idea of good business methods included threats to somehow bring pressure to bear on other issues important to Korea via the U.S. Congress: "For example, the foreign military sales program and $400 million military construction program could be attacked," Connell was required to have said. If true—Connell has denied it—these highly repugnant pressure tactics could have hardly endeared him to his customers. In fact, it would have been surprising under the circumstances had Korea done other than it did, which was to award a large contract earlier this year to yet another rice dealer, Comet Rice, and that is the contract now at issue. This was the second blow to Connell, and just to drive home the point the Korean National Assembly's Subcommittee on Rice Imports recommended that "firm and vigorous measures should be taken to eliminate rice suppliers who act arrogantly."

This latter contract was intended to fulfill, in good faith, a Korean obligation incurred as compensation for their earlier purchase of subsidized Japanese rice that they had obtained, with American concurrence, to meet emergency needs. Unfortunately for

Korea, monopolists—unlike old soldiers—do not fade gracefully away. Comet encountered dfficulties in purchasing rice from the large cooperatives, which mounted a campaign with Connell to have Comet's contract declared in default. The president of the RGA informed the Secretary of Agriculture that Comet was "a seller apparently without a capability of performing," a feat of prognostication made somewhat less mysterious when he later told the Sacramento Union that, "I don't see under any circumstances that we would want to sell it to them."

Over 7 weeks before the last date for fulfilling the contract, 90 Members of Congress wrote to the Secretary of State saying, "It now appears that this contract will be defaulted upon," and one Member took it upon himself to inform the Korean Ambassador that the default had been confirmed by public announcement, which Comet quickly denied. In a move whose import could not have been lost on the Koreans, a joint resolution was introduced several days later to terminate Korea's right to fish off the coasts of the United States, despite the fact that the U.S. fishing industry and Members of Congress had expressed their satisfaction less than 1 month earlier with improvements in Korean joint venture operations.

The real point is not whether a default takes place—the large cooperatives certainly have it in their power to force Comet to default—but whether our commercial system is to be perceived as fair and open. Connell, the RGA and the FRC assert through their mutual representative, Joseph Alioto, that they "have traditionally, in bidding situations, been the lowest priced supplier with the best quality rice and the most reliable," and call efforts to penetrate the market by rival companies co-op busting. Others have pointed out, however, that there appears to be a rather unique tie between the large cooperatives, Connell and the Congress. Mr. Alioto has acknowledged that in the past decade Connell has been the sole exporter to South Korea of rice produced by the RGA and FRC. And as the foregoing has amply demonstrated, there is an extraordinary amount of political interest in the question of who shall sell American rice to Korea.

I have no desire to protect any individual company in a contract dispute. In this arena of high stakes rice brokering there are few angles, but I question seriously whether Connell and other elements in the rice trade are as virtuous as they would lead us to believe. It would be especially unfortunate if U.S. politicians, unwittingly or otherwise, were involved in defending a monopoly that was willing to sacrifice U.S. national interests in order to preserve itself.

The issue at stake is not just one rice contract or even the broader United States-Korea rice sales relationship; it is rather the entire spectrum of agricultural sales between our two countries, which the Korean Government has hinted would be reassessed if it were forced to deal with a rice monopoly. Here it should be stressed that major commodity exports from the United States to Korea in 1981 amounted to over $2 billion, including $323,825,000 for corn and $124,027,000 for soybeans.

It would be a tragic outcome if the Koreans were to conclude that the aggravation they have experienced with respect to rice imports was typical of American agriculture as a whole. In fact, the Deputy Prime Minister warned in his reply to the congressional letter of last year that, "The rich potential for growth of this trade in agricultural products, however, can be jeopardized * * *." Inasmuch as Korea is our fourth largest agricultural export market, we would be well advised to head that warning. It makes no sense to treat important customers as though we did not value their business, especially when it appears that the Congress is attempting to protect monopolistic practices alien to a free market economy. If there are serious problems within our rice industry, accusations and threats leveled at another country cannot serve as a substitute for the remedies necessary at home. We have a responsibility to investigate to the fullest whether there are violations of any American laws, antitrust and otherwise, by any of the parties in the rice trade today.

With so much confusion arising in world trade patterns due to useless and counterproductive embargoes, largely at the expense of American farmers and workers, we should do nothing more to damage our reputation as a steady and reliable supplier of agricultural products. American farmers are too important—to our economy and our trade—for us to ignore the danger posed to them by artificial restraints on their access to foreign markets.●

THANKING RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS

HON. CLEVE BENEDICT

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BENEDICT. Mr. Speaker, 1981 was the centennial celebration of the American National Red Cross. Various ceremonies across the country have marked this historic event. During this special year for the Red Cross many deserving words of praise have been spoken. And yet, Mr. Speaker, there is one group of Red Cross Volunteers that won't be honored by the proclamations and parades. Instead, they will gather a few days from today here in Washington for a quiet memorial service to remember their friends who have passed away in the last year. I am speaking of those Red Cross Volunteers who served in times of war throughout our Nation's history.

In many cases, these valiant Americans, asking nothing in return, went overseas and risked death and disease to serve their country. Such selflessness is a good example for us today.

House Concurrent Resolution 376, which I introduced on July 20, expresses this Congress gratitude to these Red Cross volunteers. I am pleased that the House passed this resolution last night.

I was made aware of these patriotic Americans by Col. A. M. Tuberose of Morgantown, W. Va. Colonel Tuberose is a great American in his own right. He flew a B-17 during World War II. On what would have been his final mission before he was rotated home, his aircraft was shot down. The next year and a half he spent in a German POW camp.

Colonel Tuberose was decorated and thanked by a grateful Nation for his fine deeds, but his wife Sally, a Red Cross Volunteer during the war, never received a medal. She never received Federal benefits, and she never received thanks from the America she so gallantly served. A touching and inspiring letter from Colonel Tuberose prompted me to introduce House Concurrent Resolution 376 to say thanks to Americans like Sally Sutherland Tuberose. I would like the text of the Colonel's letter to be printed in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for supporting House Concurrent Resolution 376, showing these brave Americans how greatful we are.

DEAR MR. BENEDICT: I am writing to ask you to consider introduction of a bill that would give appropriate official recognition to those women that voluntarily served in combat zones during World War II. Specifically those ladies that served with the Red Cross in combat areas.

My wife Sally was one of those brave ladies. She served with the Red Cross at the air base in Chabua, India during World War II. While in India she contracted intestinal dysentery and suffered from occasional attacks all of her life. There are no government provisions for medical care of these ladies.

At the end of the war she was again recruited by the War Department, this time to serve with "Special Services" in Europe. She served in Europe until after the end of the Berlin Airlift.

I have always considered my wife to be more patriotic, braver, and more a hero than most of the men I have known in the service. She was only 21 and weighed a mere 115 pounds when she went to India. I myself was a B-17 pilot, wounded, and spent 16 months as a P.O.W., and flew the airlift. I have lots of medals and don't think of

myself as a hero, but I do have the greatest respect and admiration for my wife and those other women that have served their country as she did.

Sally died on September 11, 1981. The time she spent in the Red Cross and with Special Services did not count toward the social security lump sum benefit and therefore she did not qualify. If we were destitute she would have been buried in a paupers grave. I am saddened by the thought that there are no provisions to give recognition to these brave, patriotic women.

I believe the introduction of a bill to rectify this oversight would be a very popular bill, and would be a beautiful gesture of recognition of these ladies.

Sincerely,

A. M. TUBEROSE.●

WORLD HUNGER

HON. LARRY WINN, JR.

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege to represent an effective, straight-talking minister who speaks from the pulpit of the Village Church in Prairie Village, Kans. Dr. Robert H. Meneilly delivered this sermon on September 12, 1982, and I think addressed the problem of world hunger.

Most Americans take food and nourishment for granted, but around the world, especially in developing countries, hunger is a way of life.

I share Dr. Meneilly's concerns.

WHAT THE WELL-FED CAN'T STOMACH

(James 2:15-20)

Again I've put myself on a diet. The last eight pounds of overweight accumulated easily!

Chances are most of you who worship here today are on diets. How can we stomach the fact that well over half of our brothers and sisters are living and dying in hunger? While we diet and die because we over-eat a majority of our neighbors are hungering and starving for want of minimum nourishment. While some of us are trying to shape up our figures and health from an overabundance of rich foods, half of our human family is suffering the irreversible effects of too little food. How can there be so much poverty in a world of surpluses?

For some among us the big problem is pushing ourselves away from the table before we are stuffed and miserable. For others, work as hard and long as they will, they can't put enough food on the table to keep away hunger pains. For us over-eating Americans you may spell relief "Rolaids," but for our staring neighbors you spell relief "Death."

We can't blame earth or God for the mass hunger. God has made ample provision for all of his children. Through God-inspired technology there can be more than sufficient for all. Contrary to popular opinion (even among the intelligentsia) the cause of world hunger today is not over breeding, laziness or ignorance. The cause of hunger is sin spelled "poverty." If God provides for all, how come poverty?

We can go back to original sin. God placed man and woman in a garden world of plenty. Were they satisfied? No! They desired more than they were given. They insisted on reaching beyond their limits to the forbidden that would let them be as God. They brought judgment upon themselves: "Because you have done this you will be punished." (Genesis 3:14)

How we are suffering that judgment brought upon ourselves today. Insisting on more than is intended for us and ever reaching beyond reasonable limits, we suffer overnutrition which is also malnutrition. With our excess of rich foods and nutrients (especially fats, sugar, salt, cholesterol and alcohol) we suffer all kinds of diseases. Cardiovascular and other diseases associated with overnutrition now account for half of all deaths in our country.

I would be the first to confess my identity with the problem. While Jesus teaches us to pray for "daily bread" I intend to pray for cake! I have wanted more than the essentials. I want cake. After all, apple pie is our American way of life. But if there is little more than enough to go around and I insist on more than my share, if it is to be had one way or another someone is going to have less than he needs.

We in the U.S. consume five times per person more than people living in Third World countries. Several years ago our church leaders, steeped in our economic system, were shocked to hear our Third World Christians discern our greed in overconsuming so much of the earth's resources, in the name of "the good life," while so many don't even enjoy the bare necessities. While much is to be said for our economic system we know it nourishes greed in the producer and consumer alike as it devours more and more of the earth's non-renewable resources. Of course many of us and corporations who have benefited from the system make generous contributions to charity. At the same time we have to admit that our system's main interest is providing more for those who already have gained from it, not especially in providing for the good of the whole society. I remind us of this at the risk of industrial leaders mistaking me for socialistic leanings, like the last issue of Reader's Digest suggesting the World Council of Churches is more marked with Karl Marx than Jesus Christ.

Think what you like of economist Kenneth Galbraith, but he speaks the painful truth: "* * * we are led as a nation . . . to adopt many of the least elegant postures of wealth. Though we have much, and much of the remainder of the world is poor, we are single-mindedly devoted to getting more . . . We do, each year, provide some aid for others. But first we have a prayerful discussion whether or not we can afford the sacrifice." (Kenneth Galbraith, The Affluent Society, N.Y., N.Y.) We tend to think we are so generous but no less than 16 other not nearly so affluent nations give proportionately more of their GNP than the USA toward the elimination of hunger in the world.

We have tended to look down upon the poor assuming they are getting what they deserve. We picture them as lazy and unwilling to work hard. We say: "If they exercised the drive and willingness to work hard they could make it just like we do." Wrong! The vast majority of the world's disenfranchised and hungry people work longer and harder than we imagine. Many work like animals but often their work is unproductive. Their land is depleted and they have few tools. They love their children and want to provide just as much as we do. They work year after year against almost unbearable odds.

We think of the poor as being ignorant and breeding like flies and this is what causes their poverty. We Americans can't seem to understand that it is poverty that causes the poor to have more children. Only a small percentage of their children survive and they need more children to go out and work so the family may have a chance to survive.

We need to heed the Old Testament proverb: "He who mocks the poor insults his Maker." (Proverbs 17:5)

In our day hunger is not a scourge but a scandal; not a plight but a pity. We have the physical resources and technical skills necessary to feed the whole population of the world. There has been lots of progress in technology but little in theology! Just as the propertied classes of yesterday opposed every reform, predicting quick economic disaster if eight-year-olds could no longer work in the mills, so those that profit from poverty today are trying to maintain the status quo. Well-to-do Presbyterians have decried the church's support of Mr. Chavez as he crusades for the farm workers and against their being continuously exploited. We want to get maximum stock dividends from Campbell's foods and we would have to take less if the pickers were paid a livable wage. We have subtle ways of luring cheap Mexican labor across our border so we can capitalize on their poverty with the motto: "Keep 'em poor and you keep 'em cheap.

The key to feeding the world's hungry could lie with our multinational corporations. They have the know-how. They can get the capital. They have organizational skills. However, few seem interested; and a firm like Nestle's continues to exploit the poor to death in some Third World countries. How many times the scripture calls woe upon those who trample upon the poor and exploit the economically powerless.

The prophets begged Israel to repent of her injustices toward the poor. Isaiah spelled out what is meant by justice: "Is it not to provide food for the hungry?" God bids us to "do justice" and he will keep us well and strong. "You will be like a garden that has plenty of water." (Isaiah 58:10-12)

More and more Americans are realizing our national security isn't dependent upon missiles and military defense but upon justice and the eradication of hunger and poverty. Presently we spend $250-million a day for our military security while we give to the World Good Council only $200-million in a whole year. In any 16-hour period our military establishment spends more than the World Health Organization and the Food and Agricultural Organization combined spend in an entire year.

I must remind us yet again what our own renowned militarist, Dwight D. Eisenhower, said: "Every gun that is made, every warship that is launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and not clothed * * * This is not a way of life at all * * * it is humanity hanging from a cross of iron."

There can be no security for us so long as people are hungry and deprived of their human right to food and survival. In this day of modern communication when the poor can see and hear of the earth's abundance, they will not quietly sit by until the escape of silent death. They are making for violence. Hunger is the severest threat to both economic and military security. The root of the military conflict in El Salvador south of the border is hunger and poverty. Just look at the international ramifications.

The very health of our own economy depends increasingly on there being stability in poor, southern economies. They are important markets for our products and sources of essential raw materials we need.

Where do we go with sermons of this nature? Some tune them out because they are uncomfortable and we come to be comforted. Others tune them out because they don't agree with some one point. Many consider hunger to be so overwhelming they give up being able to do anything significant. Some are so inhumane as to think starvation is nature's way of population control, so let it go.

Well-fed Christians refuse to stomach world hunger. What will we do?

1. We can begin by examining our own attitude toward the poor. Is it compassion or contempt? We need to pray: "Create in us a right spirit, O God."

Throughout scripture our Father seems as concerned as much for our daily bread for the body as the Word for the soul. God has always had an extra special concern for the poor and Jesus remains the poor's greatest champion. God bids us "If your enemy hungers, feed him."

What is your honest-to-God attitude toward the poor?

2. We can re-order our priorities. We can become as industrious "go-givers" as we are "go-getters."

We don't have to buy into all the advertisements of the media enticing us to buy things we don't need and food we can't digest.

Instead of putting so much into defense budgets we could call upon our Congresspersons to convert our swords into food ploughs and help the underdeveloped peoples learn how to feed themselves.

We can all afford to simplify our lifestyle and conserve instead of waste. How many ballpoint pens do we need? How many TVs can we watch at a time? How much food is dangerous to our health? How much weight do we have to have to throw around?

3. We can keep society mindful of the hungry. Jesus instituted a sacrament employing common bread and drink "in remembrance." Unless people are kept mindful day in and day out that hunger is the most pressing problem in the world, we won't do much about it.

4. We can help God convert our own beloved country. We can call upon our State Department to quit using "wheat power" for political clout but for humane purposes. Hunger is no less painful for our enemies than our allies!

5. We can be more faithful stewards. The Bible tells us God has given more than enough for our own needs so we can provide for those in need. We can be more conscientious in the financial support of Christ's mission through our church. No organization on earth has done so much with so little for the poor than the World Council of Churches through Church World Service.

We can give more moral support to the United Nations as it brings the nations of the world to grips with the need and the solution.

We can continue our Village Church nutrition projects in India. We can do more by way of the local emergency assistance program. We can bring some staple food to Mother Hubbard's Cupboard every time we come to church.

We can get lots of Village Church people to "walk for the hungry" in the CROP Walk October 17. It is money, not just good intentions, that satisfies the hunger pains of bloated stomachs.

6. We can pray. If we pray for the hungry we are likely to help God answer the prayers. We can see our Lord in the millions of hungry and know as surely as we feed the hungry we feed our Lord. "Inasmuch as you did it unto the least of these, you did it unto me."

It was Jesus' brother who confronts us sincere Christians with the facts of our faith.

"What's the use of saying you have faith if your actions don't correspond with it? Could that sort of faith save anyone's soul? If a neighbor . . . has nothing to eat and you say to that person, 'Good luck, I hope you . . . find enough to eat' and yet make no provision for his physical needs, what on earth is the good of that? Yet, that is exactly what a bare faith without a corresponding life is like—useless and dead." (James 2:15-20, J. B. Phillips)

This sermon delivered by Robert H. Meneilly, D.D., at the Village Church, Prairie Village, Kansas.●

CAREER CRIMINAL BILL PASSES SENATE 93 TO 1

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of Senate passage yesterday of a bill designed to get tough with the most vicious and insidious type of criminal offenders, career armed robbers and burglars.

Senator SPECTER's bill passed the Senate by an overwhelming margin of 93 to 1.

Last spring, I introduced a companion bill in the House, the Armed Robbery and Burglary Prevention Act (H.R. 6386).

Both bills would permit Federal prosecution of an individual who, after being previously convicted of two or more felony robberies or burglaries in any jurisdiction, is charged with a third robbery or burglary involving the use of a firearm. Conviction under this new section of the Federal Criminal Code would trigger a minimum 15-year sentence in a Federal penitentiary with no possibility of parole.

Hearings were held on H.R. 6386 last week in the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime. The chairman of the subcommittee, Congressman BILL HUGHES, told me this morning that he would like to work with me on this legislation when we return after the election.

These career criminal bills contemplate only a limited but carefully targeted increase in Federal criminal prosecutions. As such, no new outlays will be required in the Justice Department budget and the bill has the full support of the administration. After an amendment clarifying the issue of concurrent jurisdiction was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, this legislation should also now have the full support of local prosecutors.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of this important legislation when we return after the election. This bill is designed to allow the Justice Department to play a role in prosecuting and incarcerating the worst habitual offenders, career criminals who are clearly beyond rehabilitation and a very real menace to law-abiding citizens on the streets and in their homes.

Public opinion polls consistently show that crime ranks at the very top of problems that are of deep concern to all Americans. Violent crime is anonymous and vicious. It is physically, pyschologically, and financially devastating to the lives of its innocent victims.

Because of a limited number of prosecutors and investigators, a huge backlog of cases in our courts, and a severe shortage of jail space, our cities and States are rapidly losing the war on crime.

I think we all must realize violent crime is a national problem that has reached the point where a modest and thoughtful expanded Federal role should be seriously considered.

With millions of Americans paralyzed by crime and the fear of crime, I believe the Federal Government should actively search for ways to lend a hand. H.R. 6386, as well as the bill so ably crafted by Senator SPECTER and passed by the Senate, represents a solid step in the right direction. I hope all of my colleagues will support this important effort.●

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SENATOR RICHARD BREVARD RUSSELL

HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, recently a bust of former Senator Richard Russell was dedicated in Winder, Ga. Former Congressman Robert B. Stephens has written a brief description of this ceremony, and I ask unanimous consent that it and the dedication speech by R. Harold Harrison be inserted into the RECORD.

On Sunday, August 8, 1982, at the Barrow County Courthouse in Winder, Ga., a ceremony took place that is of interest not only to Georgia but the people of America. A beautiful white marble bust of the late Senator Richard B. Russell, donated by the Russell family, was given to the county that was the long time home of the Senator and his family.

This statue, sculptored by English-born Bryant Baker of New York, an artist of international renown now deceased, will stand permanently in the foyer of the picturesque county court-

house in Winder as a constant reminder to successive generations of the service to Georgia and this Nation given by Richard B. Russell.

Arrangements for this unveiling ceremony on the courthouse yard were made by the Barrow County Historical Society, Inc., and its president, C. Fred Ingram, who opened by welcoming the attending guests and calling upon the mayor of Winder, John O. Mobley, Jr., for an additional welcome and opening prayer.

A salute to the flag of the United States was lead by Col. Harry O. Smith followed by the pledge to our Georgia flag. Special guests were presented by David Jackson, chamber of commerce president. Among those presented were sisters and brothers of Senator Russell, former Governor of Georgia, Ernest Vandiver and his wife, Betty, who was a niece of the Senator, and other family members. Also, Joe Fendley, mayor of Elberton, and his wife were presented, as they had arranged to give the Elbert County granite base upon which the Russell bust will rest. Former 10th District Congressman, Robert G. Stephens, who served 10 years with Senator Russell in Washington, was also introduced.

The bust was presented to the county on behalf of the Russell family by the Senator's nephew and namesake, Judge Richard B. Russell III, a Winder lawyer, and was accepted on behalf of the county commissioners by Mrs. Anne J. Segars, who heads the board of county commissioners.

The orator of the day was R. Harold Harrison of Bethlehem, Ga., president of Harrison Poultry, Inc., and for over 20 years a member of the county board of education. The event was concluded with a prayer by Rev. Don C. Manning, pastor of the First Christian Church of Winder.

The full text of Mr. Harrison's address, which so fairly and adequately portrays the character and service of Senator Russell follows:

Mr. Chairman, members of the Russell family, other distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

We are here today to pay tribute to a native son. We are also here to pay tribute to a great American.

Few men in the history of our country have obtained the heights and respect in Government that he achieved. I recall the words of the late Rev. Collins, former pastor of the First Baptist Church in Winder, several years ago in describing Senator Russell.

He said, "in every forest there are a few trees that grow a little larger and a little taller and tower over the others. So it is, he said, with men." To me this is a perfect description of the man we come to honor today. Every year of his public career—he grew larger and taller, until he became the No. 1 man in the United States Senate. He obtained this position not only by seniority but through character, integrity, astute statesmanship and outstanding leadership.

Back in the 20's and 30's when I was growing up, there were only two men in Georgia politics that I knew much about. One was Dick Russell and the other one was Gene Talmadge. In those days the strong Talmade supporters were often referred to as dyed-in-the-wool Dick Russell men. So, I became a dyed-in-the-wool Dick Russell man at an early age. The older I get the more I can appreciate the many contributions he made to his State and Nation.

He began his political career, when he was elected representative from Barrow County to the Georgia General Assembly. He was a member of that body for 10 years. The last four years he was speaker of the house, having obtained this position at the age of 29. Four years later he was elected Governor. At the age of 33 he was the youngest Governor in the Nation and the youngest chief executive in the history of our State. He guided Georgia through the Great Depression, by adopting a rigid fiscal policy. One of his first economic moves was to reduce his own salary by $3,950—which was a lot of money in those days. His total expenditure from 1932 was only $35 million and $13 million of that was capital outlay. Once I heard him tell Governor Vandiver—you boys spend more money in 1 day now than I spent in a whole year.

Under his leadership as Governor a unified university system was established with a single board of regents. This laid the foundation for the present university system.

In 1932 he was elected to the United States Senate. He entered the Senate in January of 1933, where he became the youngest Member of that body. There he served for 38 years. He was the only man to serve more than half his life in the United States Senate. In time he became president-pro-tem of the Senate.

With his great ability he soon became a rising star in this great body. He was floor leader for the 1936 act that created the Rural Electrification Administration that brought electricity to millions of rural homes.

He was author of the school lunch program that brought hot meals to millions of American schoolchildren. This was one of his proudest achievements during his Senate career.

Senator Russell pioneered a number of agriculture, conservation and forestry programs. He was a vigorous proponent and development of water and river resources. He was instrumental in securing funds to develop projects on the Savannah, Flint, Chattahoochee and other Georgia rivers.

He was an outspoken champion for States' rights and was engaged in many heated battles to preserve and maintain constitutional Government. As leader and chief strategist for the Southern bloc of Senators, he fought many bills that he believed to be contrary to the constitution, politically inspired and punitive in nature to the people of the South.

For 17 years, he served as chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee. He was considered the foremost authority in Congress on military affairs. He was a champion of American servicemen and women. He led the way for many military pay raises. He was also a forceful champion of a strong military defense for the Nation and the free world. He was frequently consulted by Presidents, Secretaries of State and Defense on matters affecting national security and international affairs.

As chairman of the Armed Forces Committee, he was in position to help our State participate in defense affairs. President Johnson once said, "Dick Russell and Carl Vinson had made Georgia the strongest military fortress in the world." He was also a ranking member of the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

As chairman of the Armed Forces Committee, he received national praise for his judicious and impartial handling of a committee investigation of President Truman's dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. He was also, one of seven members selected by President Johnson to investigate the assassination of President Kennedy.

Later he gave up chairmanship of the Armed Forces Committee to become chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. In this position he had great power in approving or disapproving all Federal expenditures.

Many writers and commentators have referred to him as the most influential man in the inner circles of the Senate. He was often referred to as a Senator's Senator.

In a poll conducted by a number of national magazines to determine the Senate's most effective member, Senator Russell was consistently selected. He appeared on the cover of every major news magazine in the country.

As a life-long democrat, he occupied a position of leadership within his party in the Senate. He was a member of the policy committee as well as the steering committee.

On two occasions Senator Russell's name was put forward for the Democratic Presidential nomination. In 1948 he received 263 votes and in 1952—294 votes. President Truman noted in his memoirs that if Russell had been from Indiana, Missouri or Kentucky, he may have well been President.

At his death, on January 21, 1971, he was eulogized as one of the most outstanding men even to grace the Halls of Congress. He had been an influential force in his country's Government, for nearly a half century. He had walked with Presidents, prime ministers, kings and queens—yet he retained to the end—a disarming simplicity and a love for the scenes of his youth. A giant of the forest had fallen and his passing left a conspicuous gap on the national horizon.

On the day of his funeral, I was standing in line with hundreds of others, at the Russell homeplace to view the body. I turned around and directly behind me in line was a tall man that I immediately recognized as Senator Hubert Humphrey. I introduced myself, and we talked for about 10 minutes. Time does not permit me to tell you all the fine things he had to say about Senator Russell, but he summed it up in one sentence by saying—he was one of the greatest. This was quite a compliment, from a distinquished colleague, who often found himself on the opposite side of many great issues, that Senator Russell fought for.

All of us here today know and appreciate the role he played in helping to shape the destiny of our country. Unfortunately our country did not always follow his advice. But this has been true with many of our great leaders. Over a century ago the United States Senate had three outstanding men by the name of Webster, Calhoun and Clay. The advice of these men, with all their prestige and influence was not always followed. Henry Clay once said, "I had rather be right than be President." I am sure this philosophy guided Senator Russell through some perilious times and hard fought battles.

When the history of the 20th century is finally recorded his name will occupy an important place. Parts of this history may be entitled the "tragedy of errors," which he so often warned against. One example of this

would be his admonitory views of the Vietnam war.

He has already been honored in many ways. The Senate Office Building in Washigton has been named the Richard B. Russell Office Building—the Federal Building in Atlanta that bears his name—a statue on the lawn of our State capital—a nuclear submarine named for him—the U.S.S. *Richard B. Russell*—The Richard B. Russell Library at the university in Athens—the Russell Dam and many more. We thought it fitting that a bust of him should be placed in the lobby of the courthouse—where his career began some 61 years ago. We in Barrow County take great pride in the accomplishments of our native son, but above all we are proud of the fact that he was our friend and neighbor.

The key word often used in describing Senator Russell is the word great. The dictionary defines great as much more than ordinary, much higher in quality, eminent, important, illustrious, and superior. All of these words describe him but why—why was he great? Different people would give different answers. It was due to many reasons. First he had a great heritage. He inherited a keen mind. This keen mind was trained and developed. Even more important it was disciplined by hard work, love, compassion, and humility. We don't always find this in political life today. Some put self before country, but Dick Russell put country before self. As a result of this unselfish career, all Americans and many people around the world reaped the fruits of his labor.

Here are a few excerpts from the many tributes paid to him by his colleagues on the floor of the Senate.

Senator Javits of New York: We can only hope and pray that another Member or Members can be found that will measure up to his ability and make his voice count as much as Richard Russell.

Senator Church of Idaho. His passing is like the felling of a great tree in a small forest. No other loomed so large as he in this Senate, that he loved and served so well.

Senator Brooke of Massachusetts: It's been said that Senator Russell's father once told his seven sons that "all of them could not be brilliant, all of them could not be successful, but all of them could be honorable." It's our privilege to have known and now honor a man that was all three.

Senator Byrd of Virginia: Actually over a long period of time as U.S. Senator he wielded almost as much power and influence as did a President. Presidents relied on his judgment—just as did his colleagues in the Senate.

Senator Ervin of North Carolina: I have frequently said that Dick Russell was the best qualified man of his generation—qualified by education, qualified by learning, qualified by experience, and qualified by dedication to be president of the United States.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine: I agree with those that say that Richard Russell should have been president of the United States. I wish he had, not only, because he has been one of the most eminently qualified to be President—not only because he so richly deserved to be President—but even more important because our Nation would be a better nation had he been President.

These are only a few quotes from more than 80 Senators that rose to pay tribute to their departed friend.

To the young people here today and throughout our state, who are planning on entering the political arena, I would suggest that you first study the life and history of Dick Russell. Society and issues change, but the fundamental principles for which he stood never change.

In a few minutes we will go inside the courthouse and unveil a marble bust. But let's remember this bust symbolizes more than we can see.

1. It symbolizes a half century of love and devotion to his country.

2. It symbolizes a public career above and beyond the call of duty.

3. It symbolizes a degree of intelligence and integrity seldom witnessed on the political scene.

4. It symbolizes a great American who gave his life to his country.

5. In the words of Senator Humphrey, "It symbolizes one of the greatest."●

HERITAGE HILL—SUCCESSFUL THROUGH VOLUNTEERISM

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call this body's attention to one example of how volunteerism has created one of the finest and most interesting State parks in Wisconsin.

In my district, one of the favorite historical attractions in Heritage Hill State Park in Green Bay. It is a restored area of homes, schools, and commercial buildings from the time when Green Bay was first established.

Last year 66,000 people visited there.

One of the unique aspects of the park is that for all practical purposes it is managed and operated by a volunteer guild. The guild, with 520 members, is the largest volunteer organization in Green Bay. Members of the guild are in Washington during this weekend.

The guild was founded in 1979 with just a few members, but quickly grew and last year its members contributed more than 17,000 hours of service to the park. That time, translated into a monetary value, would represent about $60,000.

A recent audit by a legislative panel disclosed that because of this kind of volunteer support—Heritage Hill—one of the most popular parks in the State, is also one of the most economical for the State to operate.

I commend the guild members and their fine spirit of volunteerism.

[From the Green Bay Press Gazette, Friday, September 24, 1982]

HERITAGE HILL A GOOD EXAMPLE

Wisconsin's Legislative Audit Bureau has learned what many folks in this area already knew—that Heritage Hill State Park is a successful operation.

State inspectors were impressed that the park has prospered—drawing more visitors and continuing its development—with a combination of local support and a small subsidy.

That is in contrast to some parks operated by the State Historical Society.

The society's Old World Wisconsin Park in Waukesha County carried a $5 million price tag in 1982. At Heritage Hill, which is owned by the Department of Natural Resources and operated by a local non-profit foundation, the State's net operating subsidy was only $55,530.

Cost overruns for Old World Wisconsin and a Historical Society Museum in Madison spurred the Legislative Audit Bureau's study.

The auditors decided that the society's resources "are seriously overextended" at a time when attendance at some sites is low, and operating costs continue to rise.

There are about 100 locally operated historic sites in the state, the auditors found. Heritage Hill, one of the largest, drew 15,800 in 1978, 66,000 in 1981, and is slightly ahead of that pace this year—with the Christmas season still ahead. Old World Wisconsin, close by the metropolitan Milwaukee area, drew 74,000 visitors last year.

State auditors gave the Historical Society high marks for "operating quality sites with a relatively low proportion of (state) support for a program whose prime purpose is public education." But there is obvious concern that rising costs and attendance problems could force curtailment—or closing—of some sites.

The Heritage Hill story won't be duplicated every place. But the park offers an example of what can happen when intelligent professional management and local interest combine to make a state facility a resource of growing value.●

TRIBUTE TO MONTY STRATTON

HON. RALPH M. HALL.

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. RALPH M. HALL. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, September 28, 1982, this country lost one of its most distinguished and beloved citizens, Monty Stratton, 70, a lifelong resident of Greenville, Tex. Monty was a very devoted family man, a true professional, and a kind and considerate individual.

Stratton won fame as pitcher for the Chicago White Sox during the 1934-38 seasons. In 1938 he was named to the All-Star Team.

Stratton lost his right leg in a hunting accident in 1938, but made a successful minor league comeback in 1946 pitching for Sherman, Tex., in the East Texas League. That year he won 18 games and lost 7 playing on his artificial leg.

In 1946 he was named "Most Courageous Athlete" and in 1961 was inducted into the Texas Sports Hall of Fame. In 1980 he was inducted in the Texas Baseball Hall of Fame.

His comeback in 1946 prompted the making of the movie "The Stratton Story" which starred Jimmy Stewart and June Allyson. According to screenwriter Douglas Morrow, another actor, Ronald Reagan, sought the title role, but because Reagan was under contract to Warner Brothers he was re-

fused the part for fear the movie would be a failure.

Stratton is survived by his wife, Ethel, of Greenville, Tex., one son, Monty Stratton, Jr., of Marthasville, Mo.; a sister, Mrs. J. S. Steen of Merit, Tex.; two brothers, Robert Stratton of Merit and Leslie Stratton of Greenville; a grandson, three granddaughters, and one great grandson.

Monty Stratton was a great man, a great baseball player, a fine family man, a great friend, and true profile in courage, He will be sorely missed.●

BLACKS AND FOREIGN POLICY: A NEW ROLE

HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mrs. CHISHOLM. Mr. Speaker, as black Americans play an increasing role in shaping U.S. foreign policy objectives, there will be a need for public interest groups which reflect the interests of black Americans in this area. The Caribbean Action Lobby is an organization which attempts to address U.S. relations with the Caribbean from the perspective of black Americans. Recently, the lobby sponsored its second annual seminar in conjunction with the Congressional Black Caucus. I have enclosed the opening remarks of the caucus chairman, our colleague from the District of Columbia, WALTER E. FAUNTROY. I commend these remarks to the attention of the Members of the House for a new insight into the role of blacks in our Nation's foreign affairs.

REMARKS OF HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY, CHAIRMAN, CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

GREETINGS

Brothers and sisters, good morning and greetings from the Congressional Black Caucus, two beautiful Black women and sixteen Black men, who, together on Capitol Hill seek to move our Nation on to the high road of the principles it enunciates but so often, as we see now, fails to live up to. On behalf of the eighteen members of the Congressional Black Caucus, I am pleased to welcome you to this our Third Annual Congressional Black Caucus Caribbean Seminar and to publicly recognize and again thank my colleague and the leader of our Task Force on the Caribbean, Congressman Mervyn Dymally for the informed, energetic, and principled leadership he has brought to the Caucus on Caribbean issues.

My welcome to all of you here comes at a very crucial and dangerous moment in the history of the United States of America, the Caribbean, and the world. There is a fierce wind blowing. It is a harsh cold wind, a threatening wind and it is a wind whipped up by the Reagan Administration that has chosen to align itself with the intellectual and immoral heritage of the slave owners and plantation owners whose greed pillaged Africa, the Caribbean, and the United States of America.

My welcome is part of a challenge to you and a challenge to the Congressional Black Caucus to build a Black leadership family in our Nation, our hemisphere, and the world to tame that harsh, cold wind and force it to blow more gently on the poor and oppressed.

It is of particular importance that we in the Western Hemisphere recognize that we are family, that Black Americans and people from the island nations of the Caribbean are brothers and sisters caught in an involuntary African diaspora. The only difference between us is that the slave ships stopped at different points in the Americas. We are cousins in the African family and it is in this spirit that I bring greetings on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus.

MESSAGES

My message today revolves around two basic ideas whose time has come and which require commitment and action. The first idea is the idea that the Congressional Black Caucus has a responsibility to lead Black Americans to the understanding that we here in North America are a valuable constituency for Black people wherever they may be. The second idea is that since this is true, it is of critical importance that those of us who live in the United States of America of Caribbean and African identity begin to act like a family and begin to work for in microcosm in the United States of America what we long to have in macrocosm around the World.

On page 38 of "The Black Leadership Family Plan For The Unity, Survival, and Progress of Black People," the Congressional Black Caucus and others in the Black Leadership Family of the United States of America recognized our responsibility to lead Black Americans to the understanding that we are a valuable constituency for Black people in the Caribbean, on the continent of Africa, and wherever Black people are found in diaspora in the world. The impact of thirty million Black voters in the United States of America on U.S. foreign policy can be the leaven in the bread that will cause the quality of life for Black people in the Caribbean and Africa to rise.

The Congressional Black Caucus working through our Foreign Affairs Braintrust and its Chairperson, Congressman William Gray, who is with us this morning, has a proud record of meeting this responsibility for international leadership in the 97th Congress.

The Congressional Black Caucus through the work of Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm and the Task Force on Refugees on which I also serve had led the Nation and the world on the question of the Haitian refugees.

The Congressional Black Caucus through the work of Congressman Julian Dixon, who will be chairing a panel today, provided key leadership on the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the Committee on Appopriations in re-allocating dollars in the Caribbean Basin Initiative to the island nations of the Eastern Caribbean.

Congressman George W. Crockett, who sits on both the Committees on the Judiciary and Foreign Affairs, is now providing leadership on Immigration issues as he has also on matters such as our relations with Cuba, Grenada, and Haiti.

Congressman Charles Rangel, the third ranking Member of the powerful Committee on Ways and Means, has a long and distinguished record of involvement with the Caribbean and now is providing leadership on issues of trade and tariffs so important to the economic well-being of the Caribbean nations.

Congressman Ronald V. Dellums our leader on Defense matters has been profoundly critical and active in opposing our militaristic policies toward Grenada and Cuba.

Congressman Mickey Leland, our team leader on Central America, has been on the cutting edge of resistance to our Government's misguided and immoral policies in Central America.

THE CARIBBEAN IMMIGRANT RESPONSIBILITY

However, we in the Congressional Black Caucus need the help of the Caribbean immigrant community to be more effective in addressing the challenge posed by the Reagan administration and the reactionary forces it represents. If we are to be more effective in moving our government's policies from those of domination to cooperation, we need the assistance and guidance of the Caribbean immigrant community.

Specifically, we need a partnership with the Caribbean immigrant community as we in the National Legislature seek to impact on our Government's policies towards the Caribbean. Assistance is needed by us in organizing and interpreting the Black experience in your home countries so that we can be more effective as legislators on matters such as transfers of technology and capital, trade and aid, and diplomatic relations.

The Caribbean immigrant community can help us and itself by vigorously participating in the political process. Those of you who choose and are in a position to do so may wish to give serious consideration to becoming U.S. citizens and voters and join our Action-Alert Communication Network in the Congressional District where you reside.

In short we need our brothers and sisters in the Caribbean immigrant community involved with the Congressional Black Caucus and with our magnificent lobby for Africa and the Caribbean, Transafrica.

Your expertise and political involvement is needed, indeed required, if we are to be as effective as the situation we face demands.

Finally, I want to express my excitement with the agenda that is on the table at this Caribbean seminar. The substance of the agenda is a map that points to the building of the partnership which I am asking for on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus. The agenda before you mirrors the challenge addressed in the "Black Leadership Family Plan For the Unity, Survival, and Progress of Black People." The Caribbean immigrant community is part of that family, and by working together in unity and with God's help, we will survive and progress.

God bless you and I look forward to the guidance that the Congressional Black Caucus will receive from this seminar as we prepare for the work of the 98th Congress.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION RESTRICTING CORPORATE MERGERS

HON. JIM LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. LEACH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. SCHUMER and I are introducing legislation to restrict large-scale corporate mergers and acquisitions.

When Calvin Coolidge proclaimed that "the business of America is business," he most certainly did not have the Bendix-Martin Marietta-United Technology-Allied corporate acquisition fiasco in mind.

This latest exercise in futility on the part of a few oversize executive egos is just the most recent episode in a growing litany of greed. First it was Du Pont taking over Conoco while Seagram was becoming Du Pont's largest stockholder; next United States Steel and Mobil Oil fought for the right to merge with Marathon Oil; then Coca-Cola acquired Columbia Pictures. It has been called merger mania, and there seems to be no end in sight.

Even when unsuccessful, these takeover attempts cost enormous sums of money. In the tangled four-way struggle involving Bendix, Martin Marietta, United and Allied, Bendix expended $575 million of its own cash and had to arrange credit lines for another $1 billion from a consortium of banks. To finance its efforts in the struggle, Martin Marietta was forced to borrow $892.5 million.

At current borrowing rates of approximately 14 percent, these two companies alone could have temporarily faced combined interest charges exceeding $22 million a month. As the smoke begins to clear, the only winners appear to be the investment bankers, lawyers, and public relations agencies hired by the firms involved; in all, the four companies are estimated to have spent $20 million on outside help of one sort or another in their efforts to swallow each other.

Aside from the potential injuries to the pride of the wheeler-dealers who play Monopoly with real money, the eventual losers in these high-stake games are the taxpayers and the American economy. For all the huge amounts of money and energy expended, not one new job was created, not one new piece of equipment purchased or capital improvement made, not one new product developed.

Moreover, when billions of dollars are borrowed on a short-term basis from the banking system to finance the acquisition of one company by another, the cost of borrowing money for everyone is forced up. Interest rates—the biggest single barrier to economic recovery—remain high, new homes and cars remain beyond the reach of the vast majority of potential buyers, and the housing and automobile industries and their suppliers remain depressed. Thus not only do these mergers not create anything new in the way of jobs or increased productivity, they take jobs away from and stifle the recovery of our most basic industries.

To add insult to injury, the interest on money borrowed to buy the common stock of another corporation is tax deductible. The resulting loss of revenue to the Treasury must be made up from other sources, thus causing taxpayers to foot part of the bill for these merger games.

Some mergers do in fact strengthen the companies involved and the economy at large. But the burden of proof and cost should fall on the corporations involved, not the public. Accordingly, I am convinced it is time to make mergers more difficult and less costly to the economy as a whole.

One approach is to change our Federal tax policy to stop the subsidizing of mergers with public funds. To accomplish this, I have cosponsored legislation which would end, for a temporary period, the tax deductibility of interest on loans made to finance large corporate takeovers, Enactment of this legislation would not prevent mergers, but it would eliminate one incentive in our tax laws which encourages corporate takeovers.

A second step needed to inject some sanity into the financing of corporate mergers is embodied in legislation Mr. SCHUMER and I are introducing today. Our bill would authorize the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to require commercial banks which plan to assist in the financing of any part of a corporate acquisition or merger involving more than $100 million to notify the Board of such anticipated financing arrangements.

The Board would be authorized to disapprove any proposed deal if it was determined the corporate acquisition involved could not be reasonably expected to produce benefits to the public. Factors to be considered in such a decision would be whether the merger would create increased employment, competition, or gains in efficiency and productivity outweighing such possible adverse effects as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interest, or unsound banking practices.

There may be disadvantages in requiring the Federal Reserve Board to enter into areas of judgment which hitherto have largely been the responsibility of the FTC and the antitrust Division of the Justice Department. But given current economic circumstances, and given what is in effect new criteria of law that goes beyond historical antitrust concerns, the Federal Reserve Board stands out as the most flexible and least costly implementary institution.

Faced with inflation induced economic stagnation, Congress in the past year and a half has fundamentally changed tax policy to inject greater incentives into the economy. In the long run, these incentives in the form of lower taxes and more flexible depreciation schedules should spur real economic growth. But in the short term, the Reagan economic program is jeopardized by the marshaling of the capital resources of America to concentrate ownership instead of creating new jobs.

Accordingly, Congress has a responsibility to strengthen the American free enterprise system by increasing the availability of constructive credit—that is, credit that helps the economy: People, consumers, productivity, new products, research, and industrial expansion.

The bottom line should not be a system designed to pad the portfolios and egos of a few individuals in the boardrooms of bloated conglomerates, but the create of what we need most in America today—jobs.

Mr. Speaker, below is the legislation Mr. SCHUMER and I have introduced today:

H.R. —

A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to require prior notification to the Federal Reserve Board of certain financing by commercial banks

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 353 et seq.) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(i)(1) The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is authorized to require commercial banks which plan to assist in the financing of any part of a corporate acquisition or merger involving more than $100,000,000 in financing to notify the Board of such anticipated financing.

"(2) The Board may disapprove any proposed financing if the Board determines that the corporate acquisition or merger involved cannot reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public, such as increased employment, increased competition, or gains in efficiency, which outweigh possible adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interest, or unsound banking practices.

"(3) The Board shall issue such rules and regulations as it deems necessary in order to enforce the requirements of this subsection.

"(4) For purposes of this subsection—

"(A) the term 'Board' means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;

"(B) the term 'commercial bank' means any national bank and any State bank; and

"(C) the term 'State bank' shall have the same meaning given such term in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.".

BILL TO ESTABLISH A MERCHANT MARINE MEMORIAL

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, in the early 1940's the United States was faced with the greatest challenge of our history. As part of that struggle, we developed a complex worldwide system to resupply our troops and allies. The backbone of that system was a fleet of vessels popularly called

the ugly ducklings, but formally known as liberty ships.

In the brief period of 1941-45, U.S. shipyards constructed 2,770 of these vessels. At the time construction of this armada began, the axis powers sinking 500,000 tons of Allied shipping each month in the North Atlantic alone. The liberty ships and those who served on them constituted a vital part of what General Eisenhower called the fourth arm of defense.

After the war, liberty ships served various functions: Some became naval auxiliary vessels—many were utilized as break-bulk transports by United States and foreign shipping lines—and a number were ultimately used in artificial reef projects.

In 1945, the *John W. Brown*—one of the liberty vessels built at Baltimore's Bethlehem Fairfield Shipyard—became the Nation's first—and to my knowledge—only maritime high school. Since 1945, the *John W. Brown* has been used by the New York City Board of Education to teach young people the necessary skills to prepare for service at sea.

The board of education has now decided to cease utilizing the *John W. Brown* as a training vessel, and she is scheduled to be returned to the Maritime Administration.

Today, I am introducing legislation to transfer the *John W. Brown* from MarAd to a nonprofit organization. The *John W. Brown* preservation project will transform one of the last remnants of that great liberty fleet into a merchant marine memorial museum. The project will obtain all of its funds from private contributions and will create a permanent living memorial to those valiant seamen who gave their lives so that others might live in freedom.

Our merchant mariners have long been neglected and ignored; however, this legislation will create a suitable memorial to the valiant men and women who served with distinction, and I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting it.●

MR. LABOR, JOE MADZELONKA

HON. RONALD M. MOTTL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. MOTTL. Mr. Speaker, some 35 years ago a 17-year-old youth joined the Retail Store Employees Union in Cleveland, Ohio.

Today that youth, Joe Madzelonka, heads the 16,000 member Retail Store Employees Union, local 880, looking out for the welfare of the men and women who labor in our retail stores.

The Retail Store Employees Union dates back to the early 1920's and was in the forefront of this Nation's labor movement which has done so much for the working man and woman.

Joe Madzelonka's rise within the union was predictable. He joined the union staff some 27 years ago and was elected president of the union in 1975.

This 51-year-old Polish American has also given service to his country. He spent 2 years in the U.S. Army during the closing years of the Korean war.

He was recently honored by 500 people at a banquet to commemorate his work in selling bonds for the nation of Israel.

Joe and his lovely wife, Mary, have three daughters and one son and still make their home in Westlake where Joe has lived and progressed since moving from Pennsylvania at the age of 7.

Joe Madzelonka can serve as a role model for other aspiring labor leaders. His honesty, integrity, and word, have never had to be questioned.

He exists for two reasons—his family and his union.●

NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESSMEN ENCOUNTER BARRIERS TO TRADE WITH JAPAN

HON. STEPHEN L. NEAL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, American businessmen trying to sell goods and services in Japan continue to encounter numerous trade barriers there. Recent negotiations between Japanese and United States trade officials may lead to the solution of this problem. So far, however, we have heard many promises and seen few results.

Jan Stucker, a staff writer for the Charlotte (N.C.) Observer, recently interviewed several North Carolina businessmen who have tried unsuccessfully to penetrate the Japanese market. Their stories illustrate the complexity and discouragement that U.S. companies encounter in Japan.

I would like to submit the Charlotte Observer article for publication in the RECORD so that my colleagues may read some vivid examples of what we are up against in dealing with Japan. We can and must improve our trade relationship with Japan; we can overcome much of our huge trade deficit with that country—estimated at $18 billion this year. But improving that relationship will require much more effort on the part of the Japanese.

The article follows:

[From The Charlotte Observer, Aug. 30, 1982]

CAROLINAS FIRMS SEEKING OPENING IN JAPAN TRADE

(By Jan Stucker)

Three years ago, Charles DuBose, president of a Roseboro-based trading company called DuBose International, decided to start doing business with Japan.

"I had clients who wanted to sell pork, poultry, furniture—all kinds of things," he says. So DuBose went to Japan, hired a Japanese businessman experienced in the ways of trading companies, and brought the man to North Carolina for six months, where he was a guest in DuBose's home.

Despite his efforts, DuBose still hasn't peddled his first item in Japan. The powerful farmers' union in Japan lobbied hard to keep out food items that DuBose wanted to sell, and his company has been unable to break into the country's ancient distribution system—several layers of middlemen that work like an exclusive club.

"We've chased and chased and chased," DuBose sighs. "It's very easy to buy from the Japanese, but not to sell to 'em."

It's a familiar complaint from Carolinas business executives who want greater access to Japanese markets, and who claim that the Japanese aren't playing fair. The Japanese ". . . have seldom focused on the fact that trade is a two-way street," wrote Ted Sumner, chairman of Charlotte-based First Union National Bank in a recent issue of Business Perspectives, a monthly newsletter for small-to-medium businesses.

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki says he doesn't understand all the criticism. He points to Japan's gradual cutting of tariffs since the early 1970s, removal of many quotas, and easing of controls on foreign investment. But critics say that while formal trade barriers may be coming down, a tangle of cultural barricades remain, notably a distribution system based on long-term personal relations that is unfriendly to outsiders. A host of bureaucratic regulations and other strategems, including time-consuming approval requirements, also remain.

These formal and informal trade barriers, critics say, have prevented any American product from capturing even 10 percent of the Japanese market.

The Japanese, on the other hand, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, have 23 percent of the U.S. car market, 90 percent of motorcycles, 50 percent of recording equipment, 50 percent of radios, 30 percent of cameras, and 25 percent of televisions.

In the process, the U.S. trade deficit with Japan soared to a record $10 billion for the first six months of 1982, up from $15.8 billion for all of 1981. In 1976, America's trade deficit with Japan was just $5.4 billion.

Gary Davidson, a 48-year-old Newport Beach, Calif, lawyer, says those figures make him angry, and he's betting that he is not alone. Davidson is using Charlotte as a sort of test market to convince Congress to fight back.

Through a series of eye-catching advertisements which began in July in Charlotte newpapers (placed by his old friend, Max Muhleman, of Matthews Muhleman McLean Inc., a Charlotte-based advertising agency), readers are being urged to lend their support to a campaign "to see that emergency action is taken to correct the inequities in our foreign trade."

The ads are blunt: "If We Had Protected Our Country The Way We Protect Our Trade Rights, We'd All be Speaking Japanese Today," reads one. "It's no wonder that some say we're becoming 'an economic colony of Japan,'" says another.

So far, 112 Charlotteans have clipped the coupons accompanying the ads, demanding U.S. action. At the end of the local campaign, Davidson will weigh the Charlotte re-

sponse to decide whether to start a nationwide grassroots campaign.

Critics like Davidson often single out Japanese "Administrative regulations," better known as red tape. "There are so many of these regulations that it's hard to get a handle on them," says Jeffrey Arpan, a professor of international business at the University of South Carolina and a specialist on Japan.

The red tape often is couched in safety and environmental concerns, says Arpan, so it's hard to attack them directly.

Imported Japanese-made autos, for example, need only a manufacturer's label certifying that the cars meet American safety standards. But before an American car can be sold in Japan, its government requires volumes of documents on standards for each model, plus local testing of most vehicles—requirements that add as much as $500 to the retail price.

This cuts down on American car sales in Japan, a fact that has a direct effect on the Carolinas, which makes carpeting and other textile products used in autos.

Inspection processes required for many foreign products are also a problem. The University of South Carolina's Arpan remembers one case when Japan had only one inspector to authorize an American company's product. That inspector was out of the country most of the year.

Responding to increasing international criticism of such tactics, the Japanese government announced a series of "market-opening measures" in late May. Monthly talks are being held by Japanese and U.S. officials to ensure implementation, though American officials said earlier this month that more work needs to be done.

Manufacturers of three mainstay industries in the Carolinas—finished tobacco products, textiles and furniture—are watching those talks closely. None of the trio has made significant inroads into Japan's potentially huge market of 116 million people.

With the cigarette industry at least, it's not for want of trying, says Mike Morrison, director of public relations for R. J. Reynolds Tobacco International, a subsidiary of Winston-Salem-based R. J. Reynolds Industries Inc.

Reynolds and two other American cigarette manufacturers—Philip Morris and Brown & Williamson Tobacco—have banded together to plead for better access to Japan, where four in 10 people smoke, compared to three in 10 in the United States, where per capita consumption has been decreasing since 1975.

Japanese government restrictions, say American cigarette manufacturers, have limited imported brands to slightly more than than 1 percent of the $10-billion-a-year retail sales. A 35 percent Japanese tariff plus other taxes mean that local brands sell for 45 cents a pack less than the $1.25 price of American cigarettes. In addition, sharp restrictions on U.S advertising and promotion activities, and having to rely on their competitor—the government tobacco monopoly, the Japan Tobacco and Salt Corp.—for distribution of their products, have made most efforts to increase American cigarette sales go up in smoke.

Carolinas textile and apparel industries haven't had much better luck. In 1981, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, American textile exports totaling $106.8 million accounted for 1.3 percent of Japan's market; American apparel exports to Japan totaling $62 million accounted for 2 percent. By contrast, Japan exported $698 million worth of textile and apparel products to the U.S. in 1981.

Some American apparel products sell well in Japan—sportswear, for example. "Japan looks to the U.S. for casual styles, and we've been able to penetrate the Japanese market in the sports and leisure area," says Larry Brill, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of Commerce office of textiles and apparel.

But American government officials say frankly that increasing textile exports to Japan isn't a high priority. "Our problem is trying to keep foreign imports out (of the U.S.) rather than sell more abroad," Clyde Prestowitz, deputy assistant Commerce Department secretary, said in a recent interview.

Prestowitz and others say the biggest reason why the door to Japan has been barely cracked to American textile and apparel products is a distribution system that operates on long-term personal relations and is often hostile to outsiders.

"Japan's retailers have been doing business with the same (Japanese) wholesalers for 150 years," says Walter Johnson, the N.C. Department of Commerce's liaison with Japan. "It's very hard to break into that network."

The story is the same for most Carolinas furniture makers, who manufacture about 25 percent of America's furniture but who so far have made few inroads into Japan. (Drexel Heritage Furnishings Inc. of Drexel, N.C. is an exception.)

Furniture-making is an ancient industry in Japan and as with textiles, the retailers have dealt with the same wholesalers for a century and a half, says the University of South Carolina's Arpan. The fact that the Japanese homes traditionally have little funiture hasn't helped.

Sales of U.S.-made wooden, household furniture in Japan were only $2 million in 1981. By comparison, sales to the United Kingdom—an entity with 60 million fewer people—were about $12 million.

But the outlook for U.S. furniture sales in Japan is upbeat, say government and industry experts, as Western-style furniture is becoming increasingly popular in Japan. The Japan Retail Furniture Association, an industry trade group, will visit the Southern Furniture Market this October in North Carolina, with an eye to increasing sales of American furniture in Japan.●

THE IMPACT OF TEFRA ON HIGH TECHNOLOGY

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

In the House of Representatives

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, at a time when American investment in research and development is falling relative to previous levels and to our foreign competition, any additional hinderance of capital formation in high-technology research and development would have a disastrous long-term impact on economic growth.

I am concerned that the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 might place high technology growth in serious jeopardy. In an attempt to close an alleged loophole, this bill could create an artificially low limit on tax benefits for risks incurred in high technological research and development.

Unlike other business ventures, high-tech R&D requires investors who have little hope of certain success or profit. The nature of R&D is so highly speculative and future oriented that it is not subject to any exact type of legislation.

In the section entitled "Abusive Tax Shelters," the provision for gross valuation overstatement, while satisfactory for a few industries, could have an unintended but harmful effect on future high-tech research and development. To assume that an exact valuation could be reasonably placed upon research activities in their infant stages is very doubtful.

The Senate Finance Committee acknowledged in its report on H.R. 4961 that methods already exist to attack abusive tax shelters that rise to the level of violation of law. For example, the Securities and Exchange Commission has powers that may be directed toward fraudulent tax shelter promoters.

In the new tax bill, the Internal Revenue Service sought the ability to simplify methods of blocking tax shelters which at first glance might appear to be abusive. With a 2-to-1 overvaluation guideline, the IRS will have the ability, on the basis of the offering itself, to seek injunction against further sale of an offering.

As a member of the conference committee on this legislation, I am of the firm belief that the IRS should not use this valuation guideline as more than a litmus test to make more easy the audit and enforcement of returns involving readily ascertainable valuations. If the statute becomes an abusive club to eliminate from the marketplace those engaged in high-tech research and development, the economic consequences could be disastrous. Such actions by the IRS would not serve the Nation well. This could have the result of drying up the $2.5 billion per year in private venture capital that is presently being used to finance risk-oriented research based on high technology. It is my belief that the conferees did not intend to reduce in any way the competitive advantage of this Nation vis-a-vis other nations engaged in technological research and development.

It is hoped that the IRS will be mindful of its past experiences, in which the courts have cautioned the IRS about forcing its own standards of value upon technological innovations. In *Snow* v. *Commissioner,* 416 U.S. 500 at page 503, the United States Supreme Court established primacy of private sector research and development as follows:

• • • this provision will greatly stimulate the research for new products and new inventions upon which the future economic

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and military strength of our nation depend. It will be particularly valuable to small and growing business.

Additionally, in *Service Recorder Co.* v. *Routzhan,* 24F.2d 875, the Court held:

The value of a thing is not always and solely to be determined by precise mathematical computation based upon cash exchanged therefor; and values are sometimes enhanced by faith in the ultimate future of the thing for which those having such faith are willing to hazard their time, money and effort.

Finally, it is noteworthy to mention the U.S. Board of Tax Appeals case of *Bernice Brown* v. *Commissioner of Internal Revenue,* 25 U.S. Board of Tax Appeals Report 814, where the Court overruled IRS attempts to substitute its own judgment for that of an entrepreneur in the valuation of an idea * * * a patent.

I hope that in conducting public hearings and obtaining public comments as to the means of implementing its enforcement efforts, the IRS will consider the need for continued encouragement of private venture capital-based research and development. Any other interpretation must meet with aggressive congressional scrutiny.●

A BILL TO HALT MARITIME MUGGERS

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, the House Merchant Marine Subcommittee, chaired by our colleague and friend, Mr. BIAGGI, held a hearing this week on my legislation, H.R. 6829, the Maritime Services Financial Responsibility Act.

Witnesses representing the entire spectrum of marine service industries clearly laid out the need to establish and maintain an atmosphere of financial responsibility in our maritime community—for the good of the marine service industry, consumers, and taxpayers.

I believe the hearing will serve as a sound foundation for legislative action in the 98th Congress on this important measure, which I intend to reintroduce next year.

This bill strikes at what I call maritime muggers—vessel owners who steam their ships into ports, avail themselves of an array of services, then high-tail it without paying their bills.

We arrest people who walk out of restaurants without paying their checks. But in the maritime world, we leave it up to marine service companies, many of which are small businesses, to chase down their own bad debts—even when the debtors are countries such as Iran who own and operate steamship lines.

That is is just not fair. First of all, vessel owners are immune from antitrust statutes. Second, foreign-owned and operated vessels are shielded from the U.S. legal system by the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act.

There is a clear public interest in making sure that marine service operators are paid. First, when marine service operators, especially small businesses with tight profit margins, incur bad debts, they are forced to recoup their losses through higher rates—rates that are ultimately passed on to consumers. Second, marine service operators, like anyone else, write off bad debts on their taxes. That means, in effect, that U.S. taxpayers are subsidizing vessel owners who do not pay their bills.

Vessel owners who pay their bills also have an interest in seeing my bill pass. As things stand now, they are paying higher rates for services—and that premium rate amounts to a transfer payment to their non-bill-paying competitors.

My bill simply requires that vessels engaged in foreign commerce using U.S. ports establish and maintain a certificate of financial responsibility. The certificate would be issued by the Federal Maritime Commission, just as it issues now certificates dealing with oil spill responsibility, a program that by all accounts is successful and not unwieldy.

H.R. 6829 gives the Federal Maritime Commission adequate flexibility to differentiate between, say, U.S.-flag carriers with attachable assets in the country and a foreign-owned and operated vessel.

The idea of H.R. 6829 is not to saddle legitimate steamship lines with more paperwork and expense, but rather to put the saddle of responsibility on fly-by-night operators who are unfairly adding to the costs of small businesses and other vessel owners.

The only people who need to fear H.R. 6829 are maritime muggers, many of which hide behind the unintended skirts of the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act.

The people who stand to gain from H.R. 6829 are small business operators on our Nation's docks.

For example, Jim Kennedy, vice president of a family owned stevedore company from Portland, Oreg., which I represent in Congress, testified this week that in the last 6 years his firm incurred $795,000 in bad debts from nine separate instances of steamship lines failing to pay their bills.

Mr. Kennedy said an aggressive collection effort netted $430,000 of the outstanding amount, 16 percent of which was paid out in legal expenses to collect the debts.

Then there was the example of a small Green Bay, Wis., stevedore who had two bad debts totaling $66,000, which represented less than 5 percent of the company's volume, but up to 50 percent of its potential profit.

There can be no question that H.R. 6829 is a bill to help small business.

I believe the hearing this week on H.R. 6829 lays solid groundwork for action on this legislation in the next Congress. I am very pleased we were able to get a running start on this legislation by having a hearing before this Congress adjourns. I am committed to seeing this legislation become the law of the land.●

TRIBUTE TO BESSIE BOEHM MOORE

HON. JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, it was a great pleasure for me to be among the many, including President and Mrs. Reagan, to wish Bessie Boehm Moore a happy 80th birthday on August 2. Bessie Boehm Moore is a name well known in Arkansas. Not only is Bessie currently serving as vice chairman of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, she has also served as chairman of the Arkansas Library Commission—1950-79—member of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries—1966-68—and executive director of the Arkansas State Council on Economic Education—1969-79. During her more than 50 years of service, Bessie has received many honors—"Arkansas Woman of the Year" and "Arkansas Citizen of the Year" are just two of the many awards recognizing her devotion to Arkansas.

This energetic lady, who is already planning her 90th birthday, has done much for the State of Arkansas. At this time, I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD some of the many well-deserved tributes made to this great lady:

[From the Pine Bluff Commercial, Aug. 2, 1982]

AND MANY MOORE

Bessie Boehm Moore is a name well known among librarians and teachers of economics in this state. When she celebrated her 80th birthday Sunday, both librarians and teachers were well represented at the party, and should have been. For Mrs. Moore was about the state's biggest booster of libraries for years, serving on both the Arkansas Library Commission and the National Advisory Commission on Libraries. Later she would found the Arkansas State Council on Economic Education, one of the great success stories of education in the state.

And those are only two of Mrs. Moore's more notable adventures in education; many others doubtless were recalled at the party. She deserves to be well known to not only

teachers and librarians but all those who follow the state's progress.

[From the Arkansas Gazette, Aug. 8, 1982]

Several hundred friends of Bessie Moore dropped by the Country Club of Little Rock last Sunday afternoon to wish her a happy 80th birthday. The party was given by longtime friends Beverly and Frank Whitbeck who greeted guests, along with Bessie, in a receiving line formed in front of the fireplace in the ballroom.

Four glass-topped tables set up to form a cross held a massive arrangement of flowers in a silver epergne, and the wrought iron legs were entwined with ivy. A birthday cake iced in white with yellow roses said "Happy Birthday Queen Bess," and guests were served punch by Marlene Venus and Ila Nixon. The table also held trays of *petit fours*, finger sandwiches, mints and nuts.

Presiding at the guest book was Louise Rice Moore of Pine Bluff, and music was furnished by Betty Fowler's combo. A basket filled with cards and messages presented to Bessie included one from President Reagan and several from representatives and senators on the state and national level. Friends from Vermont, Dr. and Mrs. George Fersh, had written a ballad in honor of Bessie and also sent a parody of the "Miss America" song, which was read by Frank.

A VERY NARROW DESCRIPTION OF A BEAUTIFUL AFFAIR

An intertwinement of love, beauty and friendship cast an aura of splendor over the Little Rock Country Club ballroom on Tuesday afternoon, August 1.

Beverly and Frank Whitbeck had invited several hundred guests to a party to honor Dr. Bessie Moore on her 80th birthday.

From the florist's unusual pedestal arrangement of summer flowers to the loads and loads of flavorful and attractive party foods to the grin on the waiters faces as they replenished the bowls with icy punch, everything was set for two hours of enchantment and fun, and that is exactly what it was.

As master of ceremonies, Frank reviewed Bessie's chief accomplishments as listed on the party invitations, and read some of the 300 greetings from friends, including a message from the President of the United States—which is not surprising, since she is as much at home in Washington as she is in Little Rock, and as accustomed to pushing presidents and congressmen around as she is business friends in Arkansas.

Yes, she's 80 now. As she stood there in her beautiful, beautiful sea green dress we heard her infectious laughter as she bade people hello, and we saw her leaning lightly on probably the last one of some twenty walking canes she had left behind and lost forever because in her enthusiasm and rush, she had mometarily forgotten her badly arthritic knee. Every heart was touched and proud to be her friend.

Bessie has often and appropriately been called a barn burner. In reality, in an age where there are many mountains to climb, she's an intellectual and discriminating mountain climber with no regard for the ruggedness of the milieu. Judging by the sparkle in her eyes I would say she's barely started.

Oh to have this my friends!

ILA NIXON,
August 2, 1982.●

MERGERMANIA STRIKES AGAIN

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, mergermania has struck again; this time in one of the most complex and convoluted transactions ever to be seen in the annals of corporate America. Now that the dust has settled in the Allied-Bendix-Martin-Marietta-United Technologies game of corporate bingo, it is a good time to assess the impact wrought upon the public at large.

Unfortunately, other than providing a slight diversion to the more serious headlines in the news, the general public has gained little from the adventures that took place in the boardrooms of these major corporations. No jobs were created, no further growth of our economy, not even a new product line resulted from this merger.

On the other hand, because these corporate jousts cost money, which is borrowed from our Nation's credit facilities, this latest exercise has brought about an even further squeeze on the already limited amount of available credit. This inevitably leads to higher interest rates, and inflation, the very economic factors we have been so desperately trying to control.

The one benefit of the latest acquisition game witnessed by the American public may be a concerted outcry that something must be done to control mergermania. In this regard, I call attention to an insightful article written by Edgar Bronfman, chairman and chief executive of the Seagram Co., Ltd., and also a recent participant in the merger contest between Conoco-DuPont-Seagram-Mobil. This article, appearing in the New York Times on September 29, 1982, not only points out the pitfalls of mergermania to the public at large, but presents a plan for relief: Deduction for interest on money borrowed for the purpose of funding a takeover bid.

This would first supply a major disincentive to companies thinking of engaging in acquisition battles. At the same time it would free up credit needed for more useful purposes—as Mr. Bronfman calls constructive credit—home purchases and other consumer loans, as well as, research, industrial and product expansion. Equally important, we would end the public subsidy provided via a tax structure that gives a tax benefit to corporations who engage in conduct that is ultimately harmful to us all. I recommend Mr. Bronfman's article to all who feel something must be done to control mergermania.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 29, 1982]

END THE TAX SUBSIDIES FOR CORPORATE MERGERS

(By Edgar M. Bronfman)

In the wake of the latest corporate-acquisition game—the four-way Allied-Bendix-Marietta-United Technologies deal—there is public confusion about who has done what to whom and what it all means. But more important, there is a public outcry, including voices of leading businessmen in the United States, that "enough is enough."

As one industrialist quoted in The Wall Street Journal said, summarizing a widespread frustration: "Maybe there's something wrong with our system when these four companies line up large amounts of money in order to purchase stock, when it doesn't help build one new factory, buy one more piece of equipment, or provide even "one more job."

I am indeed an odd business executive to embrace this view. Not so long ago, our own company, the Seagram Company Ltd., was a major player in a multibillion-dollar acquisition contest that still holds the course record for size.

The result of the Conoco-Du Pont-Seagram-Mobil jousting is well-known. DuPont acquired Conoco for cash and DuPont common stock, while Seagram became Du Pont's largest stockholder—slightly over 20 percent of the merged company.

I must point out, not in a self-serving way, that I believe all three shareholding groups, and certainly the Seagram shareholders, were delighted with the results, as am I.

But what of the general economy?

I am not an economist. But it is not difficult to recognize one huge demand on the United States' limited credit facilities. In the takeover battles that we have all seen recently, and which are still going on, billions of dollars have been borrowed on a short-term basis from the banking system to finance the acquisition of one company by another.

When too many would-be borrowers are seeking credit, the cost of money goes up. This is especially true when the Federal Reserve system considers inflation a worse hazard than recession and is thus loath to increase the money supply—to print more money. High interest rates have been called by many the biggest barrier to economic recovery. There is surely a huge backlog of demand for housing as well as for automobiles, two of the most important industrial factors in our economic mosaic. But the high cost of money, as well as years of inflation, have put a new home or a new car beyond the reach of the vast majority of potential buyers, even though interest rates have come down somewhat recently.

There is a way to make available what, I call more "constructive credit"—that is, credit that helps the economy: people, consumers, productivity, new products, research, industrial expansions and jobs.

If the interest on corporate takeover money borrowed specifically to buy the common stock of another corporation were not tax deductible, as it now is, such activity would be sharply curtailed. To the extent that it was not, Federal tax revenue would be increased and the average taxpayers would thus not be, as they are now, indirectly footing the bill for part of these corporate-takeover games.

All activity in the field of mergers or acquisitions would not stop, of course. It would still be possible, even as it is today, to effect such marriages through exchange of

securities, or sale and purchase of assets and other methods well known to industry.

What would change is that unfriendly takeovers would become discouragingly expensive and bank credit would not be used to enrich a few shareholders, discharged executives, arbitragers, lawyers and others without real benefit to the economy as a whole. Banks would have billions of dollars to lend more creatively, while the supply of credit would increase with a probable drop in interest rates.

At a time when we want less, not more, Government regulation, this would free up credit to expand the economy rather than further restrict it. The tax-deductibility of interest on such loans is now, in effect, a Government-issued benefit and hence an intervention in a more desirable laissez-faire economic trend.

So let's stop this tax benefit to corporations that encourages using credit to make money for a few. And let's try to get back to the successful, pre-eminent American enterprise system, instead of just moving huge sums of tax-deductible finite credit around.●

FBI SUMMARIES OF TOWNLEY LETTERS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting to the RECORD today summaries prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of letters written by Michael Townley, the convicted murderer of former Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier and Ronni K. Moffitt in Washington.

These letters, which are not classified, illustrate the views and acitivities of Townley and others associated with the Chilean Government in the period preceding the 1976 assassinations of Letelier and Moffitt.

Mr. Speaker, together with other information which I and others have submitted to the RECORD and to the Congress, this material thoroughly undermines the claim of the Reagan administration concerning the fitnesses of the Chilean Junta to receive substantial financial assistance from the taxpayer of the United States.

Not only have high officials of that government been implicated and indicted for these terrible crimes, but the Pinochet government has repeatedly refused to extradite those individuals to the United States or to place them on trial in Chile.

I believe that Members of the Congress will find this information of significance when considering further assistance to the Chilean Junta.

TOPICAL SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

I. DISINFORMATION FORWARDED TO CHILE BY TOWNLEY

Throughout his letters, Townley furnished the recipients numerous items of disinformation which, for the most part, were self-serving. Townley obviously has attempted to minimize damage to his and his families interests as a result of information furnished by him to the U.S. Government concerning DINA operations. In some instances, it appears that Townley may have knowingly lied.

II. TRANSMITTAL OF DOCUMENTS TO CNI BY TOWNLEY

In several letters, Townley made veiled references to unspecified documents, which he apparently removed from the U.S. Attorneys Office, Washington, D.C., and forwarded to Chile. Specific examples of such communications are an undated letter from Townley to Chilean President Pinochet and a letter to Gustavo Etchepare dated 6/24/78. Townley was interviewed at FBIHQ on 10/20/81 by SAs L. Carter Cornick, Jr., and Robert W. Scherrer and was specifically asked to identify the documents he removed from the U.S. Attorneys Office, Washington, D.C., and forwarded to CNI in Chile. Townley claimed he could not specifically recall which documents he forwarded to Chile; however, he did admit that he forwarded the text of a declaration executed by U.S. Ambassador to Chile George W. Landau to CNI. Ambassador Landau's declaration was incorporated into the U.S. Government's extradition request to the Chilean Government for General Contreras, Colonel Espinosa and Captain Fernandez and became part of the public Chilean court record.

III. VISIT OF VIRGILIO PAZ TO CHILE DURING 1976

In addition to information previously furnished by Townley during 1978 concerning Paz's visit to Chile, Townley, during interview on 10/20/81, advised that when Paz arrived in Chile in Spring of 1976 he brought with him a Colt .45 caliber automatic pistol, which was a special competition model. Townley advised that Paz claimed that this weapon had recently been used by the Cuban Nationalist Movement in a "hit" and that his purpose in bringing the weapon to Chile was to dispose of same. Townley advised that he witnessed Paz break the weapon into pieces with a sledge hammer and indicated that Paz subsequently disposed of the broken parts in Santiago. Townley claimed he had not furnished this information previously since he had completely forgotten the incident.

IV. WITHHOLDING OF POTENTIAL EVIDENCE BY TOWNLEY

In a letter dated 11/24/78 to General Orozco in Chile, Townley claimed that during August, 1978, when his attorney, Seymour Glanzer, turned over to the U.S. Government officials in Washington, D.C., Townley's false U.S. passport in the name of Kenneth Enyart, which Townley's wife had brought from Chile to the United States along with other documentation, Townley was able to remove a second unidentified passport and avoid having it turned over to the U.S. Government as evidence.

V. INTERCEPTION OF TOWNLEY'S MAIL IN CHILE

In several of his letters, Townley expressed concern that someone was intercepting his mail in Chile. Specific references in this regard are contained in Townley's letter to his wife dated June 18, 1978 and in letters dated March 17, 1979 and June 29, 1979 to Gustavo Etchepare. In the latter communication, Townley informed Etchepare that his Chilean attorney, Manual Acuna, informed him that General Contreras was responsible for the interception of Townley's mail in Chile and that Contreras still had contacts in the Chilean Post Office who were in positions to continue intercepting Townley's mail. Townley's letters, which were intercepted by Contreras and subsequently utilized by him in the response to the U.S. Government's extradition requests, are identified below:

May 23, 1978 letter to his wife, June 15, 1978 and June 18, 1978 letters to Etchepare.

VI. TOWNLEY'S CONCERN REGARDING THE PROSIN LIMITED CHECKING ACCOUNT AT THE SOUTHEAST FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MIAMI, FLORIDA

The above account was maintained at the Southeast First National Bank by Townley in order to transact DINA business. In the following letters from Townley to his contacts in Chile, Townley expresses concern that the U.S. Govenment will uncover damaging information (not further specified) against him and DINA:

December 14, 1978 letter to Manual Acuna, his June 29, 1979, August 23, 1979, September 7, 1979 and September 10, 1979 letters to Gustavo Etchepare.

In his December 14, 1978 letter to Acuna, Townley suggested that someone in Chile be officially named as an agent for Prosin Limited. Townley added "It would be best if this person appear one day and thereafter disappear forever." Townley's reason for the foregoing suggesting was not clear.

In the other letters to Etchepare, listed above, Townley indicated that the Prosin Limited account would disclose checks reflecting payments to fugitive Virgilio Paz's wife. In addition, Townley also claimed that information contained in the Prosin Limited account might lead to the discovery of the whereabouts of fugitives Virgilio Paz and Jose Dionioso Suarez. Townley also expressed concern that information in the Prosin Limited account would lead to the discovery of details regarding "Project Andrea."

Records of the Prosin Limited account were subpoenaed through the U.S. Attorneys Office, Washington, D.C. in September, 1979. A thorough review of transactions in the account contained absolutely no information indicating payments to Paz's wife or any information that would assist in establishing the whereabouts of fugitives Paz and Suarez. The account contained no information related to "Project Andrea."

VII. VISIT OF CHILEAN PRESIDENT PINOCHET TO SPAIN DURING NOVEMBER 1975, WITH GENERAL CONTRERAS WHERE THEY MET WITH "ALFA," AN ITALIAN TERRORIST

According to former Assistant U.S. Attorney Eugene M. Propper and author Taylor Branch, ALFA is identical with an Italian terrorist whose true name is Stefano Delle Chiaie.

Townley made reference to ALFA, although he did not disclose his true identity, in the following communications to Gustavo Etchepare:

Letters dated April 26, 1979, June 11, 1979, June 16, 1979, August 23, 1979, August 29, 1979, and September 2, 1979.

In his April 26, 1979 letter to Etchepare, Townley, speaking of General Contreras, stated "There were meetings between him (Contreras), his Excellency (President Pinochet) and the Italians in Spain after Franco died. Also the Italians carried out numerous acts of military espionage against the Peruvians and Argentines not only in Europe, but also in Peru and Argentina."

In his August 23, 1979 letter to Etchepare, Townley stated "I haven't spoken about the Italians. I have no idea where they are nor where they have been nor do I care to know!

ALFA got mixed up with various people to do business in Argentina. Some of them had very bad backgrounds who Argentine law enforcement agencies were seeking. Among other things they tried to cash a check from Luis Felipe for $25,000, also they owed several thousand dollars including a $40,000 debt to Daniel, also he was mixed up in dirty deals in Spain. . . ." "The problem with the Italians is serious, very serious! Mamo got married to them some time back and he married them in a manner much more indissolvable than with the Cubans. For your information, Pinochet had a meeting with Mamo and ALFA in Spain some time back. ALFA can be much more embarrassing for Mamo and the government in the long run than perhaps the Cubans. One thing obviously is that ALFA doesn't have anywhere to go and you know that as well as I do. Ask Chico or Don Cristian who ran ALFA about it."

Propper and Branch identified "Daniel" as Albert Spaggiari, a French master criminal who is a member of the OAS and also active in fascist activities in France. According to Propper and Branch, Spaggiari was arrested for the July 1976, $10 million robbery of the Societe Generale Bank in Nice, France.

In Townley's August 29, 1979 letter to Etchepare, Townley indicated that he was attaching a clipping from a local Denver, Colorado, area newspaper (the actual newspaper clipping was not attached to the copy of Townley's letter provided to the FBI by Propper and Branch). In his letter, Townley commented as follows: "I ask the question is it or is it not? This is the style of Daniel. . . ." "I am very sorry about ALFA, whatever happened happened and the reasons which brought him problems. Sometime back he told me how much he wanted to get out of everything. He wanted to find himself an island or some other sanctuary without having to worry about his responsibilities toward his people."

Propper and Branch made available a copy of an article which appeared in the August 21, 1979 issue of the "Rocky Mountain News" captioned "Tunnel Builders 'Robbed' of Rich Haul in France," which they claimed was the article attached to Townley's August 29, 1979 letter. The article described the arrest by French law enforcement authorities of a group of bank robbers who were tunneling into the Left Bank branch of the Societe Generale in France. The article compared this attempted bank robbery with the 1976 robbery of the Societe Generale branch in Nice, which was masterminded by Albert Spaggiari.

Townley made reference to "Daniel" in one additional communication, presumably to Etchepare, which was undated and bore the heading "Sigo Con Computacion." In this communication, Townley requested information as to what happened to "Daniel."

In another communication, Townley informed Etchepare that Enrique Arrancibia traveled from Buenos Aires, Argentina, to California during the Fall of 1977 on banking business for ALFA.

According to Propper and Branch, both ALFA and "Daniel" conducted operations on behalf of DINA.

VIII. INTERNAL DINA INTRIGUES

Based on the content of several of Townley's letters, it appears that CNI requested Townley and his wife to provide any derogatory information that could be used against General Contreras. Townley expressed his reluctance to provide such information and provided Etchepare with the identities of former DINA personnel who had detailed personal knowledge of irregularities and illegalities committed by Contreras and other DINA officials. In his April 26, 1979 letter to Etchepare, Townley provided the identities of the following such individuals: Lima I, Hermes, Halcon, Garza, and Claudio.

In the above letter, Townley informed Etchepare that Colonel Valdivieso stole money from DINA accounts. Townley also informed Etchepare that Sonia, last name not mentioned, Valdivieso's DINA secretary, helped him to organize a network of secretaries within DINA who reported everything coming to their knowledge to Valdivieso. In the same communication to Etchepare, Townley also suggestd that Valdivieso and Contreras were involved in extorting money from ITT in Chile, as well as the Racal Company in England in connection with contacts participated in by these companies for the purchase of equipment at the "Blogueo de Maipu."

IX. TOWNLEY'S CONCERN REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION OF CHILEAN ARMY GENERAL CARLOS PRATS AND HIS WIFE, CARMEN, IN BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1974 AND THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF FORMER CHILEAN VICE PRESIDENT BERNARDO LEIGHTON AND HIS WIFE, ANITA, IN ROME, ITALY, ON OCTOBER 6, 1975

Retired Chilean Army General Carlos Prats Gonzales and his wife, Carmen, were assassinated in Buenos Aires on September 30, 1974, when a bomb was detonated underneath their car as they approached their residence. At the time of his assassination, General Prats had been critical of the Pinochet Government for interfering in the Chilean constitutional process and allegedly he was writing a book documenting his criticisms.

Former Chilean Vice President Bernardo Leighton and his wife, Anita, were shot several times in a downtown Rome street on September 6, 1975, as they approached their residence on foot. Leighton is a prominent member of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party and at the time of his attempted assassination in 1975, was an outspoken critic of the Pinochet Government.

In numerous communications, which are listed below, Townley expressed concern that the "Italians" and the "Argentines" would submit Letters Rogatory seeking information from him concerning the Prats assassinations and the attempted assassination of the Leightons. Townley expressed fear that the "Italians", specifically ALPHA, and General Contreras would provide information concerning the attempted assassination of the Leightons which would contradict what Townley might say in responding to Letters Rogatory from the Italian Government, thereby placing Townley in the position of perjuring himself.

Townley expressed similar concern that unidentified elements of one of the Argentine security services and Enrique Arrancibia would furnish information concerning the Prats assassination, which would contradict what Townley might say in responding to Letters Rogatory from the Argentine Government, thereby placing Townley in the position of perjuring himself. Townley concluded that the solution to his dilemma would be to take the Fifth Amendment in responding to Letters Rogatory from the Italian and Argentine Governments. However, Townley noted that by taking the Fifth Amendment, guilt on his part would be implied.

The letters in which Townley mentioned his concern over Letters Rogatory from the Italian and Argentine Governments concerning the Leighton and Prats matters are listed below:

Letters to Gustavo Etchepare dated June 23, 1978, November 25, 1978, April 18, 1979, April 26, 1979, June 4, 1979 June, 16, 1979, June 22, 1979, July 5, 1979, August 13, 1979, and August 23, 1979. Letter to General Hector Orozco dated November 24, 1978.

With regard to Enrique Arrancibia, this individual is a former DINA agent, who resided in unofficial exile in Buenos Aires as a result of his participation in the assassination of Chilean Army Chief of Staff, Rene Schnieder. He was arrested by members of the Argentine Intelligence Service shortly after Townley's expulsion from Chile to the United States in 1978 and charged with espionage against the Argentine Government.●

HONORING REPRESENTATIVE JOHN RHODES

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 28, 1982

● Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, JOHN J. RHODES is a man who is easy to respect. Though he is a leader of the opposition party, I have always admired him as a man of great conscience. No man has ever pushed JOHN RHODES' button, nor pulled strings and had JOHN RHODES dance for him.

In the broadest sense, JOHN RHODES is probably one of the most able persons to sit in this House. He is a giant of a man, with a strong philosophic tradition and a fair-minded countenance to complement it. His lofty integrity is unchallenged, his principles uncompromised after so many years of public service. One mark of his personality and his achievement is that he is respected by Democrats and Republicans almost equally.

Mr. Speaker, we ought to commend the State of Arizona for lending this man to the Congress and its work. Arizona and her people will miss him in the Congress; I know we will miss him here. History will prove JOHN RHODES was one of our best.●

DAVID GOLDFARB

HON. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the 97th Congressional Class for Soviet Jewry, I have pledged to do my part to pressure the Soviet Union into liberalizing its emigration policies. Accordingly, I have agreed to take up the cause of David Goldfarb, a distinguished molecular biologist and former member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, who has been trying since 1979 to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Goldfarb, who is 64 years old and a Soviet Jew, seeks to be reunited with his son, Aleksandr, and to live and work in the State of Israel. David Goldfarb is a veteran of World War II, having lost his leg in the defense of Stalingrad. Mr. Goldfarb has been a leading scientist in the field of molecular genetics, but his work has not involved any military-related research and in fact, has not required a security clearance. Yet Mr. Goldfarb's application has been denied for "reasons of state."

The American public is increasingly concerned at the declining numbers of Soviet Jews allowed to emigrate. Restrictions on emigration rights are particularly hard to understand in light of reports that Soviet Jews are subjected to increasing harassment and intimidation at the hands of state officials.

The people of both the Soviet Union and the United States share a desire for peace. Yet it will be difficult to rebuild a relationship of trust and cooperation so long as individuals like David Goldfarb are denied what should be a basic right for all citizens, regardless of nationality—the right to emigrate freely to a country of one's choice. I have written the following letter to the Soviet President, Leonid Brezhnev, and asked that he allow David Goldfarb to emigrate to Israel. The courage displayed by David Goldfarb and thousands of fellow Jews who have persisted in their struggle for freedom has helped to reawaken Americans to values that we sometimes take for granted. I hope that my involvement on Mr. Goldfarb's behalf will serve as one American's expression of gratitude.

The text of the letter follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., September 13, 1982.

Chairman LEONID BREZHNEV,
The Presidium, The Kremlin,
Moscow, RSFSR, U.S.S.R.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am writing to respectfully request that David Goldfarb, formerly a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, be allowed to emigrate to the state of Israel.

Mr. Goldfarb seeks to be reunited with his son, Aleksandr, and to live and work in Israel. I understand that Mr. Goldfarb's distinguished career in molecular genetics did not involve military-related research and did not require a security clearance. I am also informed that Mr. Goldfarb, who is sixty four years old, has made impressive contributions to Soviet science, and is a veteran who lost his leg in defense of Stalingrad during the Second World War. Given Mr. Goldfarb's distinguished record of service to the Soviet Union, I ask that you give special consideration to his request to be allowed to emigrate.

I believe that the people of both our great countries share a desire for peace. It has become obvious that our respective governments need to rebuild a relationship of trust and cooperation in order to realize the hopes of the people we represent.

I am confident that the release of Mr. Goldfarb would be viewed as a demonstration of the Soviet Union's good intentions, and would be a step toward restoring the conditions for a more cooperative relationship between both our countries.

Thank you for your consideration. I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER,
Member of Congress.●

MISSOURI RIVER INTERSTATE COMPACT COMMISSION IS A GOOD IDEA

HON. DOUGLAS K. BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, most of us from semiarid States agree that the conservation and management of this precious resource is a major issue for the eighties. This editorial from the Norfolk Daily News endorses the formation of the Missouri River Interstate Compact Commission, and outlines the responsibilities and duties of such an organization.

I would hope that my colleagues from States other than the 10 Missouri Basin States would find this editorial of interest, for their support and understanding of the issue will be important.

[From the Norfolk Daily News, Sept. 23, 1982]

COMMISSION IN ORDER

If it is true as experts predict that severe water shortages will afflict every region of the nation by the turn of the century, then it is important to act now to devise mechanisms to resolve conflicts and competing claims. The differences regarding South Dakota's sale of water from the Missouri for a coal slurry pipeline has prompted legal action. It has also provided a sense of urgency about resolving future differences over precious water supplies.

Rep. Robert Young, D-Mo., has introduced a measure to create a Missouri River Interstate Compact Commission which would develop comprehensive policies designed to forestall conflicts over Missouri Basin water. It would negotiate agreements as well as outline policies. Rep. Doug Bereuter, R-Neb., has been urging this approach and has agreed to co-sponsor the measure.

The alternative is to let either the Congress or, eventually, the U.S. Supreme Court resolve the increasing numbers of disputes sure to arise over use of Missouri water, especially if the predicted time comes when water shortages are real rather than merely forecast.

The commission will present a new layer of authority, of course. In that sense it may be somewhat costly and time consuming. Compared to the alternative, which is litigation through a legal system already overburdened, the commission represents the wiser approach.

Mr. Young's measure includes the 10 Missouri Basin states, and each would have a member appointed by its governor. One member would be appointed by the president of the United States. Agreements would have to be submitted to state legislatures and to Congress for approval. The budget of the commission would be provided by the states involved.

The existence of such an organization was foreseen long ago with the development of the vast storage and power facilities which have created a new "great lakes" system in America. Much of that system exists within the borders of neighboring South Dakota, of course. But the flow of the Missouri is of concern to each one of the nine others.

It should be possible to agree on the prompt formation of a commission and to deal through that organization with such thorny issues as the proposed sale of the South Dakota water for the slurry pipeline. It would be a more amicable, less time-consuming way than through the courts.

The commission ought to be formed with all possible speed.●

END NONTARIFF BARRIERS

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, a topic of great concern to American companies operating in foreign countries is the use of nontariff barriers. As a member of the Subcommittee on Trade of the Ways and Means Committee, this issue is of great importance to me.

I am inserting the text of an article which appeared recently in the New York Times, authored by Robert R. McMillan, vice president of public affairs for Avon Products, Inc., which elaborates on the complexity of this important issue. I believe the text of Mr. McMillan's article provides important insight and is well worth sharing with my colleagues.

END NONTARIFF BARRIERS

(By Robert R. McMillan)

Most barriers to free trade are barriers that most Americans know little about. In place of tariff walls, governments are increasingly relying on a variety of obstructions, formal and informal.

The rising use of nontariff barriers is straining the world economy considerably. If the fight against protectionism is abandoned, the developing nations stand to lose the most.

Nontariff barriers take many forms, among them the following: hidden subsidies, strict standards to supposedly protect health and safety, requirements for testing of products different from those used in the exporting country, performance requirements such as export commitments, and other nationalistic regulations that make entry into a country so difficult that many companies stay out.

Lack of uniformity in health and safety standards play havoc with the introduction of new products: A chemical is safe in one country, hazardous in the next. Enlightened international marketers support implementation of reasonable protective measures for the consumer, but different standards cause frustration protectionism. For example, in the Common Market, Britain will accept only a certain type of denaturant for alcohol but Italy will not accept it. Thus, dupli-

cate manufacturing processes are necessary even though either one is sufficient. For many years, Japan required that only certain approved ingredients could be used in cosmetics. The internal list contained some 2,500 approved ingredients. However, since the list was not made public, all developmental work was done in the dark. If a nonapproved ingredient was used, the product was rejected. Fortunately, the Japanese have begun to solve this problem.

Safety testing can be even more frustrating. Certain countries require testing of a product in accordance with their own guidelines even though such tests repeat those already performed in exporting countries. Duplicate and triplicate testing is becoming a highly lucrative field without really benefiting the consumer. Test labs in North America and Europe alone employ perhaps one million technicians. The costs of such tests are estimated to add an extra 2 percent to marketing costs. Sometimes there is triple or quadruple testing when the same product is used in several countries.

Performance requirements can take many forms. The requirement that companies wanting to do business in a developing country must agree, as a condition for entry, to export a certain dollar amount or percentage of the company's production in order to earn foreign exchange, can effectively keep a company out. In addition, to enter, a cosmetic company, say, can find itself selling coffee, sugar or another product.

Nor are these performance requirements limited to developing countries. The United States is currently bringing suit against Canada for violation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade because of demands made on Canadian subsidiaries of American companies under Canada's Foreign Investment Review Act.

The slow shuffling of paper work can be most frustrating. While a government supposedly has no restrictions, the red tape and various bureaucracies involved can be overwhelming. In one Latin American country, we spent almost three years negotiating market entry before giving up in-frustration. As a result of our decision, numerous jobs and high-technology manufacturing were lost to the developing country.

Nontariff trade barriers can be eliminated, and there are things that both governments and the private sector can do.

It is important for the United States to recognize that free trade is in our best long-term interest. Free trade means that the markets of other countries are open to our exported goods and in turn our markets are open to imports. In the industrialized world, if we find our goods stopped at the border by nontariff trade barriers, then our Government must act forcefully. This means taking our cause directly, and publicly, to governments engaged in such practices. No country wants to be shut out of the United States' market.

As for developing countries, while our Government may have to take a more understanding approach, we must emphasize that through trade come additional jobs and the eventual expansion of their industrial bases. Often, Washington has unilaterally given more access to our market than we have gotten in return.

Finally, the most effective way to deal with nontariff trade barriers is exposing them to the glare of publicity. Congress should move forcefully through hearings to show the impact of nontariff barriers on America's economy.

If business would be forthcoming and clearly enunciate its views, we would enter a new era in moving toward the elimination of nontariff trade barriers.●

MILITARY AID TO CHILE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. MILLER of Californa. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that the administration may be preparing to restore U.S. military and economic aid to the Pinochet regime in Chile. According to section 726 of the Foreign Assistance Act, President Reagan must certify that the regime has, first, improved human rights; second, is not aiding and abetting international terrorism; and third, has cooperated in bringing to justice three Chilean secret police agents indicted by a U.S. Federal grand jury for the 1976 car bombing assassinations of former Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier, and his young American colleague, Ronni K. Moffitt.

Mr. Chairman, the American people have a right to know precisely what type of regime President Reagan—who campaigned on a platform of fighting international terrorism—is planning to embrace. My office has obtained copies of letters written by the self-confessed and convicted assassin in the Letelier/Moffit murders, Michael V. Townley. The letters have been translated by the Congressional Research Service. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce some of the Townley letters into the RECORD.

The contents of these letters demonstrate byond a shadow of a doubt, Mr. Chairman, that the Pinochet regime had—and still may have—multiple ties with rightwing international terrorist organizations and that the Chilean secret police collaborated with terrorist organizations in other acts of international terrorism—most notably the 1974 assassination of Chilean General Carlos Prats and his wife in Argentina, and the machinegun attack on Chilean Christian Democrat leader, Bernardo Leighton and his wife in Rome, Italy on October 1975. The latter attack was carried out, according to Federal investigators, by an Italian neofascist group headed by one Stefano Delle Chiaie. Mr. Townley refers to him as "Alfa" or "the Italians" in his letters.

In one letter, dated April 26, 1979, Townley writes:

There were meetings between him (Contreras, the former head of the Chilean secret police), his Excellency (General Pinochet) and the Italians in Spain after Franco died. Also the Italians carried out numerous acts of military espionage against the Peruvians and Argentines not only in Europe, but also in their own countries.

I pose this question, Mr. Chairman: Should the U.S. taxpayer's dollar be given to General Pinochet, a man who according to these letters, associates with international terrorists?

Mr. Chairman, these letters also reveal a concerted effort on the part of the Pinochet regime to cover up its responsibility for the assassination of Orlando Leterlier and Ronni K. Moffitt in Washington D.C. A scheme was devised to disassociate the regime from Mr. Townley. A process was organized by the Chilean authorities to pay his legal bills clandestinely while at the same time denying that he was ever a Chilean agent.

Furthermore, and this is extremely important given the Reagan administration's impending certification that the Pinochet regime has cooperated in bringing Manuel Contreras, the former head of the Chilean secret police, DINA (who is referred to as "Mamo" in the Townley letters) to justice—it is clear from the letters that if the Pinochet regime desired, it could try and convict Contreras and two other DINA agents of this crime. Mr. Townley wrote to a colleague in Chile's secret police on May 14, 1979:

You know the truth. I know it, the court knows it, perhaps 80 percent of the country knows it. If they really want to prosecute him (Contreras) they have more than 100 witnesses that could do it there and that could have done so years ago. It is horribly painful, both for the Service and the institution and the government; that is why in the end I thought that perhaps it would have been better to find the way to extradite Contreras only and let the gringos do the dirty work.

Mr. Chairman, these letters, including one from Mr. Townley to General Augusto Pinochet himself, will enlighten the public as to the nature of the regime that the Reagan administration characterized as a friend. They illustrate that the Chilean Government has not met the conditions under which U.S. military aid and sales, and economic assistance can be restored to Chile.

To the President of Chile, His Excellency General Don Augusto Pinochet U from Michael V. Townley W. (also known as Juan Andres Wilson S.)

MI GENERAL: In the first place I ask you to excuse me for the informality of this letter and the liberties that I am going to take in it. My only desire is to protect the current institutionality of Chile and to do what is within my power so that it not be replaced by the Christian Democrats or any other false demagogic political representation that obstructs the destiny of Chile and its administration without political scheming.

I have been a faithful servant of Chile and I believe that this is evident to you. And it is not my interest to get into mistakes of the past or to avoid the responsibility that I have with respect to the mistakes that I myself have committed but I am going to limit my sketch of the past to the minimum in order to set forth to you what I believe is the only way for the government of Chile to strengthen itself and survive.

At the beginning of 1975 I received direct orders from the Director to go to the USA and recruit Cuban help (Anti-Castro) for a delicate operation in Mexico that I was to carry out with Cuban logistical and personnel support. The contact was made, the mission did not result (too late). From this contact there began a common long-term effort including photographs taken of English concentration camps in Northern Ireland by one of the Cubans who is a fugitive in the present case. The relation between the Service and the Cuban group was maintained until and after the present affair with the sole setback that was produced in the handing over of the Cuban Rolando Otero to the US authorities after having assigned to him a very delicate operation in Costa Rica with respect to Pascal Allende (I had been present at the first interview of this Cuban and I gave an absolutely negative report). Forgive me, I am wandering too much. Concretely the Cuban Otero was given a mission that was a complete failure and which compromised Chile in foreign plots against with the many foreign security services. After that error the same Cuban was handed over to US authorities, and now they are going to use him in the present case to identify me as from the Service and for other compromising things. After this experience it would never occur to me that it would be possible to come to the extreme of handing me over to the US.

Well, my General, coming more to the present, from what I have been able to learn, it was known from this investigation and only that I was arriving much before the end of 1977, but due to all of the grudges and fights of an internal nature, the changes of directors of the Service, and the fear of everyone of informing you exactly on what was happening so that it would have been possible to work in an efficient and prudent manner with the detention, everyone preferred to play the ostrich and not know anything, but like the ostrich, everyone left the most vulnerable visible and open to attack.

At the end of 1976 and during all of 1977 I kept informed through my regular contact on the state of the investigation that the Cubans could communicate to me, until in January of 1978 they told me in a desperate way that they needed US $25,000 to be able to flee from the US. As the new Director was not informed, I requested this sum from the old Director and I informed him of the situation that I knew so that he would settle the request or resolve it in some other way. I reiterated my information in the request on several occasions without a satisfactory resolution. Later the fights and internal scheming begin at a really incredible level. I chose clandestinity for two reasons: one because that was what they ordered of me and two, because I was thinking at that time that there were many interests that could have been served with my death. Finally, my biggest mistake was not informing up above, in keeping faithful to loyalties of individuals, confusing them with the superior loyalties of the nation. I tried to rectify that mistake before my expulsion but neither of the two persons to whom I tried to talk would receive me.

During this same era I sent several suggestions to my former superior and to my new one to the effect that it was absolutely necessary to get the best criminal lawyers in the US to analyze the defense of the case, which was not done, and in circumstances that my lawyers report that if the attack of the USA had been stopped at the opportune moment it would have been possible to neutralize the attack, satisfying all of the legalities and leaving Chile in a good position.

As decisions that have come directly from the Service or influenced by it, the decision to expell me took me as much by surprise as did two others, that to use Rolando Otero, after my report tying him with Ricardo Morales Navarette, ex-CIA, ex-FBI, ex-Interpol, ex-DISIP, etc., and the decision to hand over the same Rolando Otero, knowing what he did about the Service, its objectives, its methods, and the persons that worked there (Otero was the one who recognized my photo as of the Service for the FBI and opened the investigative road for them just like it was Ricardo Morales Navarette who tied for the first time the MNC of Cuba with the case and the MNC tied to the Service). Again I am wandering, my General, with my expulsion all of the rules of the game changed. During the trip and at all times the prosecuting attorney and those of the FBI did not flirt with me or threaten me to try to get my cooperation.

During the first 10 days of my stay, my lawyer, Mr. Seymour Glanzer, talked with the prosecutors in order to see what was offered in legal terms to get my testimony. Being alone and not knowing what to be guided by, I asked my General Orozco to come to the US to inform me and order me how to proceed. The orders that I received were to cooperate with the American investigation and enter into the agreement that my lawyer had negotiated almost a week before, but which I had refused to accept without receiving pertinent instructions from Santiago, which my General Orozco brought.

My General Orozco explained to me what the line of defense that the Government of his Excellency would use would be. This was to prosecute my General Contreras, My Col. Espinoza and Capt. Fernandez, absolving the government of the event, putting it on the former Service and including me. In this way the Government not only was staying clean of the attempt but it was also exalted for having cleaned its own house. The sacrifice that this would have required from the four of us was not so much considering what it was saving. I found that the suggestion made by My General Orozco was the most correct for the circumstances and I admit that he made my position more acceptable by letting me enter into an agreement with the Gringos instead of running the risk of silence and the years that this could have cost me.

Apparently after the return of My General Orozco the tactic that had been decided on was abandoned, with the decision accepted to pay the ostrich and deny everything, saying that the Gringos had no more than my testimony. Amnesty was made in order to basically benefit my comrades of the Service, and the Government of Your Excellency has remained widely identified with the current stance that Chile has nothing to do with anything. With this, if something happens that manages to tie the attempt to the Service it is going to be more difficult to return to the original idea and separate the government of Your Excellency, it would be an almost impossible reality.

I have been talking with the attorneys Propper and Barcella for three months almost, as well as with the FBI agents Cornick and Scheerer (note: I had seen Scheerer before and he met at a casual encounter in the entryway of Mi General Contreras' two years ago and Scheerer remembered). During this time I have been able to come to understand them, and understand what it is that motivates them. In addition, they have seen so much that they have become careless with me, they have talked about things in front of me just as they have left documents from time to time. I have sent the information that I have obtained to Santiago. Among the definitive things that I can report is that the report and the formal accusation are going to be handed over to the court of Columbia August 1. Also I can report that the process of asking for extradition is going to be within two weeks after the first of August. The lawyer Etcheberry was with Propper and Barcella last week working on the preparation for extradition. Etcheberry left Thursday afternoon but is going to return soon, I believe that this week or the next one, I know that he has requested that more than 500 pages of evidence be prepared because they were complaining about the translations. In addition, I know that they have asked for another amount of documents from the FBI from the same route, they were joking about using official translators from the Department of State.

Among the other things that I have come to know and understand is that Propper and Barcella are not politically motivated. They have a tremendous thing in the desire to win, as if it were a game and their professional pride were involved. But politically they are anti-Marxists but without letting that take away their effectiveness in their investigation. Those from the FBI are the same, even Scheerer has been openly pro-Junta in his attitudes. [What is going on with all of this is that they are all professionals and the crime happened in the middle of Washington, in front of all the embassies of the world and the pressure from everywhere to resolve the case has been tremendous.] The prosecuting attorneys and the FBI, although they are not politically motivated, know perfectly well that the case is being politically used by other interests. I have spoken thousands of time with them with respect to this, and I have done everything possible to make them aware that they shouldn't allow their work to be used for other ends: they are willing, but from Chile nothing comes, it seems that the game of ostrich is going to win and that the only opportunities remaining to save and strengthen the institutionality are going to be lost. What it is necessary to do is going to require personal sacrifices from several persons. The Gringos are willing to modify the formal accusation and even not to ask for extradition if they manage to have Chile carry forth a trial and sentence those that they hold responsible. The only thing that the Gringos (prosecuting attorneys and FBI) need is a publicly acceptable solution. This is what they want! They don't want to be in history books as the ones who initiated the fall of your Excellency's government.

For almost a month I have been trying to get someone to come from Santiago to talk all of this over with me. Finally, two weeks ago the lawyer Mr. Manuel Acuna K. came and after talking and being convinced of the position and having the other counsultations that had been entrusted to him, he handed in his report. What seems impossible is to make the people understand is that there is no longer any time. Your Excellency's Government has been asked to send a team of negotiators that can come within the most absolute secrecy, and with strict security measures of privacy in order to reach an agreement that the Prosecuting

Attorneys can accept and that will be beneficial to Chile. The only thing that is indispensable is that the team be able to make decisions or have consultations with a reply in hours. There also exists the possibility of making an agreement with the Gringos after the formal accusations are presented, but every time that something happens there remains less that can be modified in favor of Chile.

I implore you to ask My General Mena to inform you and if it is possible to receive the lawyer M. Manuel Acuna K. at the same time and begin what is necessary in order to converse in private with these Gringos and achieve something beneficial before it leaves their hands.

Again, My General, I ask you to excuse this letter that comes outside of regular channels, also the informal way in which it was written, but I have spent many years dedicating myself, together with my wife, to implanting and maintaining the current institutionality to see it lost. It is the movement begun September 11, 1978, which matters most and not the people that form it.

Greetings

MICHAEL V. TOWNLEY WELCH
(Juan Andres Wilson Silva).●

ARMS CONTROL RESOLUTION ELIMINATING THE FEAR OF A FIRST STRIKE

HON. ALBERT GORE, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a resolution which calls on the United States and the Soviet Union to eliminate the fear of a nuclear first strike. I am greatly honored to be joined in this by Representatives ASPIN, DOWNEY, and PRITCHARD.

There has certainly not been any shortage of resolutions about arms control during the current session, and my co-sponsors and I would, therefore, not burden the public record with yet another unless we felt that we had something to say which was urgent, and which had not yet found expression.

The next Congress will have before it many major issues concerning strategic nuclear weapons. One such decision, of truly decisive character, is whether to accept the President's plan for deploying the MX missile, and to proceed with the missile itself. The narrow votes concerning this question which we experienced in the fiscal year 1983 Authorization Bill, indicate how finely divided the Congress has been—and remains—on the MX issue.

We can also expect that the next Congress will deal with strategic nuclear problems in a political context that will have been strongly influenced by votes all across the country on nuclear freeze propositions: a vote on a scale which approximates, as some are saying, a national referendum. It seems very clear to me that when these votes are counted and analyzed, the results will be read as an unmistakable message from the electorate: "enough is enough; enormous expenditures on new nuclear weapons are unwarranted."

Under these circumstances, it will not be sufficient for the Congress to address matters such as the MX in a narrow context. Somehow, we are going to have to come to grips with the MX, and with other nuclear weapons programs, in terms that go beyond considerations of missions, programs, and costs. There remains, at a much more fundamental level, the question of where these programs are taking us; of whether they will add to our security or, on the contrary, whether these programs have acquired a momentum of their own which will increase nuclear instability.

What we lack today, and what the next Congress will urgently need, is a standard against which to measure nuclear weapons programs; a standard that will help up reach better-informed judgments as to what kind of nuclear posture we should have, as to what kinds of nuclear weapons programs are compatible with that posture, and as to how these decisions impact the stability of the nuclear balance, and on prospects for arms control.

The resolution which Messrs. ASPIN, DOWNEY, PRITCHARD, and I are introducing is an effort to suggest what this standard ought to be. In our opinion, the United States and the Soviet Union are heading toward a situation in which each will have the ability to menace a significant portion of the other's nuclear forces; specifically, the other's land-based ICBM's, which are the most accurate and in many ways the premier weapons system.

We, in this country, already have reason to fear that our ICBM's are at least theoretically vulnerable to attack by virtue of the Soviet Union's having gradually deployed successive generations of large, land-based missiles, carrying increasingly accurate and numerous multiple independently targetable warheads. Our concern about this problem has strongly influenced debate over the U.S. nuclear program for at least 10 years, even as it has strongly affected our approach to arms control. Today, however, this country still remains unsure how to proceed—having in view neither a weapons program nor an arms control agreement that provides a solution.

Our response to this problem has been the development of two new generations of ballistic missiles: the MX, for deployment on land, and the Trident II D-5, for deployment at sea. Each of these missile systems will mark an increase in the number and accuracy of U.S. ballistic missile warheads, such that either system, and certainly the two together, will constitute a threat—for the first time—to all Soviet ICBM silos. There are indications that the Soviets, looking ahead to the deployment of these systems, recognize that they are facing a big problem, perhaps even bigger than ours, in view of the very high proportion of Soviet warheads that are deployed on land-based systems.

The increasing vulnerability of U.S. land-based forces, and the coming vulnerability of Soviet land-based forces, are trends that are fraught with danger. Mutual fear of a first strike is highly destabilizing and markedly increases the risk of nuclear war, while putting at risk any prospect for meaningful arms control.

The Congress should recognize this fear of a first strike for what it is: the central issue in judging whether existing deployments are adequate; for deciding what new deployments make sense; and for assessing whether arms control is on the right track. We must urge the next Congress to keep this issue foremost in its deliberations about nuclear weapons programs, and we should urge the administration to base both its nuclear programing and its negotiating efforts around the same concern. We must urgently search for measures that can produce stability in the strategic relationship by insuring that a first strike would not confer upon the aggressor nation even a hypothetical advantage.

Our resolution states that. We hope that many of our colleagues will reflect upon it, and I look forward to increasing acceptance of this idea as a guide for debate, and hopefully, as an element in a bipartisan consensus about the nuclear problem in the next session.

WE MUST CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE TO REDUCE THE DEFICIT

HON. DOUGLAS K., BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the huge Federal deficit plagues all of us all the time. The rate of growth in the deficit has been slowed, but it is still too high and dominates our legislative actions even as it exercises far too much influence on the general economy.

I am pleased to share this editorial from the Norfolk Daily News. It calls for Americans to continue to support our efforts to restrain the rate of expenditures on pork barrel projects and entitlements.

[From the Norfolk Daily News, Sept. 27, 1982]

THE DEFICIT RECORD

The federal government not only has trouble developing budgets, but in forecasting them accurately. The larger the budget, the greater the margins of error. For this

year, the Reagan administration estimated a $42.5 billion deficit—that was a year ago. A business recession which reduced federal revenue and increased government outlays combines to create a new record deficit—it stands at $109 billion now, with the September results still to be counted before the Oct. 1 end of the fiscal year.

Huge as that deficit is, in percentage terms it does not match the 1976 record of $66.4 billion. That deficit arose when the federal budget was $300 billion. To match that record in terms of today's federal budget which is more than twice that of six years ago would take a deficit on the order of $135 billion.

In whatever light one wants to view the deficit, however, it is so high that it exercises far to much influence on the general economy; in high interest rates which depress growth, in contributing to inflation and in jeopardizing the integrity of the monetary system.

Congress and the White House cannot be satisfied with percentage comparisons. We know policymakers are not complacent and recognize the problems. Collectively, though, Americans must exhibit both a willingness to reduce the growth in pet projects and benefits and demand that the federal government do its job less expensively.●

MISSION OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION UNDERMINED

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, recently, I was paging through an issue of Education Daily, a newsletter for employees of the Department of Education. My eye was caught by a headline that proclaimed, "NIE Turns From Study of Social Change to Emphasize Basics." I try to watch for statements that mention the word "social" the present administration seems to have gotten into the habit of attaching the word to any program it dislikes and then using that label as a justification for chopping the program. So, finding that word "social" in a statement related to some Government activity now makes me alert so that I can avoid surprise when the particular program is reduced or eliminated a little way down the road.

Sure enough, when I began to read the article beneath the headline, I learned that the administration was having to make one more of its "hard decisions." "Hard decision" is another administration catch phrase to indicate some program's impending doom. In this case, the hard decision was to "limit the mission of the Federal education research agency," the National Institute of Education. Now, the President and executive branch administrators have exercised their right to make hard decisions and limit programs in the past. But this hard decision was particularly disturbing to me and, I think, it should be disturbing to my colleagues in the Congress, as well. Congress defined the mission of the National Institute of Education when Congress created the Institute. As I understand it, any decision to limit the mission of an agency created and mandated by the Congress to perform specified duties should rest with Congress. It is improper to alter the agency mission through administration intervention unless the Congress has expressed its will that the mission of the agency be changed. To my knowledge, Congress has not altered the mission for the National Institute of Education. It is as follows:

The National Institute of Education carries out the policies established by the Congress in the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA), as amended, as follows: First, to provide every person an equal opportunity to receive an education of high quality, regardless of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or social class; Second, to concentrate resources on improvement of basic educational skills; on problems of finance, productivity, and management in educational institutions; on improving educational opportunities for students of limited English-speaking ability, women and students who are socially, economically, or educationally disadvantaged; on career preparation; and on improved dissemination of educational research and development; and Third, generally—to help solve or to alleviate the problems of, and promote the reform and renewal of American education; to advance the practice of education, as an art, science, and profession; to strengthen the scientific and technological foundations of education; and to build an effective educational research and development system.

Clearly, the institute has three charges from Congress: To help improve American education generally, to improve basic education, and to obtain equal educational opportunity for all Americans.

It is the latter charge that is being squeezed out by administrative actions to limit the mission of NIE. My office has spoken with personnel at NIE and learned that these individuals have been instructed to place research proposals having to do with achieving equality in the classroom in the lowest priority for funding. Examples of research proposals in this category would include projects aimed at understanding the ways in which instruction of males differs from instruction to females in the classroom. I would mention that past research in this area suggests that females often do receive a different sytle of instruction than do males. Many women, as a result, learn to cope differently with their academic failures and successes than do males. And these sex specific differences may persist into adult life. The research has clarified our understanding of the ways in which males and females are receiving unequal education even when they sit together in the same classroom. This is profoundly important information because it has implications not only for education but for the structuring of American society as well. There can be little doubt that the mandate of Congress instructs NIE to support such research.

The administrative decision to curtail support for such research is an affront to Congress. Moreover, it represents an attempt to limit academic freedom of inquiry in that research that has no chance of being funded also has little chance of being done regardless of the strength of its design or its value to society. As my colleagues know, Congress is now debating whether, and in what limited instances, the Federal Government has a right to impose limitations on scientific research. It is disconcerting to me that while we debate the issue, it is a fait accompli at the National Institute of Education.

This development in itself should be a cause of grave concern to us. but there is more. Not only are adminstrators within NIE moving to curtail its mandated activities, but at least one former administrator of NIE is trading on his former position to raise funds to destroy the whole Institute. He is free to raise political action funds. With that I have no objection, although I support the continued existence of NIE. My objection is with the way he is going about soliciting these funds.

I have included a copy of his solicitation letter so that my colleagues will have no doubt about the point I am making. The stationery makes it appear that the Department of Education is soliciting funds to destroy the NIE. The notion should be absurd, but in this era when people are appointed to office on the strength of their promise to undo the office, it is no longer beyond the realm of plausibility. I object to this deliberate attempt to deceive the public, and I hope my colleagues will join me in protest. Such political dirty trickery, if left unprotested, sets a dangerous precedent. Former public officials should not use their former affiliation to work toward the destruction of their agency. Actions as tasteless as this solicitation letter undermine the integrity of public service at a time when the morale of public servants is already at low ebb. Why should anyone serve the public when top officials leave office and use their former office to denigrate the work of those who were under them?

The letter follows:

Lawrence A. Uzzell,

Former Special Assistant to the Director, Edward A. Curran, National Institute of Education, U.S. Department of Education.

DEAR FRIEND OF THE PRESIDENT: Ed Curran tried his best, as a Reagan appointee, to eliminate one part of the federal bureaucracy.

But Ed Curran's plea to abolish NIE never got a fair hearing before President Reagan. Bureaucrats friendly to the man who fired Ed made sure of that.

Yes, the permanent structure won. Ed Curran was fired on June 10, 1982, as director of the National Institute of Education (NIE).

As his top assistant, I resigned immediately, in order to seek your help in trying to get through to President Reagan. Remember, Ed Curran never did get past the "permanent structure."

I do not believe President Reagan is ready to yield to the permanent structure, the perpetual bureaucrats who seek total domination over his Administration.

That is why I ask you to sign and mail the enclosed postcard to President Reagan.

The bureaucrats may have cut down Ed Curran. They may have buried his message to President Reagan and then dismissed him.

But I am certain they cannot bury or dismiss thousands of postcards, letters, and mailgrams for an angry and aroused Reagan constituency appealing directly to the President himself.

So please sign and mail the postcard immediately. Or send a letter or a mailgram. Thank you.

While I was on the Reagan transition team, I came to the conclusion that the NIE should be eliminated.

NIE is an agency of the Department of Education.

You may recall President Reagan had originally intended to abolish the Department of Education.

Earlier this year, an organization called Public Advocate presented over a quarter of a million signed petitions at the White House in support of his program, as the President was moving forward.

But thanks to bureaucratic maneuvering led by Department of Education head Terrel Bell, the campaign never got past first base.

As the year wore on, Terrel Bell was successful in persuading the President's top advisers that abolishing the Department of Education would be "politically unrealistic."

Then in May of 1982, President Reagan asked, in a nationally televised speech to the American people, for suggestions on how he could cut the size of the federal government.

Ed Curran responded by writing a letter to the President, suggesting that his own agency, NIE, be abolished.

Ed outlined his reasons, as you see from the enclosure.

But despite the urgency, Ed and I are not sure if the President ever saw his letter. It is still a closely guarded bureaucratic secret.

And when Ed showed it to his own superior, Terrel Bell, he was asked this incredible question:

"How can you head an agency which you think should not exist?"

Does Terrel Bell think Ronald Reagan was elected to perpetuate and strengthen the bueaucracy? Whose side is he on anyway?

Terrel Bell's action in dismissing my boss and squashing the initiative to abolish NIE, should be grounds for dismissal.

Terrel Bell is the principal reason for the failure in 1982 of President Reagan's bold effort to abolish the Department of Education.

Terrel Bell has put loyalty to his Department, the bureaucrats within it, and the special interests which defend it, ahead of his loyalty to President Ronald Reagan.

Terrel Bell has silenced a man who should instead be commended for unselfishly calling for an end to the agency he headed.

Terrel Bell is a part of the permanent structure dedicated to the sabotoge of the Reagan presidency.

If you agree then please, before you mail the enclosed postcard, write at the bottom of it, "Terrel Bell should be fired!"

I realize this is a drastic step. But whether you agree or not, I hope you will join me in trying to reach President Reagan with the message to abolish the National Institute of Education.

Incredible as it may sound, one NIE bureaucratic scheme seeks to get our school teachers to teach our school children to go home and argue with their parents about sex roles and family values.

This is their insidious plan for fourth grade school children of eight and nine years of age.

I could believe this if it were a story about Soviet Russia or Nazi Germany, where they try to turn children against parents.

Ed Curran and I fought from within to stop the anti-Reagan bureaucrats from getting their way with our children.

We did our very best.

The bureaucrats have already exposed 1,500,000 eight and nine year old children to their twisted, anti-family message.

And these anti-family bureaucrats are now doing their work virtually unchallenged—in spite of the best intentions of the parents to bring their children up in a strong, moral manner.

The social planners have their anti-family message in slick, TV tape cassetteform for easy distribution to local school teachers across America.

They are still telling our teachers to force our little children to listen and watch these twisted, pre-recorded TV propaganda messages right in the classrooms.

This is an unabashed attempt to completely brainwash eight and nine year old children against their parents.

And that's only the beginning. There's nothing to stop this bureaucratic scheme from continuing indefinitely.

Can you see why my former boss, Ed Curran, spoke out?

Just take a closer look at this scheme already enacted by NIE bureaucrats.

Over four million dollars ($4,100,000) has been spent on the bureaucratic program called "Freestyle."

This so-called "Freestyle" is designed to alter our children's thinking about sex roles through a 13-week slickly produced TV series.

A later investigation of "Freestyle" brought a frank admission: our children's attitudes are "deeply rooted in the family"—and the NIE bureaucrats don't like that one bit.

So by their own admission, "Freestyle" is an open attack on what parents are teaching their children.

But there's even more.

NIE bureaucrats gave our tax dollars to a sex educator who pushed for a special section in children's libraries devoted to sex education.

This must be the ultimate in their idea of a "permissive society"—where our children can just walk in with the open approval of the school and look at any sex literature these bureaucrats think is OK.

Perhaps that's how they want to bring up their own children—but the NIE bureaucrats want to force this on our children too. And using our own tax dollars.

Radical, left-wing feminists just love the NIE—they got over five million dollars from NIE during 1980. And they are still getting our tax dollars today.

One of those taxpayer funded grants taught women how the bureaucrats think you should cope with stress and pressure: by "joining women's (radical) groups," "smoking a joint" (Marijuana), or "divorcing my husband."

In addition to promoting anti-family values and corrupting our children, these self-proclaimed "social engineers" are wasting millions of our tax dollars.

For instance, Cemrel, a social engineering laboratory in St. Louis, spent $750,000 on taxpayer-paid junkets—including trips to Egypt and Disney World.

Ed Curran and I fought these entrenched, ultra-liberal NIE bureaucrats during 1981 and 1982.

Finally, Ed Curran suggested NIE be abolished. While I can't show you an exact copy of the letter Ed tried to get to President Reagan, I can do the next best thing, since I helped draft that fateful letter.

I have enclosed a digest of the original letter as I recall it being written, and now you can see the "crime" of Ed Curran, for which he was dismissed.

Isn't it incredible that the head of a federal agency, a Reagan appointee, could fail to get past the bureaucracy and to the President?

But the impossible has indeed happened.

Ed isn't, of course, the only loyal Reagan appointee who has tried to advance the President's objectives. There are many others.

But they have paid dearly—being attacked with no warning, subjected to a blistering, withering cross fire from entrenched bureaucrats and their allies inside and outside of government.

The loyal Reagan appointees are outnumbered, outmanned and outgunned here in Washington, D.C.

Remember that for every loyal Reagan appointee there are hundreds of members of the permanent structure surrounding him, watching, waiting for the one mistake or misstep.

And now the remaining Reagan loyalists have been seriously shaken after what has happened to Ed Curran and me.

Have the bureaucrats succeeded in making an example out of Ed Curran, who tried to uphold the Reagan mandate and eliminate an agency?

Or with your help is the lesson from this, stand up when you are right. And you will get the support you need. Stand up and be counted, for there are thousands who will help you make the case to the President.

Will you help me break the bureaucracy, or will you let their action stand, unchallenged?

Will you help me appeal to President Reagan to abolish the NIE, or will you remain silent and let the bureaucrats win?

Will you let a good man, Ed Curran, be cut down and silenced or will you help champion his view right now?

And finally, will you join me in seeking the dismissal of master-bureaucrat, Terrel Bell, member of the permanent structure?

If you will help me, please send the enclosed postcard directly to President Reagan. I have been assured by Reagan loyalists inside the White House that word of a massive outpouring of mail will indeed reach President Reagan personally.

And if you are with me all the way, then can you write on the bottom of the postcard, "Terrel Bell should be fired!"

Finally, I must tell you there is one more thing I urgently need you to do. Whether or not I am able to generate the massive outpouring of mail to the White House depends on you.

For I need your dollars to continue this emergency effort to break the bureaucracy, reach the President, abolish the National Institute of Education, and fire Terrel Bell.

Quite simply if you cannot help me with your dollars, my efforts must stop. My resignation and the dismissal of Ed Curran will have been in vain.

For to speak out with all the anger and all the facts at my command, will take a massive sum of money.

This cause has already received tremendous help and assistance from Public Advocate, which has worked all year long to try and abolish the Department of Education.

But I have been told by Public Advocate Executive Director Eugene Delgaudio that if you cannot contribute at least $15, then he may have to suspend this emergency campaign within the next two weeks.

I do not fault Eugene and Public Advocate for this decision, for they have already been most generous in helping me, giving this urgent program an initial budget of some $14,500 to begin with.

But whether or not I can now continue is up to you.

Whether I can reach my goal and break through past the bureaucrats to President Reagan is up to you.

Please take out your checkbook right now, and write out a check for $15 to Public Advocate, and mail it to me right away.

In case you're wondering, I'm not asking for that check for myself. I did not resign my position in government to work for Public Advocate.

Rather, my purpose is to get past the permanent structure which the President has said is a major obstacle to his programs.

So please send the postcard to President Reagan. And write your check for $15 to Public Advocate immediately. If you can send a larger contribution for $25, $50, $100, or even $1000 or more, I will be grateful. Every dollar will be a tremendous help to me in achieving my goal.

If you and I cannot get NIE abolished, then every bureaucratic agency is safe, and every bureaucrat can breathe easy.

You and I must not fail, or Ed Curran's courageous sacrifice will have been in vain.

The bureaucrats haven't really been challenged so far. With your support they could be in for the biggest fight of their lives. I will look forward to hearing from you this week. Thank you.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE A. UZZELL,
Former Assistant to the Director, National Institute of Education.

(P.S.—Abolishing the NIE is one battle in the war to abolish the Department of Education. This is a "must win" battle for loyal supporters of President Reagan, I pray you are one. And that you will act. Or else, my resignation will have accomplished nothing.)

(Not Printed at Government Expense. Abolish National Institute of Education Project, Lawrence A. Uzzell, Chairman, An Emergency project of Public Advocate, 223 Wisconsin Ave., N.W. #22, Washington, D.C. 20007).●

IMPRISONMENT OF RUDOLF ZAJAC

HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, in the all too brief moments when the people of Poland demanded their right to form a workers' trade union, Solidarity was born and we in the United States rejoyced in a new hope of freedom for the Poles. Since then, the Government has imposed martial law and instituted a campaign to discredit and destroy Solidarity and to punish all those who dared to demand a voice in governing their own lives.

In addition to imprisoning and isolating the charismatic leader of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, the Soviet-supported Polish Government arrested many trade union members. Mr. Rudolf Zajac was arrested by Gdansk port authorities in late 1981 for continuing trade union activities after the imposition of martial law. Mr. Zajac neither used nor advocated the use of violence, and his only crime was to take a leadership role in strike activities. For his efforts, Mr. Zajac was tried and sentenced to 6½ years in prison and a 5-year forfeiture of his civil rights.

As the treatment of Rudolf Zajac is in direct contravention to article 20 of the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the U.N. General Assembly resolution of December 20, 1978, it is clear that his rights have been seriously violated. Article 20 states that "everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association," and the 1978 resolution calls upon member states,

* * * to release any persons who, within their jurisdiction and contrary to the provisions of * * * international instruments, may be under arrest or detention on account of trade union activities.

I urge the Government of Poland to comply with the U.N. resolution and immediately release Rudolph Zajac and the other Poles who have been imprisoned for wanting to control their own destinies.●

A GRADUAL, NONINFLATIONARY AND LONG-TERM RECOVERY

HON. DOUGLAS K. BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I am reprinting below an excellent editorial from the Omaha World-Herald for the attention of my colleagues.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Sept. 25, 1982]

NEW HEAD OF ECONOMIC PANEL IS WISE IN AVOIDING EUPHORIA

President Reagan's nominee to head the Council of Economic Advisers, Martin Feldstein, said he expects a gradual, steady and non-inflationary recovery, and the nation seems to be following that heading.

Feldstein, a former Harvard economics professor, said at his Senate Banking Committee confirmation hearing that "it is far better to have a sound and gradual recovery than one that rapidly overheats and fails to persist."

Feldstein predicts the gross national product—the nation's total output of goods and services adjusted for inflation—will climb in the range of 2.9 percent to 3.9 percent next year, following a decline this year.

Feldstein took a pragmatic stand, saying that he will avoid "euphoric forecasts of a painless transition to rapid but inflation-free growth."

That is the sort of levelheadedness the nation needs during this critical point in the economy's recovery.

Election or no election, there was no pie-in-the-sky talk from Feldstein. He said that unemployment may go up to 10 percent or more from its August rate of 9.8 percent before turning down.

"The economic recovery will reduce the unemployment rate but won't eliminate the problem of unemployment," he warned. "Over the long term, new ways must be found to strengthen the skills and incentives of prospective workers of all ages and to deal with the special problems of unemployment in those industries that have lost competitiveness in the world economy."

Feldstein's comments came amid favorable economic developments.

Lower food and gas prices during August held the Consumer Price Index to an annual rate of increase of 3.3 percent. For the first eight months of the year, consumer prices went up only 5.1 percent. If that holds for the rest of 1982, it could be the lowest rate of increase since the 4.8 percent of 1976.

That is an important achievement in the country's struggle to dampen an inflation rate that was 12.4 percent in 1980 and 8.9 percent in 1981.

Declining interest rates also made good news for Americans. Home mortgages backed by the FHA and VA dropped from 14 percent to 13.5 percent.

The gradual economic turnaround and the reduced inflation rate was not achieved without sacrifice. Unemployment remains uncomfortably high and there have been a lot of business failures.

But a gradual, non-inflationary and long-term recovery—that now may be in sight—would be ample reward.●

HONORING VIETNAM ERA VETERANS

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, as leader of the free world, nothing is more important to us as Americans than the preservation of the ideals and basic human rights of freedom at home and around the world.

It is only right that we should honor those who fought to guarantee that freedom.

In conjunction with the dedication of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, November 10–14 has been set aside as a nationwide salute to Vietnam veterans.

I am proud to announce that Saturday, November 13, has been proclaimed Vietnam Era Veterans Day in La Crosse, Wis. Organized by the Vietnam Era Veterans of La Crosse in my home district, this celebration of patriotism will not only honor those who served in Vietnam, but will also honor those who served elsewhere during that same time.

As Members of Congress, it is our responsibility to see that those citizens, young and old, who sacrificed to protect our national security and honor must be compensated regardless of the fiscal restraints the Nation faces.

With my strong support, the 97th Congress approved significant legislation to expand services to several groups of veterans and maintain disability payments.

Approval of the Veterans Health Care, Training and Small Business Loan Act makes Vietnam veterans eligible for VA health care for ailments linked to agent orange, extends for 3 years the storefront readjustment counseling centers for Vietnam veterans, extends certain educational benefits for veterans whose GI bill eligibility has expired, and creates a small business loan program for disabled and Vietnam-era veterans.

The former prisoner of War Benefits Act, approved last year, provides priority hospital care and outpatient treatment for former POW's for psychosis and anxiety states, and it reduces from 6 months to 30 days the period of imprisonment required to make claims.

This Congress also approved an 11.2-percent average cost-of-living increase in disability payments for veterans with service-connected disabilities and for families of severely disabled veterans and of veterans who died from service-connected disabilities.

In addition, we have taken the steps to provide Pell grants to veterans continuing their education by voting to reinstate the law in effect prior to december 1981, which exempts GI bill benefits from the Pell grant needs analysis.

The House also passed legislation to make unemployment available for servicemen who have served for at least 2 years and who were discharged under other than dishonorable conditions.

Although the legislation has been approved for the treatment of agent orange-related ailments, the Veterans' Administration has said it would probably take until 1988 or 1989 to complete a study of agent orange. The House Veterans Committee has threatened to force speedier action on the issue legislatively unless the Veterans' Administration moves on it.

Our goal throughout the budget process both last year and this year has been to continually preserve these programs. So far, many of our efforts have proved successful.

There is no way we can fully pay our debt of gratitude to the Vietnam-era veterans and all veterans. We in Congress can only continue our pledge to work for ongoing progress in solving the problems of the U.S. veterans.

I am pleased that the Vietnam Era Veterans of La Crosse have taken the initiative to recognize those who served. As they have said, "Their sacrifices and courage in the face of adversity deserve all of our admiration and respect."●

DEDICATION OF THE HEINZERLING DEVELOPMENT CENTER

HON. CHALMERS P. WYLIE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, on September 19, I had the occasion to be invited to participate in the dedication program for the Heinzerling Development Center in Columbus, Ohio.

Various resolutions and proclamations were presented to the Heinzerling family, the Battelle Memorial Institute, the Columbus Foundation, the Harry C. Moore Foundation, and Nationwide Insurance Co. for their participation in supporting the construction and staffing of this outstanding center which provides for the severely mentally retarded.

During my brief remarks at the dedication ceremony, I said that I felt the event was of sufficient note to be mentioned in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I want to add my personal commendation to Dr. Heinzerling and the Heinzerling family, as well as Battelle Memorial Institute, the Columbus Foundation, the Harry C. Moore Foundation, and the Nationwide Insurance Co. for making this truly exceptional center possible.

Harry Emerson Fosdick once said,

A person completely wrapped up in himself makes a small package.

What has always impressed me about people who help the mentally retarded is the love, patience, and kindness which they exemplify. We all feel a need at times to try to express ourselves through some act of extraordinary kindness. The many acts of kindness and love which have gone into making the Heinzerling Development Center are worthy of note.

It has been said that King George V of England had a plaque on his desk which read:

I shall not pass through this world but once. Any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now.

This seems to sum up the feeling of dedication exemplified in this extraordinary facility.●

AN EDITOR TELLS OF GOOD NEWS FOR FARMERS

HON. DOUGLAS K. BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the news of the administration's 1983 grain program released last week gave a needed boost in spirits to farmers in my district and throughout the State of Nebraska. I believe that the administration's actions demonstrate to farmers an understanding of their plight as well as a recognition that helping agriculture is vital to the national economy.

The most important result of the new grain program, however, will be that many Nebraska farmers will be able to keep their farms in operation.

The editorial reprinted below from the Lincoln Star captures the problems and welcomed response from the farming community, and I am pleased to share it with my colleagues.

[From the Lincoln Star, Sept. 27, 1982]

HAPPY FARMER SMILE FROM GOP 1983 PLANS

Notice all those "happy farmer" smiles out across the broad prairie this past weekend? Yes, you say, and why would that be the case, given the unending reports of economic disaster on the farm front?

For one thing, there are always some farmers with a smile on their face. Some of them may be in big trouble economically but they are so happy still to be on the farm that they can't help smiling. A frown will not crease their brow until hard times drive them off the land.

Also, there are some farmers who smile simply because they just cannot hide the fact that they are doing fairly well. There may not be a large percentage of these, but the best of the farmers always seem to make at least a modest income. This, at least, is how it appears and what a lot of experts tell us.

But more farmers than usual are smiling these days because of the Republican 1983 grain program just announced the end of last week. Would you believe it, farmers will actually be permitted to draw on the gov-

ernment's 1983 20 percent set-aside payments as of Oct. 1, 1982.

Just by coincidence, of course, that happens to fall a month before the November general election. The general election is when we all go to the polls and elect such people as congressman, governors, etc. It is time that is said to be not looking too good in the rural areas for Republican candidates.

It is just possible that the early payments of diversion funds in the rural areas will help some of those Republican candidates get elected.

So much for our cynicism.

Political move or not, the move is a good one. The Government's announced target and support loan rates are not out of this world, but then, you really can't expect them to be. The government just can't give farmers too good a price guarantee or it would end up with an awful load of grain. It would then sell it in huge chunks, as it could, and deplete the price in the private grain market.

But the target and/or loan payments would allow a farmer to just about break even, maybe make a few cents per bushel on corn, for instance, if he was as efficent as a computer. On the other hand, the 20 percent reduction in planting, if accepted by farmers, could have a positive impact upon prices.

So, one may say that in his timing the secretary of agriculture is practicing a little politics but the program, just the same, has some very positive aspects. Besides, who ever said there was anything wrong in being politically astute?

The advance payments may help many farmers hang in there with their '82 crop until prices improve some. Also, it could help in just keeping the farm going and getting ready for the 1983 season, whether or not the '83 crop has gone to market. The program is no pot of gold at the end of the rainbow but it is good agricultural news and that deserves to be said.●

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF SADAT ASSASSINATION

HON. DON BAILEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BAILEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is entirely proper that on this 6th day of October—the first anniversary of Anwar Sadat's assassination—the U.S. Congress should pay tribute to a remarkable world leader. Not only did America lose a true friend in his tragic murder 1 year ago, but the peace process in the turbulent Middle East was dealt a telling blow. He was, indeed, a statesman of historic stature—with the intellectual depth, insight, personal warmth, and the capacity to meet the monumetal challenges of his time head on. Neither temperament, training, nor prior experience could have prepared Sadat to lead in such troubled times. He rose above himself and even above the intransigent forces of violence and reaction surrounding him. He strove boldly ahead to forge a lasting peace with his greatest adversary. To be sure, history moves at such crucial junctures, but not fortuitously, not without the willingness and capacity of individuals to see beyond the mountain—to visualize what needs to be done and then act decisively. Anwar el-Sadat was a great man in the original meaning of that oft-used phrase; a man unafraid of failure. We will miss him. But we can, and must, reflect on the meaning of his life and his selfless efforts to bring peace to our troubled world. May we all be so wise, and brave, as he.●

IN TRIBUTE TO LEONARD MONROE GRIMES, SR.

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, to many of us the notion of retirement evokes a sense of withdrawal from activity, or perhaps seclusion from the world around us.

Happily, nothing could be farther from the truth as it relates to the gentleman I wish to pay tribute to, Leonard Monroe Grimes, Sr. On September 4, his family joined him in celebrating his 86th birthday.

Mr. Grimes served in the famous "Buffalo Division" of the 92d Division, serving in France. After returning to the United States in 1918, he shortly thereafter moved with his wife to the then small town of Los Angeles, Calif. He began working as a letter carrier for the Los Angeles Post Office on December 1, 1922 and retired after 35 years of service on December 1, 1957.

Rather than reclusion, this retirement became the impetus for 25 years of active involvement in community life and service to others.

Among his accomplishments and awards: Selected as Father of the Year in June 17, 1951; life member of the NAACP; volunteer working with the young people at Mount Vernon Junior High School throughout the 1970's; honored on December 1978 as a 50-year member of the Garrison Lodge No. 45—F&AM, Prince Hall affiliation; and awarded 50-year Gold Card by the National Association of Letter Carriers.

An active member of the Episcopal Church of the Advent, Mr. Grimes, and his wife, Mary Lee, are also the parents of two sons, Leonard M. Grimes, Jr., commissioner of the California Public Utilities Commission and Clyde H. Grimes, Sr., a deputy within the California Office of the State Architect.

An active and vibrant individual, he continues today with his woodworking crafts, reading from his considerable library, and organizing the historical materials which he has acquired in a life of significant accomplishment, service, and contribution. I am honored to have this opportunity to pay this tribute, and wish Leonard and his family all the best.●

WOMEN IN THE PEACE CORPS

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mrs. HECKLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the current efforts the U.S. Peace Corps is making to recognize the contributions of and assist the endeavors by women in developing countries.

Peace Corps Director Loret Ruppe, in keeping with the spirit and purposes of the United Nations Decade for Women, has appointed a Peace Corps special assistant for women in development. As coordinator for the agency's women in development core group, this special assistant will provide information to the Peace Corps and to volunteers in the field, regarding opportunities available to enhance the economic status and self-sufficiency of Third World women. A training manual, entitled "Third World Women, Understanding Their Role in Development," has been produced by this office.

This year also marks the beginning of a Peace Corps woman to woman partnership program, which will encourage communication and exchange of information between women's groups in the United States and the Third World countries.

This past week, the Peace Corps Women in Development Office, under the able direction of Susan Scull, held a symposium in Washington, which brought together professional women from all over the world, to discuss such topics as U.S. foreign policy and the roles of women, and the role of private voluntary organizations and women in development programs. Over 200 people attended the symposium, and plans for a working group for Women in Development were initiated.

As the U.S. Decade for Women draws to its close, and in recognition of the fact that more than half of the world's population is female, I applaud the appointment of a Peace Corps special assistant for women in development.●

LAKE OUACHITA SUNSET LODGE

HON. JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, it has been estimated that almost 5 million older Americans are functionally dependent. That is, they have health conditions that make it difficult for them to live unassisted in the community. About 1 million of these older persons have chronic health conditions that require a level of care that is provided only in a skilled nursing facility. Therefore, there are about 4 million older persons who could function more adequately in the community if there were supportive services available to them.

There is a tremendous economic and emotional cost to placing people in nursing homes prematurely and inappropriately. The Federal share of medicaid expenditures in 1978 was $8 billion. Forty percent of this amount, $3.2 billion, went to nursing home care which provided health services for only 6 percent of the total elderly population. Further, it is clear that people want to continue to live at their highest potential in the community for as long as possible.

I am pleased to point out to my colleagues an exemplary alternative living arrangement, the Lake Ouachita Sunset Lodge, in my State of Arkansas. Not only does it cost half as much as minimum care in a skilled nursing facility, but the lodge provides countless opportunities for its residents to use their time-honed skills and talents in the daily operations of the lodge. I particularly recommend the following article to Members from rural areas who might like to see similar lodges in their communities. Paul and Lillian Shipman, the creators of this nurturing environment, are to be commended for their very generous effort.

COUPLE CONVERTS MOTEL INTO UNIQUE LODGE FOR ELDERLY

(By Mike Masterson)

When Paul and Lillian Shipman converted their successful Rod and Reel Motel into an alternative to nursing home care, they never imagined it would become one of the most unique facilities of its kind in the nation.

"We just wanted to do something worthwhile with our lives," Shipman said, "and creating the Lake Ouachita Sunset Lodge as a home for the elderly seemed like the right thing to do."

Since the non-profit facility was remodeled and dedicated as a state pilot program in 1979, officials discovered that their investment not only helped dozens of people, but it also was economical.

Shipman said it costs an average of $14.35 a day to house each resident at the lodge compared to about $25 a day to keep them in a minimum care nursing home.

"What the Sunset Lodge has given these elderly people is happiness, security and fulfillment for considerably less money than it would cost to keep them where they might not be as happy," said Barbara Marsac, director of Title 20 funding for southern Arkansas.

"There's no doubt that this lodge is an alternative that works very well," Ms. Marsac said. "It's the finest I have seen anywhere. But the credit for that goes strictly to the Shipmans and the staff they have employed to help them. They are all totally dedicated to the older people."

The lodge, trimmed in redwood and landscaped with white gravel and shrubs, sits beside Highway 270 about seven miles east of Mount Ida. The dining room, which was once a cafe for the motel, is trimmed in red-striped wallpaper and lacy curtains sewn by Mrs. Shipman.

White bud vases with single silk roses sit in the middle of each table, and the black upright piano that Lillian often plays during meals rests beneath a picture of the couple taken several years ago.

The facility is cost-effective for several reasons, according to Shipman.

He installed a wood-burning furnace that heats all the rooms with the logs he gathers and splits for each winter.

There also are two prolific gardens that bear hundreds of bushels of assorted vegetables each season. They, in turn, are served at every meal eaten by the residents.

Many of those same residents spend hours working in those gardens or slicing and canning what the garden produces.

After a 1980 drought and another this summer, the Shipmans applied to the Rockefeller Foundation for a $28,000 grant to build a one-acre irrigation pond near the lodge.

Shipman said they could save as much as 40 percent on their food bill if the pond is built.

"Just that single expense would help to feed so many elderly people at this home for years and years to come," Shipman said.

That lake also would be used for fishing by the residents.

The lodge accepts only persons over 65. But, since there is no doctor or nurse on the staff, they have no people in need of nursing care.

"The lodge is a home designed for people who aren't able to live alone any longer, but who also don't need either medical care or an extreme amount of personal attention for their problems," Shipman said.

Lake Ouachita Sunset Lodge actually began in 1977 as a profit-making facility with 18 residents. But in 1979, the Shipmans converted to a non-profit corporation and added eight new rooms at their own personal expense.

The lodge's board of directors then hired the Shipmans as administrators of the lodge and leased the buildings and land from them for $10,000 a year. But one person close to the lodge said neither of them has drawn a salary from the corporation since last December.

"They keep putting everything back in," he said. "That's how dedicated they are to this."

Funding for the lodge comes from three sources: An annual Title XX contract of $47,600; another contract with the Area Agency on Aging of West Central Arkansas for $25,000 a year in state funds and $52,400 a year in resident payments.

The residents may pay between $170 and $215 a month, depending on accommodations, Shipman said. The total cost for each resident runs about $415, the difference of which is made up in public subsidies.

All but three of the residents now living at the lodge have to rely on subsidies to stay there, Shipman said.

By contrast, the cost for minimum care nursing homes is approaching $900 a month per resident, he added.

The lodge has 26 private rooms, all carpeted and air-conditioned. There is a recreation room with a sewing area, a small library and a pool table. Programs, game nights and occasional parties, which are open to the community, also are regularly scheduled by the staff. A new health room just opened this week.

Although the average age of residents is 86, only one person has died at Sunset Lodge since 1977. Her death from cancer touched all the residents and staff deeply, Mrs. Shipman said.

"We all get attached to each other living here together," she said. "When we lose one because of medical reasons to a nursing home or because of death, it's like losing someone in the family."

William Folts, of the Center for Gerontological Studies at the University of Florida, toured the lodge and talked with residents in 1980.

In a telephone interview, Folts said he had not seen another facility in a rural setting that was doing the things being done at the Sunset Lodge.

"The older people all seemed happy and satisfied," he said. "The place was clean and well organized. And, as I recall, they were pretty much self-sufficient."

Today, when the Shipman's dream, they don't dream of a bigger house or a new car. They want things like a walk-in freezer, so they can store more garden food for the residents to eat or a greenhouse that would grow vegetables all winter.

"We believe the country could save billions of dollars and make a lot of older people a lot more happy by doing just what's being done right here in Mount Ida," Shipman said.●

TRIBUTE TO THE JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF OCEANSIDE

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues noteworthy event taking place in the Fourth District of New York which I have the honor to represent. On October 11, one of the outstanding community organizations of my district will celebrate its 18th anniversary.

On that date, the Jewish Community Council of Oceanside will be holding a special meeting to mark its anniversary. I want to take this occasion to salute the council, its officers, and its members for their dedicated service, and significant achievements. Over the years, the Jewish Community Council has played an increasingly important role in the spiritual and cultural life of the Oceanside community.

I have been particularly impressed by the dedicated efforts the council

has made in support of the thousands of Soviet Jews who are enduring the harshest sort of harassment, persecution and imprisonment from Soviet officials for seeking to practice the religion of their choice in Israel.

Two years ago, this support became a very personal matter to the Jewish Community Council of Oceanside. The council adopted Victor and Batsheva Yelistartov, who have been seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union to Israel since 1972. The council has conducted a tremendous campaign of assistance for the Yelistratovs, and has won the gratitude of this unfortunate couple, who still seek freedom in Israel.

Mr. Speaker, this year it was my honor and privilege to serve as the chairman of the Congressional Call to Conscience, the 1982 vigil in support of Soviet Jewry. I am intensely aware of the need for public support for this important cause. Let me say to my colleagues that it is my conviction that if more organizations would give the time and effort to this cause that the Jewish Community Council of Oceanside has given, we would be far closer to victory.

We salute the Jewish Community Council of Oceanside, and I know that my colleagues join me in extending our congratulations and our best wishes for the council in the future.●

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN TOWNSLEY

HON. DOUGLAS K. BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I join with the men and women of the National Park Service in mourning the passing of John Townsley, superintendent of Yellowstone National Park. After a personal tour of Yellowstone features in the summer of 1981, the resulting exchange of letters, and consultation with him in Capitol Hill hearing rooms, my respect for him was very high and it continues to increase. He was a wise man, and a man of strong convictions who loved his job, our great national parks, and the Nation. The American people, present and future, owe him a debt of gratitude. Thank you, John Townsley.

Mr. Townsley, a second generation NPS veteran, died Sunday morning, September 19, at St. Vincent's Hospital in Billings, Mont., after a long bout with cancer. He was 55 years old.

Mr. Townsley was the standard by which national park superintendents measured their achievements and young rangers cast their aspirations. He was, in the grandest tradition of the National Park Service, a man for all seasons.

His 27-year career was highlighted by many awards, among them the prestigious Cornelius Amory Pugsley Medal, presented in 1982 by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, for his eminent career in national park administration. He also received the Interior Department's Meritorious Service Award in 1967 and its highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, 1980.

Mr. Townsley ardently supported the various youth conservation organizations which operated in the national park system, including the Job Corps, the Youth Conservation Corps, and the Young Adult Conservation Corps. In addition, under his direction, an innovative concessions management agreement was reached between the private sector and the Federal Government relating to concession operations in Yellowstone. For his work in this area, he received a special achievement award from the National Park Service in 1979.

Mr. Townsley also was awarded the National Society for Park Resources Founder's Award for Excellence, in recognition of his professional achievement in the field of parks and recreation; the International Snowmobile Industry Association's International Award of Merit for 1981; and a special public service award from the Alumni Association of Colorado State University in 1982.

Mr. Townsley, Superintendent at Yellowstone since 1975, was born in the Yosemite Valley of Yosemite National Park in 1927, where his father, Forest S. Townsley, was chief ranger from 1915 until 1943. John Townsley wore with great pride the distinctive leather NPS hatband of his father—one of the handful issued to those pioneers in NPS leadership. Mr. Townsley began his career with the National Park Service as a seasonal fire control aide in Yosemite in 1944. He graduated from Colorado State University with a B.S. degree in biology in 1953 and accepted a permanent park ranger position with Hawaii Volcanoes National Park in 1955.

His service with the National Park Service included the superintendencies of Sagamore Hill, the Statue of Liberty, the New York City Group, Mount Rainier National Park, and Yellowstone. He also served with great distinction as both Assistant Director and Deputy Director of the National Capital Park region from 1972 to 1975.

Mr. Townsley is survived by his wife, Elaine; three children, Forest, David, and Gail; and his mother, Mrs. Inez Townsley. We send them our sincere condolences and our gratitude for sharing his time and talents with the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I should like also to add for the RECORD remarks given by Russ Dickenson, Director of the National Park Service, at memorial services for Superintendent Townsley, September 23, at Yellowstone National Park:

REMARKS BY RUSSELL E. DICKENSON, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, AT MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR JOHN TOWNSLEY

It is my privilege to speak for the National Park Service in the name of the "National Park Family."

At Yellowstone National Park, where the national park idea began, how appropriate that John Townsley and this great park came together and that he could reach the apex of a long, distinguished career by serving as Superintendent in this world-renowned, special place.

In an organization devoted to the highest standards of public service, in a National Park System devoted to integrity and stewardship, John Townsley stood out. He represented the benchmark by which we can measure commitment to principle, and the wisdom, discipline and the courage to act accordingly.

He was at home in the national parks—from Yosemite to New York City, from Mount Rainier to Washington, D.C., and at Yellowstone. Millions of Americans know and understand the national parks because of his initiative in improving visitor activities and enjoyment. He was a ranger, coach, leader, teacher and protector, and in all these combined roles, he was devoted to the protection of wildlife and wilderness, as well as the wise leisure-time use of the national parks.

It was perfectly obvious to all of us privileged to know and work with John that his personal and professional life blended in a credo for parks that was basic and fundamental: conservation of the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife and provision for public use and enjoyment in appropriate ways so that they would remain unimpaired for the enlightenment and pleasure of future generations.

Of another National Park Service giant of a few years ago, it was said: "There shall never be an end to the good that he has done." It can be said about John Townsley as well.

Each of us has an important contribution to make in assuring the future of the national parks, and that is the way those of us in the National Park Family will honor the memory of John Townsley.●

MSGR. PETER ADAMSKI

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, last week the people of Buffalo and western New York lost one of our most distinguished spiritual and civic leaders with the passing of Msgr. Peter J. Adamski, PA, pastor emeritus of St. Stanislaus Church, who passed away at the age of 91. Mr. Speaker, Msgr. Adamski was a dear friend of mine and I want to share some thoughts with my colleagues.

As a wonderful editorial from the Am-Pol Eagle so eloquently points out, Monsignor Adamski has left a mark on Polonia, and our entire community and Nation, that will never be forgot-

ten. He left his mark on me too, Mr. Speaker, for which I am deeply grateful.

I give thanks to God that I was privileged to have known Monsignor Adamski for many years. I was fortunate enough to attend Mass and to have heard him fervently preach the Gospel from his pulpit at St. Stanislaus to his devoted parishioners. I have been deeply touched by his leadership and his deeply spiritual values, and by his extraordinary commitment to God, to family, and to all of America.

Monsignor Adamski was born in Poland on August 2, 1891. He emigrated to America in 1909, and initially settled in Niagara Falls. After study at St. Bonaventure University and Christ the King Seminary he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church of June 1, 1915 by the late Bishop John Grimes of Syracuse. His first assignment was as assistant pastor of St. Stanislaus, and was followed by similar assignments at St. Casimir and Holy Trinity parishes. He received his pastorate on January 15, 1918, at St. John Gualbert's Church in Cheektowaga.

When he was appointed pastor of St. Stanislaus on July 2, 1945, Monsignor Adamski was also raised to the office of domestic prelate, a papal appointment which carries the title of Right Reverend Monsignor.

On May 15, 1958, Monsignor Adamski received the rank of prothonotary apostolic from the late Pope Pius XII, the highest office at certain Masses which includes the privilege of the use of the white mitre, pectoral cross, and crozier—pontificalia ordinarily used by a bishop.

But while rank and prestige accompanied most of his career, Monsignor Adamski's work with young people was closest to his heart.

He established boy's clubs and girl's clubs in each parish he served. He also established a Polish Saturday School for young people, where they could learn of their cultural heritage. St. Stan's Sports Club invited me to speak at their banquet back when I played Quarterback for the Bills and it was then that I first met the Monsignor. I remember him so clearly.

Monsignor Adamski was a man of song. His rich and melodic voice filled any room, and especially this church, with a joy that moved the spirit of those who were fortunate enough to hear him.

I speak for myself personally, and for those I am privileged to represent, in saying that with the passing of Monsignor Adamski we have lost more than an honored leader; we have lost a beloved friend. I submit this editorial from the Am-Pol Eagle of September 30, 1982 for the permanent RECORD of this Congress:

[From the Am-Pol Eagle, Sept. 30, 1982]

MSGR. PETER J. ADAMSKI

Our community suffered the loss of one of its greatest leaders last week with the passing of Rt. Rev. Msgr. Peter J. Adamski. A priest for 60 years, Msgr. Adamski left a mark on Polonia that will never be forgotten.

In speaking of Msgr. Adamski it is easiest to tell of his three decades as pastor of St. Stanislaus Parish, the Mother Church of Polonia. It was there that he achieved his most notable accomplishments, including the establishment of Bishop Colton High School. To speak only of St. Stan's, however, is to leave much unsaid.

We must also be reminded of his efforts at St. John Gualbert's in Cheektowaga, where he provided the foundation for what today is one of Polonia's most flourishing parishes. We must also speak of his efforts in aiding the establishment of Villa Maria College and on behalf of other educational institutions for he knew the significance of providing an education for young people. And we must speak of Msgr. Adamski the spiritual leader, whose weekly radio homilies were an inspiration to so many. He was a multi-talented man whose love of his fellow man was above all else.

Msgr. Adamski should however be best remembered as a pastor. While he could debate with the powerful and negotiate with those who held the wealth, it was with his people that he was most successful. It was while performing his pastoral duties that he was able to touch the lives of hundreds of thousands of Western New Yorkers, serving as both an example and an inspiration.

Msgr. Peter Adamski was a leader among men. He will be missed. He will never be replaced.●

THE RETIREMENT OF L. H. FOUNTAIN

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 28, 1982

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, even as a new Member of the House, it is with profound regret that I mark the retirement of L. H. FOUNTAIN, whom I got to know well in his capacity as my chairman of the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations and Human Resources of the Government Operations Committee.

L. H. has led a distinguished career. In my short tenure in the Congress I have had the opportunity to witness one of his most important accomplishments—saving the Inspectors General Offices in the various agencies of the Federal Government. When the Reagan administration, upon assuming office, summarily fired a number of these very valuable Inspectors General for absolutely no reason, L. H. FOUNTAIN immediately protested, took action, and prompted the rehiring of many of these Inspectors and the continuation of the program. Of course, it was L. H. FOUNTAIN's leadership which led to the original establishment of these offices, which are so valuable in the fight against waste, fraud, and abuse in the Federal Government.

Without the outstanding contributions of L. H., I am afraid that our efforts to cut this waste in Government spending would be severely hampered.

L. H. FOUNTAIN has served his constituents, his State, and his Nation well, with distinction and with high honor and integrity. We are all proud of him and wish him continued good health and well-being in his retirement.●

EDMUND E. GOODMASTER

HON. ANTHONY TOBY MOFFETT

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. MOFFETT. Mr. Speaker, it is not often that I take the floor with greater pleasure than I do today, to honor a truly great man. On July 1 of this year, the executive secretary of the Connecticut State Pharmacy Commission, Mr. Edmund E. Goodmaster, retired after 36 years of service. I had the great privilege to have worked with Ed, when I was the director of the Connecticut Citizens Action Group, and have always held this man in the highest esteem. He served our State with dedication, with commitment, with integrity, and with a deep and abiding concern for the health and welfare of Connecticut citizens. It is only fitting, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that I offer this tribute before the House of Representatives to this master pharmacist and beloved man.

Ed Goodmaster has led a career and a life that is rich in awards and distinctions. He graduated with honors and received his Ph. D. from the Connecticut College of Pharmacy in 1933. In 1946, Ed became a pharmacist inspector with the State pharmacy commission, quickly rising through the ranks to become the chief inspector in 1947, the director of the commission in 1966, and the executive secretary of the pharmacy commission in 1977. Ed is a member of numerous distinguished organizations, orders, and educational fraternities, including the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the Knights of Columbus. Among the many awards Ed has received are the University of Connecticut Pharmacy School Alumnus of the Year, the Bridgeport Pharmaceutical Society Man of the Year, and the Jewish National Fund Placque for Dedication.

A reading of Ed Goodmaster's awards and citations cannot do the man justice, however. It is the heartfelt statements from the people who know Ed that tell the story. His close friend and fellow pharmacist John Dziubinski said it all when he re-

marked, "Ed loves people and they love him."

My fondest memories of Ed's tenure at the pharmacy commission will always be our roundtable, impromptu discussions in my CCAG days. I'd drop by his office, sometimes several times a week, to ask about food and drug safety and I knew, persistent as I could be about an issue, that his door was always open to me.

May the door always remain open. I know it is now, for everyone, because retirement has hardly cooled Ed's ardor for meeting and talking with people. He continues to visit with pharmacists and friends in the State, dispensing advice, insights, wisdom, and care.

It has been said that the roots of true achievement lie in the will to become the best that you can become. Ed Goodmaster has demonstrated, in his years at the pharmacy commission, that he has that will—and his achievements have been considerable. In his own works, Ed said that his 36 years at the commission were "dedicated to the enforcement of pharmacy and drug laws, rules and regulations governing the practive of pharmacy and to the protection of the public health and citizenry of our State."

You served us well, Ed, and we wish you all the best.●

ANWAR SADAT

HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Anwar el-Sadat, who was assassinated on this date 1 year ago.

It is a sad irony that this great man of peace should die in a hail of bullets as he watched a military parade in Egypt. That country lost a beloved President, the United States lost a trusted friend, and the cause of world peace lost a true advocate.

I had the distinct honor of meeting Anwar Sadat, both when he visited the United States and again when I traveled to Egypt and the Middle East. Those of us who met him can attest to the fact that this was an extraordinary man. His warm smile and easy going manner, combined with his visions for a lasting peace in the Middle East, have secured a place for Anwar Sadat among the great world leaders of the 20th century.

I can remember viewing his peace efforts with a sense of hope and amazement. Here was an Arab leader, who had fought against Israel and the Jewish people for many years, extending a hand in peace to Mr. Begin. Sadat was convinced a dramatic move had to be made if his dream of peace was to be realized, and he was prepared for the consequences.

He knew the rest of the Arab world would likely denounce his efforts for peace with Israel and he was right. But he went on anyway, hoping that this plan might somehow lead to a better understanding between Arabs and Jews in the Middle East.

I can well remember the sight here in Washington as he and Mr. Begin joined hands with President Carter to seal the agreements made at Camp David. It was a great and historic moment, and it gave us hope that peace in the Middle East might indeed be possible.

The Camp David accords are still in place and now President Reagan has offered his own plan for peace in the region. Though that peace appears dim at present, due to recent events in Lebanon, I think we must never forget the efforts put forth by Anwar Sadat in an attempt to bring peace.

Men like Anwar Sadat appear on the world scene only rarely. I feel privileged to have had the chance to meet this outstanding man. His greatness will live on in the memories of all of us who share a hope for peace in the Middle East and the world.●

KENNEDY'S FLIP-FLOP ON ABORTION

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, in a recent hard-hitting article in the Boston Globe, political columnist David Farrell has brought to our attention how the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY, has flip-flopped on the abortion issue. I leave it to the reader to form his own conclusions on an issue which the Founding Fathers referred to as the "inalienable right to life" endowed by our Creator.

I should at this time like to submit this eye-opening article for the RECORD.

[From the Boston Globe, Monday, Sept. 27, 1982]

THE REASON FOR KENNEDY'S FLIP-FLOP ON THE ABORTION ISSUE

(By David Farrell)

The people of Massachusetts can always get a new senator, but I can't get a new set of convictions and values—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy speaking on one, of his new television commercials now being aired to bolster his reelection campaign against Republican Ray Shamle.

For nearly two decades, I have served in the Senate and heard my colleagues debate whether Congress can or should decide this intensely private decision for others. I have listened carefully and thought long. And I am convinced that the issue of abortion cannot appropriately or effectively be resolved by statute or by constitutional amendment. It is, and it must remain, a matter of individual conscience."—Sen. Kennedy addressing the Senate Sept. 15 just before it voted to shelve antiabortion legislation for the current session.

While the deep concern of a woman bearing an unwanted child merits consideration and sympathy, it is my personal feeling that the legalization of abortion on demand is not in accordance with the value which our civilization places on human life. Wanted or unwanted. I believe that, human life, even at its earliest stages, has certain rights which must be recognized—the right to be born, the right to love, the right to grow old . . . Once life has begun, no matter at what stage of growth. It is my belief that termination should not be decided merely by desire . . . When history looks back to this era, it should recognize this generation as one which cared about human beings enough to halt the practice of war, to provide a decent living for every family and to fulfull its responsibility to its children from the very moment of conception."—Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina? Sen. Orrin Hatch of Utah?

Neither. It was Sen. Kennedy In an *Aug. 3, 1971* letter to a constituent. Kennedy says the subsequent change in his attitude towards the abortion controversy was made necessary by the Supreme Court's 1973 decision legalizing abortion on demand.

But if he had strong feelings and meant what he said in 1971, he would not be leading the opposition to a proposed constitutional amendment that would protect the unborn he said he thought so much of 11 years ago. His change indicates that his personal convictions are not nearly as deep as his new campaign advertising would have the voters believe.

Kennedy's flip-flop on abortion is strictly political and is explained by his desire to remain in the good graces of the ADA and various women's organizations which have been championing abortion as the No. 1 women's issue of this era.

The senator's long-range goal is the presidency. He assumes that his prospects of capturing the Democratic party's nomination—the essential first step in the elusive quest—will be enhanced if he uses his powerful leadership position in the Senate to block pro-life forces from changing the Constitution and negating the Roe-Wade abomination.

As The Globe's Thomas Oliphant pointed out last Friday, Kennedy's new television commercials constitute a trial run to meet the major hurdle facing him across the nation in 1984—the character issue. The TV ads are designed to elicit positive feelings about Kennedy as a person, a father and head of a family.

The sad aspect of Kennedy's effort to improve his image is its transparency. No lavish expenditure of funds is going to gloss over his switch on abortion or Chappaquiddick and its unanswered questions. Both will be waiting for Ted again a year from now when the battle for the 1984 nomination gets going.

The senator need refer only to the experience of Gov. Edward J. King whose recent multimillion-dollar advertising campaign failed to win him renomination. King's TV ads were well done and stressed the idea that the governor was a warm man with very close ties to family. But large numbers of voters obviously were not persuaded.

Kennedy, of course, will have no problem winning re-election this fall. The GOP's Shamie who has been doing everything he

can to draw him into a debate has been unable to make a dent in Kennedy's powerful position with voters here.

Shamie also will make a mistake if he interprets the large number of voters who blanked Ted in the recent Democratic primary as a forerunner of good news in November. Despite Ted's liberal positions on many issues—a posture which places him at odds with sizable segments of the the Massachusetts electorate—most Democrats are likely to support the senator in the voting booth.

But Iowa in 1984 presents a much tougher hurdle.

David Farrell is a Globe political columnist.●

NO TO CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, this Congress has not passed much great legislation. But is has also avoided passing some real turkeys.

Near the top of the turkey list is the President's Caribbean Basin Initiative, a program of foreign aid concentrated on our immediate neighbors to the south.

This program includes direct foreign aid of about $350 million which, unfortunately, has been approved. But it also includes special tariff-free trade incentives for products from various Caribbean countries as well as special tax loopholes for investment in these nations. The tariff concessions would cost the Treasury about $100 million per year and the tax breaks would cost untold millions more. It is these trade and tax provisions which the Ways and Means Committee, on which I serve, has managed to avoid. It is my hope that we will continue to resist these provisions during the lameduck session of Congress.

Certainly, Mr. Speaker, these nations are in deep trouble and need help. but so does my city of Oakland and so do my constituents who are being thrown off the disability rolls and who are losing their homes and properties through foreclosures and defaults. I just do not believe this is the year to provide massive new foreign aid programs.

Second, the form of the aid is all wrong. The tax incentives would lead the plants running away from U.S. locations and relocating in the Caribbean. The provide enormous windfalls with no guarantees that the benefits will be passed on to the workers in the host countries. The trade provisions are a gross violation of most-favored-nation trade status, anger our trading partners in other developing countries, and basically divert trade from Asia to the Caribbean.

Finally, I make this speech on October 1, the first day the new sugar quotas go into effect. These quotas, imposed as part of a deal by the White House to get votes for last year's budget cuts, are keeping U.S. sugar prices two to three times the world price. Not only does this further depress the buying power of all of our constitutents, but it depresses the world price of sugar—the stable product of the Caribbean Basin countries. If we really want to help the Caribbean—and our own people—let's forget these tax and trade gimmicks and lighten up on the sugar quota.●

FALSE LABELS CAN STICK AND HURT

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, recently one of New York's finest columnists, William Reel, wrote a column on a topic which concerns me greatly; namely how to erase a label or a perception which had been falsely affixed to a person's otherwise good name. Mr. Reel's column discusses our former colleague and now the distinguished and highly effective mayor of my home city of New York, Ed Koch, as well as Pope Pius XII. What these two men have in common is something neither of them deserve—namely having to defend their names from clearly slanderous accusations. In the case of Ed Koch, being called a racist and the Pope being anti-Semitic.

Our Nation prides itself for the freedoms we have as individuals and as a society. Yet it is unfortunate that the freedom from being slandered or libeled without recourse is not one of those freedoms enjoyed by all our citizens. For people in public life it is a definite problem.

Even in our democratic society, there are too many people who hate, too many people who would ruin their fellow man's reputation. To charge a person falsely with being a racist or an anti-Semite is a moral crime of the highest order. I hope my colleagues will read this article carefully and ponder its content and message.

The article follows immediately:

KOCH A RACIST? WHEN . . . WHERE?

(By Bill Reel)

The big lie is alive and well. I keep reading that Mayor Koch is a racist and that Pope Pius XII was an anti-Semite. These ugly slanders have become articles of faith in some circles because they have been repeated again and again. Why do we tolerate this swill? I hate to dignify it by rebutting it, but I'm sick of seeing it go unchallenged.

Racism is a tough tag to live down. Mayor Koch probably won't be able to shed the libelous label. The slur has been stated so loud and long that it has become accepted and acceptable to call the mayor a racist.

"The mayor rose to power on the backs of blacks and Hispanics and the ones who were least able to fight back," said a column that gloated over Koch's defeat for the Democratic nomination for governor. Said the columnist of Koch: I say stick a fork in him, he's done. Just to drive the fork in a little deeper, the line was repeated at the end of the column. It was a chilling, sickening sentence. The imagery assaulted decent sensibilities.

But this column was merely piggy-backing on an orgy of Koch-baiting that has gone on for years. A bullying, swaggering, lowlife element in the press began calling Koch a racist right after he took office in 1978. No evidence is ever cited to support the charge that Koch is a racist. The charge is simply repeated ad nauseum. It's the big lie; the name of the game is name-calling.

A racist denies that every human being is entitled to respect and dignity. A racist attempts to deny advancement to others on the basis of race. When did Koch ever do this? Koch's most important achievement as mayor, some of us believe, is the improvement in the schools. Reading scores are on the rise. The schools are populated mostly by minority children. Under Koch, the children are finally getting an education that will equip them to succeed in the work. This makes Koch a fighter for minority advancement, if you ask me. Whenever Koch mentions crime in New York, he rightly notes that minority citizens are overwhelmingly law-abiding, and that blacks and Hispanics suffer more from crime than do whites. What is racist about this mayor? The charge has been conjured up by character assassins.

Big lies die hard. Koch, who was a civil-rights lawyer for blacks in Mississippi in the days when it was dangerous, will nevertheless probably always be remembered as a racist. The false charge has been made so often that he will never live it down. It calls to mind another big lie now loudly making the rounds again, the big lie that Pope Pius XII was silent about the fate of Jews during the Holocaust. I had heard this so many times over the years that I always assumed it was true. Just last week, for example, the influential liberal journal The New Republic editorialized: "The indifference of Pius XII to the extermination of the Jews has been incontrovertibly documented. It is a permanent stain."

Then I came across Pope Pius' 1942 Christmas message in which he pleaded for "the hundreds of thousands of persons who, without any fault on their part, sometimes only because of their nationality or race, have been consigned to death or to a slow decline." The New York Times, in a Christmas Day editorial that year, stated: "This Christmas, more than ever, the Pope is a lonely voice crying out of the silence of a continent . . . When a leader bound to impartiality to nations on both sides condemns as 'heresy' the new form of national state which subordinates everything to itself, when he assails the exile and persecution of human beings 'for no other reason than their race or political opinion,' the impartial judgment is like a verdict in a high court of justice."

And yet, Pope Pius XII will go down as an anti-Semite. And Mayor Koch will go down as a racist. It's a shame and a disgrace. Too many people who should know better don't give a damn about the truth.●

LAND BANKING AND OUR HOUSING LOSS—PART 1

HON. Wm. S. BROOMFIELD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, there is a crisis in housing in this country today that must be examined and addressed. Part of that crisis is the dramatic slump in new starts that the housing industry is experiencing. Another part of that crisis is the product of high interest rates that has priced many people out of the housing market—people who want to own their own homes but cannot afford to do so. A third aspect of this crisis is the result of other Government policies using Federal funds that have taken existing houses that need rehabilitation out of the marketplace and away from potential ownership by people needing housing.

Southeast Michigan, for the first time in its history, has had a net loss of housing units while the demand for housing has been high. Last year alone, 2,121 units were lost in the midst of this housing crisis.

As Mr. Bob Selwa, a reporter for the Macomb Daily in Michigan said in discussing this problem with me:

Housing is the quiet crisis. One day one sees a house standing neglected. The next day it is bulldozed. Three months later the mess is cleaned up and an empty lot with weeds and litter remains. Each step of the way, the block, the neighborhood and the city are the victims along with the house.

In every neighborhood each destroyed home is a loss to the tax base of the city. Each pile of brick and wood is an eyesore to the block. Each empty lot is another chance taken away for people to find decent and affordable housing.

In a recent Detroit Free Press article, Ms. Sally Smith discussed this part of the crisis in housing in a two-part series. The articles deal with the effects of land banking—of Federal, State, and local governments taking existing structures off the market and holding them—and with the desire of people for homes.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I wish to include the first of Ms. Smith's articles. I will include the final part of her series later.

The article follows:

[From the Detroit Free Press, Sept. 8, 1982]

CITY IS ITS OWN LAND BARON

(By Sally Smith)

The City of Detroit, whipsawed by a faltering economic base and declining population, is now one of the nation's leading municipal property owners. Its portfolio of abandoned homes and vacant lots includes about 20,000 parcels, significantly more than any similar-sized city in the country.

During the five-year period ending December 1980, the city obtained 19,014 parcels of land. The state, which acquires homes and lots owing county taxes, turned over 12,409 parcels. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) contributed 6,464 properties and the city 141, according to a city auditor general's report.

Officials now estimate the city owns about 20,000 parcels—19,000 of them vacant residential lots—or about five percent of the city's taxable property.

HUD stopped deeding land to the city two years ago and is marketing its own properties. But the city still expects to collect between 2,000 and 6,000 abandoned homes and vacant lots a year for the next three to five years, the auditor general's report said.

Detroit's differs markedly from other cities in its approach to land ownership. While cities such as Cleveland, Philadelphia or New York try to put abandoned properties back in the hands of private owners as quickly as possible, Detroit collects and holds empty homes and lots as part of a long-term strategy to create large tracts of empty land. Eventually, the city hopes, these tracts will entice commerce and industry back to Detroit.

The strategy, referred to as "landbanking" by city development officials, has caused friction with some members of the City Council and other groups concerned about breathing new life into the city's damaged neighborhoods.

They say the lag between the time the city acquires property and then puts it to some new use helps spread neighborhood blight, is costly in terms of tax losses and maintenance of vacant lots, and results in demolition of homes that could be saved.

But the city defends the strategy as necessary.

HUMPTY DUMPTY PROBLEM

"No other city had the kind of devastation wreaked upon it that Detroit did with the HUD program in the 1970s," said Tom Lewis, deputy director of the city Community and Economic Development Department (CEDD), who will soon become the city's housing director. "And at one time, this place had two million people in it. Now it doesn't.

"So what we are about now is all the king's horses and all the king's men trying to put Humpty Dumpty back together again. Obviously, the best position to be in is a position of strength . . . and in Detroit, that means own the land."

CEDD manages all the city's property. That includes properties with delinquent county taxes, which under law revert to state ownership and then are turned over to the city; mortgage foreclosures from HUD; and city tax foreclosures. Tax-delinquent property reverts to government ownership if a homeowner does not pay county or city taxes for three years.

The city's role as landlord is a major shift from a decade ago, when HUD owned most property under government control in Detroit. In the wake of a devastating scandal involving defaults on federally subsidized mortgages by thousands of low-income families, HUD was left holding about 17,000 Detroit homes and lots. (Most of the properties were later sold or deeded to the city, but HUD's inventory of 2,490 homes and 350 lots in Detroit remains the largest of any city in the nation, HUD officials said.)

The HUD scandal, combined with a steady exodus of jobs and people from the city almost forced city redevelopment officials to become interested in land ownership as the decade progressed. From two million in 1951, the city's population had shrunk to 1.2 million by 1980.

SOME JUST WALKED AWAY

Because Detroit was built on the dream of single-family home ownership, the population drain had a particularly destructive effect on the city's landscape. Street after street became dotted with boarded-up homes, which were then gutted by vandals and sometimes burned. Neighbors had trouble selling their properties. Some just quit paying taxes and walked away.

According to CEDD's Lewis, Detroit decided to take on the role of landlord to help stop the losses and leave room to bargain for revitalization in the future. He said the alternative would be public land auctions, and that would invite a major invasion by private real estate speculators, who could drive land prices up without any benefit to the city.

But if the city owns the land, the possibilities increase for creative real-estate deals, he said. The strategy allows Detroit to acquire land below market price and helps avoid costly and difficult eviction problems like those experienced in Poletown, where an entire neighborhood on the Detroit-Hamtramck border had to be acquired and razed to make way for a new General Motors Corp. assembly plant.

Lewis said that 6,500 to 8,500 parcels of city-owned land already are being used in redevelopment areas such as Virginia Park in northwest Detroit, where a shopping center, a community center and new houses are helping rebuild a neighborhood nearly destroyed in the 1967 riots.

"A private guy is buying property to make a dollar," he said. "The whole reason we are buying it is to encourage revitalization."

Different laws, local regulations and policies govern the growth of various cities' land inventories. But interviews with community development officials in cities suffering the same sort of economic problems show that Detroit makes a more aggressive effort to gain public control of land.

In Milwaukee, the city owns only about 250 abandoned homes and vacant lots. In Cleveland, the number is 1,800; in Philadelphia, 7,000; in St. Louis, 6,700. Redevelopment officials in Chicago said they acquire property only in areas where an urban renewal project already is planned. With 23,000 parcels of land, New York's portfolio of abandoned properties slightly exceeds Detroit's, but its population (seven million) is also more than six times as large.

While Detroit's landbanking strategy contributes to a rapidly growing volume of city-owned property, officials in other cities said they actively market them to the public, either through auctions or programs designed to persuade homeowners to buy vacant lots.

The only exception is New York, where landbanking is practiced in small areas of the city "but only in isolated areas," said Stuart Fischer, an official with the New York City Housing Preservation and Development Department.

EMPTY LAND SPARKS DEBATE

Landbanking has put CEDD at odds with a majority of the Detroit City Council, which argues the city should only collect properties in devastated areas. In more intact neighborhoods, they say, CEDD should make an aggressive effort to sell vacant lots to adjacent homeowners or find some interim use for the property, such as parks.

The cost of simply maintaining the properties—in terms of dollars, poor public opinion, neighborhood blight and potential law-

suits stemming from accidents in open and dangerous buildings—is too much for the city, council members contend.

"We disagree with CEDD because of the cost of maintaining the properties," said Councilman Jack Kelley.

". . . What value is it? In some neighborhoods, the city only owns scattered properties and the rest is okay. And if the lot isn't wider than 30 feet, you can't build on it anyway." (Under the city's current construction guidelines, lots must be a minimum of 35 feet wide.)

Even council members who agree with the overall strategy of landbanking as a way to revitalize Detroit are uncomfortable with what they view as CEDD's vague plans for the future.

"It would be helpful if the City Council had a glimpse of Detroit's master plan," said Councilman Mel Ravitz.

"For the last seven years, the administration has presumably been working to develop a vision of the future of Detroit, but I'm not sure they've done that. They haven't shown us a master plan so the council has no notion of what the city's land use ought to be. This to me is astonishing . . .

"All I know is that the administration is accumulating land. They are acting like a bunch of pack rats. Just holding land. They ought to let us know why."

CEDD agrees the properties are troublesome to maintain. Henry Rubin, CEDD's assistant real estate administrator, said maintenance of city-owned vacant lots cost between $150,000 and $200,000 last year.

"We do have a problem," he said. "For that money, we didn't even cut all of the lots. We're talking about the ones with three-foot weeds."●

BUDGET TRUTH

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in his press conference earlier this week, the President blamed the Congress for not having a budget to run the Federal Government.

That is not really accurate, and I would like to share with readers throughout the Nation a thoughtful editorial in this morning's Washington Post which describes the truth—and complexity—of the budget situation.

The editorial follows:

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 1, 1982]

CELEBRATING THE NEW YEAR

Here comes the Fiscal New Year, and President Reagan says that the country has no budget because of congressional delays. Can that be correct?

No, fortunately, it's not correct. The federal budget is in place. It's explicit and enforceable. It is the budget resolution that Congress passed last June. In a departure from earlier procedure, that June resolution becomes legally binding today—saying that any bill violating its spending limits can be knocked down by the objection of any one member in either house.

What Reagan meant was that none of the appropriations bills has yet been passed. That's not desirable, but neither is it unprecedented. None of the appropriations bills had passed at this time last year, either. But with the budget resolution in place, appropriations bills do not set the level of spending for the federal government. They have to be fitted into the limits set by the resolution.

Mr. Reagan's purpose in making this dubious accusation was presumably to suggest to incautious listeners that congressional delays are somehow responsible for the general state of the national economy. Our own view is the opposite—that Congress, particularly the Senate, has been more farsighted and courageous in fiscal policy this year than the administration.

The new congressional budget process, which has been in effect only since 1976, is still evolving—but it is evolving in the right direction, toward greater precision and rigor. As it gets stronger, a lot of people are learning to dislike it. Some of them are congressional committee chairmen of both parties, who chafe at the restrictions that it imposes on their traditional power. Some are at the White House, which totally controlled the broad sweep of budget policy until this new procedure arrived. Now the President has to share it with Congress.

There are certainly defects in this new budget process—although not nearly so severe as the defects in the old budget process. The present system does indeed tend to delay appropriations bills. Without them, the government runs on continuing resolutions like the one that Congress is now passing. That's nobody's idea of a good practice. But it's a way to keep a president from increasing spending. Deliberate delay is currently a weapon, for example, in the struggle over the size of the increase in defense spending. Another weakness in the budget process is its custom of basing calculations on excessively optimistic assumptions about the future growth of the economy. That's happened again this year. Some corrections are going to have to be made next spring, acknowledging the high deficit ahead.

But despite suggestions that you may have heard from your highly placed source, there is a budget and it is in effect. It is, furthermore, a better budget—more realistic, and less harsh—than the original budget proposal that Mr. Reagan, last February, sent to Congress.●

HOW MUCH CAN THE KGB HEAR?

HON. JOHN Le BOUTILLIER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. LeBOUTILLIER. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Norwich Bulletin of Norwich, Conn., carried an article by author William F. Parham about Soviet eavesdropping in the United States. Based on a 3-hour interview with former U.N. Undersecretary General Arkady Shevchenko—the highest ranking Soviet diplomat ever to defect to the United States—and former U.S. counterintelligence officials, this article shows that Soviet eavesdropping in the United States is extensive. Quoting one former FBI counterintelligence expert, he says that Soviet facilities to select and record U.S.-phone and phone-channel data transmission messages are the most lucrative source of information the Soviets have. Americans only know the tip of the iceberg of Soviet intercepts of U.S. phone and radio transmissions.

I commend this article to my colleagues as follows:

HOW MUCH CAN THE KGB HEAR?

(By William F. Parham)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Every once in a while the Soviet KGB intelligence service tips off the Soviet U.N. Ambassador ahead of time as to how Washington has instructed the American delegation to vote in a crucial Security Council debate.

The U.N. deliberations and the strategies of Soviet U.N. Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky and before him, Yakov Malik, aren't really the KGB's primary concern.

But the KGB likes to remind top Soviet diplomats of the KGB's growing ability to intercept simultaneously thousands of U.S. phone calls and instantly select those with immediately useful data.

Carelessness over open phone lines by employees of the U.S. Mission to the U.N. is vital to the KGB's tips, says former U.N. Under Secretary General Arkady Shevchenko.

"Some of the people in the American mission talk either with Washingoton, directly with the State Department, or even inside the delegation in New York, they call from the U.N. building to the U.S. mission and talk," according to Shevchenko.

He says that despite U.S. government warnings, Americans continue to be extremely careless about chatting on the phone about classified matters. "You know, everybody is talking to anybody about everything."

He also says the tips show the KGB is able to monitor simultaneously thousands of phone calls in the Connecticut-New York-New Jersey area.

"There's no doubt about it," says Shevchenko. "Otherwise, I can tell you, if they were not able to do that simultaneously, they would not tell Ambassador Troyanovsky or Malik before him a damn thing.

"I mean they don't pay much attention to that. The KGB would do their own job first, and GRU Military intelligence would use more of the conversations of the American military.

"And the last thing they are interested in is what's going on in the U.N., and to help the Soviet Ambassador with something.

"From their point of view it would be much more interesting to get something more solid, rather than this petty business in the U.N.

THE '72 GRAIN HEIST

The Bulletin has confirmed from another source that in 1972 the Soviet Embassy on 16th Street in Washington picked up inside information by eavesdropping on conversations between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Midwest grain dealers.

As a result, the Soviets outmaneuvered U.S. negotiators and signed a long-term contract for a record tonnage of grain—at bargain prices.

Presumably other political and economic negotiations important to the Soviets, including arms negotiations, receive equally attentive consideration from the Soviet electronic eavesdroppers.

KHRUSHCHEV'S KUDOS

After the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, reports former CIA officer Harry Rositzke,

Nikita Khrushchev complimented Soviet military intelligence for giving him crucial information from phone intercepts in Washington that helped him reach an agreement with President Kennedy that Khrushchev felt benefited the Soviet Union.

And during the Vietnam War, the KGB could and did monitor Defense Department message circuits used by the Pentagon to give instructions to Saigon and other overseas commands.

NO SAFE PHONES IN WASHINGTON

Shevchenko says he has been told by experts that there are no "safe" nonsecure telephones in Washington, period.

Even the White House, normally thought of as a highly secure area, has been vulnerable when outside callers have called in on nonsecure lines.

Washington is potentially an extremely fertile field for the hardnosed use of juicy tidbits gleaned from unguarded phone conversations.

"Anyone listening in to a senator's telephone conversations for two weeks would own him," a Senate aide once cracked.

ORIGINATING PHONES

Experts have disagreed as to whether the Soviets are able to register originating phone numbers as well as the dialed, or destination numbers.

"I think they can do both," Shevchenko says. "They are extremely sophisticated. Their ability should not be underestimated."

"I know just from the conversations with them (KGB), that it is important to know the telephone number from which they are calling, because there are millions of telephones."

Shevchenko says the KGB from the Glen Cove facility alone can computer-scan thousands of phone calls simultaneously, perhaps a million over a period of several days—by originating as well as by dialed phones.

This has been corroborated by a U.S. official who said that Soviet computers can indeed be programmed to pick up "pairs" of phones which most often yield interesting conversations.

"They've developed a real-time capability that can alert them instantly that a call has been dialed between two individuals who often talk of things interesting to the Soviets," this source said.

"Meanwhile, other lower priority calls are still being recorded and sent back to Moscow for routine analysis.

"If they tried to monitor all military or State Department calls, they'd go wild, but they can quickly target certain phones and pairs, such as calls between the Under Secretary of State X and Senator Y."

INTERCEPT PROLIFERATION

Soviet intercept facilities are not necessarily limited to official Soviet diplomatic, residential or commercial properties in the U.S.

Numerous senior Soviet intelligence officials live outside the official residence quarters in Washington and nearby areas—often on the top floors of their apartment building where height is an advantage for microwave intercept.

One senior Soviet military intelligence officer has had an apartment for a decade in the top floor of a strategically located Arlington, Va., apartment house.

Phone interception equipment can be as mobile as a large portable television set.

"All it takes is a little black box in an apartment near a microwave relay," says one U.S. expert.

Not only can interceptors make use of such innocent-looking structures as apartments, houses, sheds or barns, experts say, but even specially outfitted vans can be equipped to do the interceptions—particularly if the vans can get close to the microwave tower or beam.

Military experts say the Soviets have for some time used U.S. phone interceptions for:

—Military weapons data and technical secrets to improve their own military technical capabilities and counter improvements in U.S. military technology;

—Military deployment (such as ship deployments) and operational practices data useful for developing effective and unexpected plans of attack;

—Political and economic data to aid various Soviet political and economic bargaining against the U.S.

A military officer said that one way the Soviets can use phone intercepts is to confirm, correct or elaborate on data on U.S. military plans and programs that may leak into print, such as Aviation Week and Space Technology—which the Soviets fly immediately to Moscow for minute analysis.

U.S. government technical people with first-hand knowledge of such programs are known to chat with colleagues on unprotected phone lines as to how close to the mark such news reports may come.

EARLY ATTEMPTS AT CURES

In the mid-1970s, the National Security Council considered a plan to abandon the widely used microwave telecommunications relay towers in favor of the more expensive underground cables.

After long discussion the Ford Administration decided to leave the decision to the Carter Administration, which decided against the move.

The Carter Administration did decide to encourage many defense contractors to spend millions of dollars on scrambler equipment to encrypt message transmissions that if intercepted might weaken the U.S. against the Soviets.

The Carter Administration also decided to begin to put underground all government phone calls in the Washington, New York, and San Francisco areas where the Soviets were known to have primary interception capabilities.

Some officials have believed publicity about Soviet intercepts would threaten similar U.S. capabilities in the Soviet Union, and thus would be harmful.

Others however have maintained that the U.S. is more vulnerable to damage from such practices, even if the U.S. maintained a similar level of surveillance of Soviet phone messages in the Soviet Union—and such capabilities reportedly do exist.

LEVERAGE IN A TRUSTING SOCIETY

It has been argued that since the Soviet Union is a closed society, U.S. intercepts of Soviet phone conversations yield more valuable information than Soviet intercepts of U.S. conversations.

On two counts this seems doubtful.

First, the Soviet Union has lagged the U.S. in many crucial areas of defense technology—but is catching up now, apparently with a big boost from U.S. phone intercepts.

Second, the U.S. would normally be much less able to use information overheard in the Soviet Union to influence Soviet policy through "leaks" of material gained through the intercepts (see accompanying story).

The Politburo controls the news media in the Soviet Union.

And the Soviet media, in turn, is not the slightest bit receptive to walk-in "leaks" of material harmful to Soviet government policies—in sharp contrast to accepted media practices in the U.S. and other Western democracies.

A retired FBI counterintelligence expert says that Americans "only know the tip of the iceberg" of Soviet intercepts of U.S. phone and radio transmissions.

Speaking of Soviet facilities to select and record U.S. phone and phone-channel data transmission messages, this former official said:

"It's the most lucrative source of information the Soviets have."●

THERE ISN'T MUCH KGB EAVESDROPPERS CAN'T HEAR

HON. JOHN LeBOUTILLIER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. LEBOUTILLIER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to an article which appeared in the Norwich Bulletin of Norwich, Conn., by author William F. Parham. Based on a 3-hour interview with former U.N. Under Secretary General Arkady Shevchenko—the highest ranking Soviet diplomat ever to defect to the United States—and former U.S. counterintelligence officials, this article discusses the extent of U.S. eavesdropping in the United States.

I commend this article to my colleagues as follows:

[From the Norwich Bulletin, Apr. 19, 1982]

THERE ISN'T MUCH KGB EAVESDROPPERS CAN'T HEAR

(By William F. Parham)

GROTON.—Red labels on most Navy phones here warn users that calls from the phone may not be safe from eavesdropping.

"This is a nonsecure telephone subject to communications security monitoring," say the labels.

"Use of this phone constitutes consent to monitor."

The same warning might as well be attached to every phone used for long distance calls from Connecticut to Norfolk, Va., according to former Soviet diplomat Arkady Shevchenko.

Two groups do the monitoring.

Occasionally the Navy itself has been known to listen to calls Navy personnel make on Navy-owned telephones to see how much vital data may be leaking over nonsecure lines.

The other group, the Soviet KGB intelligence service, listens in full time, tapes many of the calls, and every year ships tons of the tapes to Moscow for detailed analysis.

From the attic of the Soviet UN Ambassador's mansion in Glen Cove, Long Island, and from other locations, the KGB monitors many of the nonsecure long-distance calls from southeastern Connecticut to Washington or Norfolk, according to Shevchenko.

Thousands of defense-related calls routinely pass through this corridor every month from the Navy's Sub Base in Groton, the Naval Underwater Systems Center in

New London, Electric Boat submarine shipbuilders and other technical contractors in southeastern Connecticut.

Some calls go on secure circuits, on which cryptographic encoders and decoders complicate the task of interception. Many other calls from the same places go over open circuits, experts say.

Calls monitored from the Glen Cove attic are those which are relayed via microwave—high frequency radio signals relayed between phone company towers at intervals of perhaps 25 miles.

Most long distance calls in the U.S. are relayed by microwave. When local land line circuits are tied up, even some local calls go microwave. In southestern Connecticut 12 percent of the local circuits, for example, are served by microwave.

Not only does Soviet intelligence use the Glen Cove attic for monitoring open intercity phone calls relayed by microwave along the Connecticut-New York-New Jersey corridor, but it also can pick up Navy radio messages to and from Navy ships including submarines homeported at the submarine base here, Shevchenko says.

TRAWLERS FISH FOR "PLUCKABLES"

During periods of special interest the KGB monitoring from Glen Cove can be supplemented by Soviet Navy AGI intelligence collection ships patrolling off the eastern end of Long Island Sound.

Last summer during sea trials of the first U.S. Trident missile submarine, SSBN726 Ohio, three different Soviet Navy AGI intelligence collection ships patrolled near the east tip of Long Island Sound.

At the time it was reported that these ships were interested in recording Ohio's sound and other signatures for reference by the Soviet Navy's growing antisubmarine warfare forces.

Navy sources said the AGI ships probably didn't have a lot of success in this effort. They may have had greater success, however, in another endeavor.

It is certain that these Soviet intelligence ships were also interested in listening to phone calls associated with the sea trials, a Navy expert has said—including those calls at the end of the trials that may have enthusiastically described Ohio's various successes in surpassing various design specifications including speed and quietness.

A Navy source has recently said that these Soviet AGI trawlers frequently spend long periods of time moored offshore near important U.S. missile submarine ports, listening to various "pluckable" radio frequencies ashore—including microwave phone-relay frequencies.

Until the Reagan Administration's recent ban, even Soviet merchant ships were pressed into eavesdropping service off U.S. shores.

These ships have very sophisticated arrays of radio intercept antennae, and their merchant seamen crews are known to include electronics experts.

Until recently, such ships were allowed to call at 40 U.S. ports, including New London harbor as long as the ships gave a two-week advance notice.

The range of microwave and other radio signals is known to be much greater over water than over land. Such signals do follow the earth's curvature somewhat over water.

The U.S. Navy doesn't know, however, what the Soviets learned about the Ohio sea trials.

Guidelines promulgated during the Carter Administration prevented the Navy from listening in to the frequencies that Soviet spy ships lock onto if they turn out to be U.S. phone communications.

NO PIGGYBACKING ALLOWED

U.S. counterintelligence officials were prevented by Carter Administration guidelines in the late 1970s from determining how much the Soviets were listening to U.S. phone calls anywhere in the U.S.

U.S. officials were prohibited from "piggybacking" or listening in on any Soviet transmissions of data they intercepted from U.S. phone calls.

Soviet telephone interception computers can be programmed to listen for key words, depending on KGB priorities of the moment.

Cryptography expert David Kahn said this capability is at the edge of technology and can probably be used by the Soviets to pick up perhaps 10 words or so, but probably not several hundred words yet.

SOVIET MISSION RULES

Soviet electronic intercept capabilities exercised here in the U.S. can be read from the rules the Soviets impose on their own employees at the Soviet U.N. Mission in Manhattan, Shevchenko says.

Soviets in Soviet diplomatic outposts in the U.S. are prohibited from typing secret material on typewriters or teletypes in outer rooms of the diplomatic buildings. Because of the interceptable sounds made by individual keys on the keyboards, the Soviet employees are allowed to type secret material only in inner, sound-insulated "referentura" sanctuaries deep in the center of Soviet embassies, missions, and residences in the U.S.

"They understand well the technique of monitoring everything," Shevchenko says.

"They prohibit you to type—not only can you not dictate a code cable, draft code cable, but you are not allowed even to type it on the typing machine.

"Because by the sounds you can get it. You have to write it, it should be handwritten."

Soviet KGB officials in the U.S.—whose real missions are known to other Soviets here—still go to extreme lengths to keep their own phone numbers in the U.N. mission secret even from their own countrymen.

Soviet interceptions of U.S. phone traffic are accurate, Shevchenko says, and the KGB is adept at sifting the important conversations from the several million calls intercepted every month.

"I know just from the conversations with them (KGB)," Shevchenko says, "it is important to know the telephone number from which they are calling, because there are millions of telephones.

"Sometimes it is very hard for them to know the telephone number. But if they know your private telephone number, they can do it.

VIBRATING WINDOW PANES

Soviet intelligence agents do not hold conversations on sensitive matters indoors in rooms with windows because listening equipment can be focused on the windows from distant line-of-sight locations.

Shutters are kept closed tight on all the windows of the Soviet 16th Street embassy in Washington, where every Soviet-bloc military attaché in Washington (all are military intelligence officers) gather for monthly meetings to discuss plans and projects.

In all these cases, Soviet practice is based on the perception that since they themselves have the electronic capability to monitor and record talk or keyboard typing from the outside, then the U.S. must also have—and use—similar capabilities.

To prevent long-range intercept of conversations that vibrate window panes, some windows of official U.S. rooms in Washington in which high-security conversations take place are equipped with window-pane shakers producing high-frequency window-pane vibrations to neutralize those caused by the sounds of the conversations inside the room.

This is designed to prevent interceptions by the Soviet, who are known to have laser equipment that can be trained from a considerable distance at any window in sight to pick up window pane vibrations from conversations inside.

Urgent information gleaned from the KGB's electronic intercepts can be in Moscow nearly as soon as it is intercepted.

Soviet diplomatic outposts in the U.S. are apparently equipped with burst transmitters and receivers which can compress hours of conversation into coded, split-second satellite-relayed transmissions.

SATELLITE RELAY FOOTPRINTS

In recent years many large U.S. companies, including General Dynamics and other defense contractors, have established satellite relay communications for an increasing part of their data message traffic between subsidiaries. These transmissions from one large steerable earthbound dish to one of seven satellites some 22,300 miles high and back down to another dish perhaps thousands of miles away are also the target of Soviet monitoring.

The "footprint," or area covered by the beam on its return to earth from the satellite, is larger than the continental U.S.

In 1977 The Soviet Union spent several million rubles to install large (perhaps 30-meters in diameter) steerable dish antennae in antenna fields outside Havana, Cuba, to intercept phone calls, telegrams, and computer data relayed to and from U.S. points by satellites 22,300 miles up.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLES

Concerned about possible Soviet intercept of radioed transAtlantic phone communications, the National Security Agency persuaded the FCC in 1978 to reverse a previous decision and permit construction of a 7th $200-million transAtlantic cable to be begun in 1983.

A year later, cryptology expert David Kahn wrote in the journal Foreign Affairs, "There have never been any reports of Soviet attempts to tap transAtlantic phone cables by induction because demultiplexing (sorting out) the various interleaved conversations would require considerable complicated equipment, "probably too bulky for a submarine to carry."

Since then, the Soviets have made significant progress in miniaturizing their computer capabilities.

Also, the Soviet Navy has begun adding two very large new classes of nuclear submarines to its undersea fleet.

The new 13,000-ton Oscar-class cruise missile submarines are nearly three times larger than previous Soviet cruise missile submarines.

If the Oscars aren't large enough for the task, perhaps the new 25,000-ton Typhoon-class nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines—twice as large as previous Soviet SSBNs—would be.●

DAVID R. BOWEN—IN APPRECIATION

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 1982

● Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, it is both with a sense of appreciation and personal regret that I join my colleagues in recognizing the outstanding record compiled by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. BOWEN) in just 10 years of distinguished service to this body: Appreciation for his invaluable contribution to the work of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and regret that the House will lose the talents of an exceptionally able legislator, with a promising future.

Despite his decision not to run for reelection in November, for reasons which are undoubtedly valid and compelling, I have no doubt at all that DAVID BOWEN will be heard from again—in some significant area of public life.

As Members recognize, DAVID BOWEN is a man of considerable attainment: a Rhodes Scholar; a professor; a leading executive of such diverse organizations as the Office of Economic Opportunity and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; and as a legislator who has served on three major committees and chaired one subcommittee.

I would like to note at this point in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, that although his assignment with the Foreign Affairs Committee was of relatively recent origin and was undertaken in addition to his principal responsibilities with the Agriculture Committee, he has participated actively and constructively in the foreign affairs legislative process. During the past 2 years, moreover, DAVID BOWEN has served as the committee's principal liaison representative to the Council of Europe, headquartered in Strasbourg. As I have been informed on numerous occasions by the leadership of that body's Parliamentary Assembly—one of the oldest and most broadly representative multilateral organizations in Europe—he carried out his responsibilities with great distinction and clearly enjoys the respect and admiration of his European colleagues.

I would like to take particular note of the role that Representative BOWEN played during House consideration of the legislation implementing the Panama Canal Treaties. Serving at that time on both the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, DAVID exercised an active leadership role in drafting legislation that would insure U.S. compliance with the treaties while at the same time dealing with the concerns of important domestic interest groups. DAVID'S courageous statesmanlike role was important to securing the passage of this vital legislation.

Above all, DAVID BOWEN is a man of clear vision and independent judgment, as well as dedication to duty, and we will miss his input into our future deliberations. I wish him every possible future success, as I also commend him for the very significant influence he has exerted on the membership of this House in one brief, but productive, decade.●

HUMAN LIBERTIES—BARGAINING CHIP SOVIET-STYLE

HON. JOHN LeBOUTILLIER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. LEBOUTILLIER. Mr. Speaker, since the policy of détente was initiated over a decade ago, one of the major hopes of Western leaders was that Soviet society would eventually become liberalized. The capstone of this hope was the signing of the Helsinki Final Act on August 1, 1975, whereupon the heads of 32 European nations, the Soviet Union, the United States, and Canada, signed a document which declared their mutual "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms." This document declared that:

> In the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the participating states will act in conformity with the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They will also fulfill their obligations as set forth in the international declarations and agreements in this field including inter alia the International Covenants on Human Rights, by which they may be bound.

At the signing ceremony, Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev urged that the principles of Helsinki be "put to practical use and made a law of international life not to be breached by anyone." He said:

> We note with deep satisfaction that . . . these principles are inbued with respect and care for man, so that he can live in peace and look forward to the future with confidence.

Since that time, Soviet actions have consistently defied their words. Radio broadcasts from the West have been jammed, emigration has all but ceased, telephone lines connecting the East and the West have been reduced by two-thirds, and individuals and groups monitoring human rights in the Soviet Union have been disbanded and individuals place in labor camps.

In short, it is becoming clear to the most starry-eyed skeptic that the Soviet Union never attached any independent value to internal liberty. Instead, it is increasingly evident that human liberty itself was simply a bargaining chip to achieve concessions from the West.

In an article appearing in the Wall Street Journal on September 29, 1982, entitled "Soviets Limit Personal Liberties at Home as Relations With the West Deteriorate," David Satter addresses himself to the growing limitation of personal liberties within the Soviet Union. As he says:

> With relations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. at a low ebb, authorities have started to seal off the Soviet population from foreign influences more completely than at any time since the height of the Cold War.

In short, having granted cosmetic concessions in the field of human rights in exchange for concrete economic and political benefits from the West, the Soviet Union, in the fact of an emergency realism in President Reagan's foreign policy, is even eliminating all pretense to human rights.

Such callous disregard of human rights is only one more indication that the Soviet Union is not simply a state. It is, in fact, nothing but a system of repression and an instrument for the radical dehumanization of mankind.

I commend this article to my colleagues:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 29, 1982]

SOVIETS LIMIT PERSONAL LIBERTIES AT HOME AS RELATIONS WITH THE WEST DETERIORATE

(By David Satter)

With relations between Soviet Union and the U.S. at a low ebb, authorities have started to seal off the Soviet population from foreign influences more completely than at any time since the height of the Cold War.

Russian-language radio broadcasts from abroad, which were heard by millions of people in the Soviet Union during the 1970s, are now being jammed consistently. Emigration from the Soviet Union, which reached a peak of 5,000 persons a month in late 1979, has all but ceased. And the number of telephone lines connecting the Soviet Union with the West has been reduced by two-thirds.

The Soviet measures appear to be a response to worsening relations between the East and West, and they suggest that the Soviet authorities never attached any independent value to internal liberty but were ready to use it as a bargaining chip to achieve favorable East-West relations.

The Helsinki Agreement, signed in 1975 by the governments of the West and the Soviet bloc, symbolized hope for liberalization of Soviet society, but that hope seems to be fading along with detente. Earlier this month, the three surviving members of a Moscow dissident group that was trying to monitor Soviet observance of the accords announced that their group was disbanding.

STATEMENT OF DESPAIR

The dissolution of the Soviet Helsinki group was, in effect, a statement by its last members that they no longer hold any realistic hope of inducing the Soviet authorities to honor the public human rights commitments made at Helsinki.

Few in the West had expected in 1975 that the Soviet Union would honor its pledges immediately but Western diplomats in Moscow thought that the existence of the Helsinki agreements would be a continuous source of pressure on the Soviet au-

thorities to permit greater liberalization in the future.

In the accord, the Soviet Union pledged itself to a freer flow of information and wider human contacts. It also affirmed its commitment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which, among other things, says that every citizen has a right to emigrate.

In return for nonbinding commitments from the Soviet Union on humanitarian issues, the Western signatories agreed to accept the territorial status quo in Europe, including Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe and the annexation of the Baltic republics. Recognition by the West of the postwar division of Europe had long been a major goal of Soviet foreign policy.

KGB CRACKDOWN

But now, as a result of arrests by the KGB security police, Soviet groups monitoring the U.S.S.R.'s compliance with the accord have been suppressed. Of the 72 persons, who in the course of the last six years joined one or another of the nine Soviet Helsinki monitoring groups, about 50 are now either in prison, labor camps, or in internal exile, according to the American Helsinki Watch Committee in New York. Six persons emigrated, and about 10 others served out prison terms but didn't return to their dissident activities after they were released.

Some of the Helsinki monitoring groups, such as the Helsinki watch group in the Ukraine, and the Working Commission on the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political goals have been eliminated completely with all of the members now serving time in labor camps.

Waves of arrests reduced the number of persons active in the Moscow Helsinki group, called the Group to Promote Observance of the Helsinki Accords, to three persons: Yelena Bonner, the wife of Nobel Prize winner Dr. Andrei Sakharov, who has been held in isolation since 1980 in the Volga River city of Gorky; Sophia Kalistratova, a lawyer, who defended dissidents, and Naum Meiman, a mathematician who has been trying for many years to emigrate to Israel.

The decision to disband the group came Sept. 8 after the KGB threatened to arrest Miss Kalistratova, who is 75 years old, and to charge her with anti-Soviet slander.

The only active dissidents left in Moscow are members of a small group dedicated to defending the rights of invalids and members of the Group to Establish Trust Between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., an independent peace group whose members are being harrassed and whose leader, Sergei Batovrin, a 25-year-old artist, was put in a mental hospital.

FURTHER SUPPRESSION?

Despite the silencing of many dissenting voices, there are strong indications that the repression in the Soviet Union will continue. In the absence of traditional dissidents, the KGB appears to be broadening the category of people who may be subject to arrest.

Although the KGB acts quickly to suppress independent organizations, the boundaries for individuals have never been as clear. During the 1970s, there developed in Moscow an understanding of certain "rules of the game," which, for cautious people, defined the limits of permissible conduct.

There was never anything official about these "rules," and they were always subject to change without notice, but during the detente era, they demonstrated a certain reliability.

Recent events suggest that repression in the Soviet Union is entering a new phase because these rules are being altered.

Two recent cases have caused concern because they suggest that the Soviet authorities intend to restrict significantly the possibilities for individual self-expression.

Ever since the trial in the late 1960s of Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel, who were imprisoned for publishing books abroad in a case that became an international cause celebre, Soviet writers apparently haven't been arrested for work published abroad.

WRITER, EDITOR ARRESTED

Early this year, however, Evgeny Kozlovsky, a writer of fiction and drama, was arrested and charged with anit-Soviet slander in connection with a story he wrote about Lenin that was published in the Paris-based emigre journal, Kontinent.

The authorities also up until recently had tolerated the private circulation of articles in manuscript form within the Soviet Union as long as they didn't have political contents. As a result of this "tolerance," Moscow had a reasonably active unofficial intellectual life with many writers circulating their views on religion and philosophy.

On Aug. 4, however, the authorities arrested Zoya Krakhmalnikova, a literary critic and the editor since 1976 of Nadechda, or "Hope," a journal of religious writing. She was charged with anit-Soviet slander although her journal, which she edited openly and without interference for six years, consisted of religious writings and wasn't believed to have had any political contents.●

LANDBANKING AND OUR HOUSING LOSS—PART 2

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I wish to call the attention of our colleagues to the second of a two-part series of articles by Ms. Sally Smith of the Detroit Free Press in which she focuses on a little-discussed aspect of this Nation's crisis in housing—the removal by Federal, State, and local governments of structures needing rehabilitation from the marketplace and away from potential ownership by people needing housing.

In the first part of her series, Ms. Smith examined the policy of landbanking in which the Government took over and held ownership of existing housing. Last year in southeast Michigan alone, 2,121 units were lost from potential private ownership. In this second article, Ms. Smith discusses the continuing desire of people for homes.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Sept. 9, 1982]

HOME SQUATTER STAKES HER TURF, AND FIGHTS

(By Sally Smith)

This time of year, the trees bordering Ohio Street still wear the dark green of summer. So in a blue-sky morning, Ollie Locke and her 18-year-old son, Tim, went to the front porch to enjoy the lingering color of the season. They clutched hot cups of coffee, small steam clouds curling into the breeze. Around them, the neighborhood shook awake.

Locke sat on her porch and declared herself a woman who likes challenges. Even so, she told a recent visitor, it would be hard for anyone to imagine what the house at 14854 Ohio looked like four months ago.

"It was hideous," she said.

"It was nasty," Tim agreed.

On May 5, Locke and her son squatted in a house that had been abandoned for four years. It was a mess. But like a long-haul trucker, Locke began to work and didn't stop. For six weeks, seven days a week, she contended with smashed windows, the bathroom with no sink, the backed-up toilet, and rotting garbage strewn room to room. The scum on the floor was so deep it took acid to burn it off, she said.

"It wasn't easy," she said. "I borrowed money from friends, neighbors, Peter and Paul. A lot of people I knew came by and helped me out and didn't charge anything. It took the garbage man six weeks to haul the stuff away, and that's not counting the one special trip we requested when he came out and filled a whole truck."

For Ollie Locke, who is in her mid-40s, separated from her husband and out of a job, the abandoned house on Ohio Street looked for a time like safe harbor. But she hit shoals last month when the City of Detroit—which inherited the house after the previous owner stopped paying taxes—challenged her right to homestead the property. The city sent her a bill for $15,000 and told her to pay up or get out, because she is living in a house she doesn't own.

Tom Lewis, city housing director and former deputy director of the city's Community and Economic Development Department (CEDD), put the city's position succinctly: "She's breaking the ---damn property laws," he said. "If people can come in and homestead your house, next thing you know they're going to homestead your car."

The confrontation puts Locke in the forefront of a debate between city officials and low-income housing activities over homesteading in Detroit's vacant and abandoned homes. The Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN), which supports the squatters, is giving the city a legal headache by encouraging people to move into vacant houses no matter who owns them—city, state, federal government or private landlord.

The city calls that criminal trespass. But ACORN believes it is doing Detroit a favor by placing people in houses that would otherwise sit empty. Because of complicated laws on property rights, it takes five or six years for the city to claim ownership of an abandoned, tax deliquent house. By that time, the house has usually been vandalized and torn down by the city. City officials estimate that 20,000 homes have been demolished in the last decade, at an annual cost of the city of about $6 million.

Lacking a legal solution, ACORN thinks the process should be short-circuited by squatters. The benefits, they say, are obvious—low incone people in need of homes get them, while the city preserves housing stock. The organization claims to have placed 50 squatters in abandoned Detroit homes in the last year. It also estimated 10,000 abandoned city homes could be saved by squatters.

City officials scoff at that estimate, though it is impossible to determine the

number of abandoned homes in Detroit because most are privately owned and don't show up on city books unless reported as open and dangerous.

Fred Watts, chief inspector for the city Building and Safety Engineering Department, said the city identified 1,350 privately owned homes as empty and boarded up in 1981. He estimated that another 800 or 900 are open to trespass at any time, but said few houses in either category are habitable.

Government—federal, state and city—owns other vacant or abandoned homes in Detroit, a result of homeowners defaulting on federally-subsidized mortgages or failing to pay taxes. Government officials estimate they own about 850 homes among them.

HUD said all its vacant Detroit homes—about 650—are being sold or demolished. Most state-owned properties are deeded to the city and, of those, only 17 homes out of a current inventory of 200 were identified as repairable last month, CEDD officials said.

Ella Stulz, co-chairman of ACORN's national housing campaign, defended squatting.

"It may be legally wrong, but it's morally right," she said. "If the city was doing its job and helping more low-income people get housing, we wouldn't have to encourage people to squat in houses . . .

"There is a terrible housing need, and the city has to address that need. We do not want to live against the city, but anytime we do anything as drastic as squatting, it's because we've tried everything else."

In part, Stulz said, ACORN's squatting campaign is a protest against the city's Urban Homesteading program, which she described as insufficient and "set up for middle-class folks."

The Urban homesteading program, begun in 1980, is one of about 10 neighborhood preservation programs run by the city at a cost in 1980-1981 of $5.9 million. Through the program, the city sells abandoned homes for $1 to people earning less than $25,000 a year, on the condition the house is repaired to code and occupied for three years. As of June, 53 homes were occupied or under repair, with 17 matched to homesteaders. (Last Friday, the city sold 13 HUD-owned homes for $1 each in a lottery that attracted 3,000 to 4,000 entrants.)

CEDD's Lewis conceded that the city would like to do more, but defended city homesteading efforts to date as sufficient in light of limitations imposed by funding, staff, property laws and federal regulations. He also argued that the city's approach to homesteading—which offers eligible homesteaders up to $17,500 in loans and grants to contract for heavy repairs—does more to ensure lasting neighborhood revitalization.

"There's a lot to home ownership . . . mortgage, equity, maintenance, utilities. You have to paint the house, fix it, cut the lawn. All those things cost money. But from their (ACORN's) perspective, home ownership is just like renting. They want to get into a property with no money down.

"The question is, would that repeat the HUD debacle?" (During the early 1970s in Detroit, thousands of low-income families defaulted on federally subsidized mortgages, leaving the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development responsible for the properties.)

ACORN activists armed with brightly-colored placards regularly carry their argument into the chambers of the Detroit City Council, which is split on the question of "sweat equity"—or how much repair work an unskilled, low-income homesteader can or will do on a deteriorated home to bring it up to code.

CEDD thinks not much, and some council members agree. Othezs talk about what Council-woman Maryann Mahaffey called "the old barn-raising theory," or the possibility of creating neighborhood housing cooperatives able to connect an unskilled homesteader with people trained as carpenters or plumbers.

Councilman David Eberhard favors a more open approach to homesteading.

"I really think it can work in this economic time," he said. "I firmly believe we can open up the city to homesteading just as the old West was opened up to homesteading in the past. We have the land and the houses, but we're losing the people. People scream and say, 'I paid $20,000 for a house and you're gonna give one to some punk for $1?' But I say, 'You want an abandoned shell next to you?' "

On the point of law CEDD and the council are agreed: Unless the city can find some way to legally claim ownership of abandoned, tax-delinquent properties before they are vandalized or demolished, all issues surrounding grass-roots homesteading are moot.

In other words, while they may sympathize with the plight of someone like Ollie Locke, they are also aware that they cannot condone breaking the law.

Meanwhile, Locke said she would plead her case before City Council today. She said she won't move out of the house, and plans to offer the city about $100 for the property.●

TREASURY NEEDS AUTHORITY TO STOP CRIME

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 7283, a bill to provide for the retirement of all U.S. $100 bills, and their replacement with new $100 bills, distinguishable in appearance.

The purpose of this bill is to aid law enforcement officials in the fight against drug trafficking and other crime. A side benefit would be the reduction in volume of dollars moving in the underground economy and an accompanying increase in tax revenues collected on presently unreported transactions. Not only would this help reduce budget deficits, it would also help reduce the taxes of honest and law-abiding citizens who pay the full amount of tax on their total income. It seems to me that honest taxpayers deserve, at the least, a currency system that encourages the full reporting of income.

The Federal Reserve Board reports that, as of August 1, 1982, there were 571,118,364 $100 bills in circulation. That amounts to over $57.1 billion. Very few of us ever see a $100 bill and, when we do, it is hard to spend it for a haircut or a hamburger. Most of these bills flow through the underground economy.

Estimates of the size of the underground economy range from $300 to $450 billion per year, accounting for 10 to 15 percent of our gross national product. Not all of the underground economy is illegal activity, but it is activity that is not reported for tax or other purposes.

Our law enforcement officials are hampered by the difficulty of tracking large-scale illegal payments. What we need is a method of getting tough on crime without getting tough on the average, law-abiding citizen. I believe that H.R. 7283 will accomplish this purpose.

The bill confirms to the Secretary of the Treasury the power to designate an alternative, distinctive design for the $100 bill. The Secretary could, among other things, change the color, shape, or size of the bill.

After the Bureau of Engraving prints an adequate supply, the Secretary shall retire all circulating $100 bills, and the old, green $100 bills shall cease to be legal tender on a date predetermined by the Secretary.

The Secretary shall provide for a 10-day period during which holders of circulating $100 bills may exchange up to $5,000 of old $100 bills for an equal value of new $100 bills. If a person exchanges $5,000 or more, the bank or other financial institution where he makes the exchange would be required to make a record of the exchanger's name, address, and social security or employer identification number. These data would be provided to the Department of the Treasury which will provide the information to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies for use in criminal investigations or prosecutions.

Mr. Speaker, recent estimates of illegal transactions show heroin transactions of $7.4 to $11.6 billion, cocaine transactions of $8.2 to $9.1 billion, illegal gambling of $1.1 to $2.2 billion, and loan sharking of $0.2 to $3.2 billion. It is common knowledge that all these transactions take place in cash, and that $100 bills are the common denominator of these transactions.

Only those engaged in criminal activities have a need for large stores of $100 bills. The average citizen can well do without large numbers of $100 bills.

While it will be an inconvenience to have to exchange old bills for new bills, the trouble is justified by the benefits to law enforcements and, ultimately to our economy.

I urge the support of my colleagues for H.R. 7283.●

THE HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE STAFF REPORT ON CENTRAL AMERICA

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has released a staff report on intelligence performance on Central America. The report was prepared by the staff of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Evaluation.

It is unfortunate, that this report was released over the objection of all of the minority members.

Our objection, as I pointed out in a press release dated September 22, was that, "A careful analysis will show the staff report to be extremely biased containing overstatements, misstatements and subjective generalities." That careful analysis has been made, and I would like to call it to the attention of my colleagues. The text follows my remarks.

One matter, not discussed in this critique, is that a staff report is not the proper vehicle for opinions and political conclusions. The views of the members are expressed in committee reports which provide an opportunity for dissenting views. A staff report, on the other hand, should only contain factual material which can aid the members in understanding a problem. Unfortunately, due to the bias and one-sided presentation of the staff report, it does not measure up to the high standards that we have the right to expect and have in the past gotten from our staff.

The critique follows:

A CRITIQUE OF THE STAFF STUDY ON U.S. INTELLIGENCE PERFORMANCE ON CENTRAL AMERICA, RELEASED BY THE HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

It is unfortunate that this slanted and unfair staff report should be issued by the Intelligence Committee. While the intelligence community should be held to the highest standards of performance, the Committee staff should be held to the same standards. This staff report falls far short of those standards. It should be noted that some of the Committee's staff were critical of the report and made suggestions for changes. The staff authors incorporated some of the suggestions but retained the bias and unbalance of the report.

The staff report purports to be an analysis of intelligence performance on Central America. In reality it covers a few minor matters concerning Nicaragua and El Salvador. Other areas of concern in Central America, including Guatamala, Honduras and Costa Rica, are ignored in the staff report.

While the staff report admits the "overall competence" of intelligence performance on Central America and that, "successful collection, rigorous analysis, an able presentation do characterize most of U.S. intelligence performance worldwide" (P. 1), the staff report makes a number of criticisms which are overstated, slanted and do not reflect the careful analysis and judgment that we should expect from the Committee staff.

On page 4, the staff report lists four specific criticisms. However, when we examine the incidents used in the text to prove the allegations, they turn out to be either petty and minor or a misunderstanding of the data by the staff authors of the report.

1. SUGGESTION OF GREATER CERTAINTY THAN IS WARRANTED BY THE EVIDENCE

The staff report provides as evidence of this, the March 4, 1982 briefing on El Salvador provided to the House Intelligence Committee by the CIA and other elements of the intelligence community. It is useful to read the complete statement issued by the Chairman of the full Committee, Edward P. Boland, on that briefing. A quotation of part of the Statement appears on page 3 of the staff report. The Chairman said,

"The Committee has received a briefing concerning the situation in El Salvador, with particular emphasis on the question of foreign support for the insurgency. The insurgents are well trained, well equipped with modern weapons and supplies, and rely on the use of sites in Nicaragua for command and control and for logistical support. The intelligence supporting these judgments provided to the Committee is convincing.

"There is further persuasive evidence that the Sandinista government of Nicaragua is helping train insurgents and is transferring arms and financial support from and through Nicaragua to the insurgents. They are further providing the insurgents bases of operation in Nicaragua. Cuban involvement—especially in providing arms—is also evident.

"What this says is that, contrary to the repeated denials of Nicaraguan officials, that country is thoroughly involved in supporting the Salvadoran insurgency. That support is such as to greatly aid the insurgents in their struggle with government forces in El Salvador."

The treatment of the same briefing in the staff report is an attempt to prove "overstatement and overinterpretation" by selecting a few minor statements, some of them misunderstood by the staff authors, to denigrate what the Chairman and Committee found to be a valuable briefing.

The staff report points to a briefer's statement "that 'lots of ships have been traced' from the Soviet Union, through various other countries, and on to Nicaragua." The staff report tries to refute this by saying that the intelligence "could show only a very few examples." How many are "many," how few are "few"? The point, of course, is that arms are flowing from the Soviet Union through other countries to Nicaragua.

One example of the staff report overinterpreting testimony is the controversy on page 9, about whether those running Salvador insurgency actually attended a "command and general staff college" when the point was that this was a figure of speech meant to indicate a greater degree of sophistication on the part of the Nicaraguan Sandinistas in their role in El Salvador that they had shown earlier on their own country.

The staff report complains about the briefer's conclusions concerning the amount of money received by the Salvador insurgents. This is realy an argument between the staff authors and CIA analysts on whether specific data is sufficient to draw the conclusions. What is neglected in the staff report is the bottom line—the Salvador insurgency is getting a lot of money, in addition to arms, training and command and control centers in Nicaragua from their patrons, the Communist countries.

The staff report ends this section by admitting that, "Slightly inaccurate or misleading statements such as these (their characterizations) are not likely to misinform anyone seriously." Then why this "tempest in a tea pot?"

Another example given was a conflicting interpretation by staff members of a State Department cable concerning an alleged massacre. (P. 18-19.)

2. RELIANCE ON SOME UNQUESTIONED AND SOMETIMES CONTRADICTORY ASSUMPTIONS

The "contradictory judgments" cited in the staff report are whether U.S. pressure would cause the Cuban dictatorship to "reduce tensions" or would cause Castro, "to step up his troublemaking activities." (P. 19.) This, of course, is dependent on how much pressure is exerted by the U.S. and other countries. At which point does Castro conclude that the game of troublemaking is not worth the candle?

3. ACCEPTANCE OF DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN BY THE SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT WHEN INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS RECOGNIZE GROUNDS FOR SKEPTICISM

While the staff report complains that the only evidence that the government of El Salvador is punishing members of its armed forces involved in abuses, comes from the government of El Salvador, the staff report then cites an Embassy cable which "corroborate(s) these officials (sic) Salvadoran statements." (P. 17-18)

4. RESISTANCE TO EXAMINING OBJECTIVELY INFORMATION FROM NON-INTELLIGENCE SOURCES—A TENDENCY TO VIEW SUCH INFORMATION SIMPLY AS MATERIAL TO BE COUNTERED

The "evidence" for this charge is found in the convoluted story told in the staff report on pages 15 and 16. The charge is simply not true. CIA analysts briefing the Committee on a variety of matters have often cited news accounts of incidents which were confirmed by the intelligence data. In this particular case, the dispute is whether intelligence was used to refute a Washington Post article by one Philippe Bourgois, who is not a Post reporter.

Although the staff report admits that "the intelligence was valid," the complaint is that "no intelligence existed to contradict Bourgois' claim that he was with non-combatants."

Of course, it is difficult to prove a negative. But, a number of Bourgois' assertions were contrary to the admittedly "valid" intelligence reporting. Bourgois claimed to be with 1,000 women and children—the intelligence reporting showed less than 1,000 people including the military force involved in combat. Bourgois tried to show that the insurgents had no sophisticated weapons, just World War II vintage rifles—the intelligence reporting showed that they had automatic rifles, machine guns and mortars.

Either Bourgois did not see the whole picture or he was lying. In either case, his story was not consistent with the facts.

Of all of the unbalanced material in the staff report, the most obvious is the extensive discussion of right-wing terrorism in El Salvador. While this is indeed a problem that has been given insufficient attention

by the intelligence community, so has left-wing terrorism as distinct from the left-wing insurgency. A State Department report on which the staff report relies heavily says that 70% of murders in El Salvador are by "unknown assailants," 14% by left-wing terrorists, 13% by security forces and 2% by right-wing terrorists. Therefore half of the identified political murders are by left-wing death squads. Nevertheless, this receives only casual mention in the staff report while right-wing killings take up 29 paragraphs. (P. 10-14, P.23)

Another example of unfairness and distortion is the comments made on the intelligence report on the mistreatment of the Miskito Indians by the Sandinista government. On page 20 the report states: "However, one product whose major utility could lie only in reinforcing existing perspectives, rather than in providing policymakers with needed information and analysis, was a March 1982 CIA Intelligence Assessment, Nicaragua: Repression of the Miskito Indians."

There is nothing in the CIA assessment to warrant the accusatory quotation cited. The assessment had a limited purpose, centered around recently acquired photography in the region. It was useful and informative and understood by other staff to be just one more part of an intelligence composite on Sandinista activities. Instead of recognizing its usefulness, the author chooses, based on subjective standards, to criticize the scope and intent of the paper, suggesting a need for broader discussion of history as well as implying benevolent interests on the part of the Sandinista government in carrying out the repression.

It should be noted that the CIA assessment consists of eight photographs and three pages of textual material folded together into a single sheet of paper. Several of the photographs show destruction at a Miskito village and the detention camps into which they were forced to live. It was a quick reaction report and not a comprehensive analysis. Nothing in it warrants the accusation that its use could only lie in reinforcing policy rather than to inform by reporting facts.

The section of the staff report on the Nicaraguan military buildup (P. 21) distorts the conclusions of the DIA briefings.

While one briefing concentrated on the buildup of offensive capability by the Sandinista government of Nicaragua, the other covered both the offensive and defensive buildup. The briefings were not in contradtion, one simply covered additional data. The point of both was, that the Nicaraguan government is building its offensive military power to project its will and threaten its neighbors.

In a footnote the staff report complains of statements by administration officials that "detailed outlines" of Soviet and Cuban in Central America had been obtained whereas intelligence data only showed that "a growing body of evidence supports the thesis that the U.S.S.R. and Cuba do not intend to stop with the consolidation of power in Nicaragua." In addition to the pettiness of the difference, ample public record exists of the Soviet-Cuban plan to extend their power in Central America.

The Soviet, Cuban, Nicaraguan support to the Salvador insurgency is an example. Another is the use of the Sandinista model in other Central American countries. The Cuban dictatorship aided the Sandinistas with training and weapons, but also insisted that the factions of the terrorist movement unite into a single armed force. The Cubans and Nicaraguans did the same with the small terrorist groups in El Salvador, uniting them into an insurgent army, then supplying them with weapons and command and control support.

The same scenario is developing with the terrorist groups in Guatemala and Honduras. Even Costa Rica, with no army, has been subject to increased Cuban supported terrorism.

One serious problem raised by the report is whether intelligence is used to "support or refute" statements by policymakers. The example given in the staff report is the Special National Intelligence Estimate on "Soviet Support for International Terrorism and Revolutionary Violence."

In that instance a draft of the estimate was leaked to the press which seemed to deny that the Soviets were involved in support of terrorism. This contradicted statements of Secretary of State Haig. During a briefing of the Committee by the authors of the leaked draft, Committee members (both Democrats and Republicans) and representatives of other intelligence agencies pressed the CIA analysts with CIA reported data that had been ignored in the leaked draft.

The final version of the S.N.I.E. based on the entensive body of evidence (most of it collected by CIA) drew the conclusion that the Soviets were indeed involved both directly and through surrogates in supporting international terrorism.

While the staff report could not show that intelligence was being skewed to support policy—it ignored the possibility that outside of Central America, at least in some cases, it was skewed to oppose policy.

The staff report raises the spectre that intelligence analysis may be subject to pressure to reinforce policy. However, in both cases cited in the body of the report, the opposite was proved.

In the case of the Soviet, Cuban, Nicaraguan support to the leftist guerrillas in El Salvador the staff study concluded that, "A review of the underlying intelligence shows that the intelligence community reached, and communicated quite clearly, a view that did not support the (Carter) Administration's position." (P. 6)

In the case of the Special National Intelligence Estimate, "Soviet Support for International Terrorism and Revolutionary Violence", the concern that "unhealthy pressures" may exist that would cause the "intelligence producers to support or refute" policy statements, was laid to rest. As the staff report notes the S.N.I.E., "was a very high quality product." (P 7)

The staff report concludes by admitting that, "Taken as a whole, intelligence on Central America is strong." It is strong. That is because during this administration and the last few years of the previous administration the elements of the CIA that had been allowed to atrophy were strengthened by improved leadership at a number of levels. The drawndown of CIA personnel and the problem of low morale was substantially repaired in a number of areas including intelligence on Central America.

This is what we should learn from an analysis of intelligence performance, not the one-sided presentation in the staff report.●

PORK BARREL—WRAPPED IN A FLAG

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I frequently vote against military authorization and appropriations bills, because I think they contain too much waste, spend too much on obsolete or unworkable weapons systems, and in some cases, provide too much increase too fast. Even the mighty Pentagon can get indigestion if it is force fed too many dollars all at once.

Occasionally, a constitutent will ask if I am being weak on defense. I do not think so—I think I am being hard on pork barrel. The simple fact is that the defense budget probably contains more in pork barrel spending than the rivers and harbors bills which are traditionally associated with boondoggles.

The proof of this charge is provided by Mr. Conservative himself, the senior Senator from Arizona, Mr. GOLDWATER, who is without question one of the leading defense experts in the Nation and second to none in his concern for a strong defense.

I would like to include in the RECORD at this point a recent letter from the Senator to Edwin Meese at the White House describing the pork barrel politics of the defense budget.

With defense policies like this, our enemies must be sleeping soundly.

The letter follows:

SEPTEMBER 13, 1982.

Mr. EDWIN MEESE III,
Counselor to the President,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR ED: Through the unstoppable grapevine, I have heard that your office has sent word to the Air Force to include A-10s in its next purchase from unobligated funds. Now, Ed, I think this is going a little bit too far. Having the President do what he did on Taiwan was something many of us did not like, but we are willing to take our chances. But, for the White House to flaunt six months of deliberations by the Armed Services Committee, and particularly the Tactical Warfare Subcommittee which I chair, is just a little bit more than I care to put up with.

As I have reminded others, I was one of the chief advocates of buying the A-10 when we first purchased them. However, the last results of Israeli air-to-ground warfare against Egypt and the further devastating demonstration of high speed, low level ground attacks by F-15s and F-16s in Lebanon have completely convinced our Subcommittee, and indeed the full Armed Services Committee, that we have an adequate inventory of A-10s.

We terminated the production in the FY83 Defense Authorization Bill, as you know. Since that time, we are told that Mr. Stockman made a promise to four House Members on Long Island that if they would vote for the President's tax bill, the A-10 would be put back in. What happened? I think one of them voted for the tax bill. We

are also told that at least one senior House Appropriations Member has been threatening the White House that, unless A-10s are funded in some way by the White House or by the Armed Services, other funds will have trouble.

Now, I think the time has come when individual members of the Congress should be told that they are not in the business of procuring equipment for the Armed Services. That is the job of the Armed Services Committee. But, and I must emphasize this, if the White House continues to go around the Armed Services Committee in the Senate, I don't know how much longer some of us are going to be willing to serve on that committee. This comes from a person who has spent much of his life in the uniform of our country and 55 years of his life studying, working with, and understanding aircraft. With that, I advise you, and this comes from a man who has seen mistakes made, not to make the mistake of trying to circumvent the best judgments of people who are working hard to legislate an effective budget, particularly in defense.

So, please, and I use please advisedly, do not tell the Secretary of the Air Force or the Secretary of Defense to include A-10s. It is not going to sit well.

Sincerely,

BARRY GOLDWATER.

IT MAY BE NATIONAL DEFENSE, BUT THE PORK IS JUST AS SWEET

(By George C. Wilson)

The Senate Appropriations Committee, while claiming to be looking for fat in President Reagan's defense budget, last week ordered the Pentagon to revamp a rocket production program so some of the work could go to a company in Louisiana.

The shift was made for political reasons, not military. The Army says the change could waste $100 million.

In the House, the chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee on defense is demanding that the Navy buy a radar from the contractor near his district.

The Navy says this would waste $2 billion.

The debate about the defense budget is mostly a lofty one. The arguments tend to be over such things as national security and fiscal restraints. But the defense budget also has an earthier side: defense projects, just like public works and all other federal projects, are a form of pork.●

KGB SPARES NO EXPENSE ON EAVESDROPPING IN UNITED STATES

HON. JOHN LeBOUTILLIER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. LeBOUTILLIER. Mr. Speaker, on August 17, I introduced H.R. 7010. This bill—identical to S. 1860 introduced in the Senate by Senator Moynihan—is designed to protect Americans from the widespread espionage conducted against the United States by the Soviet Union through electronic surveillance means.

As a recent CIA report—Soviet Acquisition of Western Technology—indicates, these activities pose a serious threat both to the national security of the United States and to the rights of privacy and association guaranteed to Americans by the Constitution.

Moreover, these electronic intelligence activities are being carried out by the KGB under the guise of normal diplomatic relations.

Known concentration of Soviet electronic interception equipment are located in the following areas:

(A) From the Soviet residence at Glen Cove, N.Y., the KGB can collect prime financial, U.N.-related, and technical intelligence, as well as microwave relays for phone links between Boston's aerospace subcontractors or New London's submarine-related contractors and subcontractors and the Pentagon in Washington;

(B) From an estate on the eastern shore of Maryland, the KGB can monitor ship deployment of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, weapons capabilities data, and operations at the Air Force's major base at Langley, as well as their communications with Washington;

(C) From the Soviet consulate in San Francisco—sitting at the juncture of three key microwave phone relay paths and the high technology "Silicon Valley"—the KGB can obtain information from the most highly concentrated area of modern technology and research in the United States. Here is produced such vital military components as microcomputers, silicon chips, and fiber optics.

(D) From the new Soviet Embassy on Mount Alto in Washington, D.C., the KGB can monitor all the conversations from nonsecure phones to the White House, the Departments, and the Pentagon.

It should not be forgotten, these illegal activites all bear a direct relationship to the massive buildup of Soviet military capability and the dramatically increased defense burden Americans are being asked to carry.

In an article appearing in the Norwich Bulletin of Norwich, Conn., and based on a 3-hour interview with former U.N. Under Secretary General Arkady Shevchenko, the highest ranking Soviet diplomat ever to defect to the United States—author William F. Parham discusses the extent of Soviet eavesdropping in the United States.

I commend this article to my colleagues as follows:

[From the Norwich Bulletin]

KGB SPARES NO EXPENSE ON EAVESDROPPING IN UNITED STATES

(EDITOR'S NOTE.— This story is based on an exclusive three-hour interview given The Bulletin by the highest-ranking Soviet diplomat ever to defect to the U.S.)

(By William F. Parham)

GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.—In the late 1950s nobody in this sleepy little town had any idea there was anything unusual going on in the attic of the Soviet U.N. delegation's big mansion tucked away on a hilltop off quiet, tree-lined Dosoris Lane.

At that time, Soviet interception of U.S. East Coast phone calls from the attic was just a shoestring operation.

In 1958, 28-year-old Soviet diplomat Arkady Nikolayevih Shevhenko happened to spend three months living at the mansion in connection with his participation in disarmament negotiations at the U.N.

He and others associated with the Soviet Mission to the U.N. shared the sprawling three-story mansion and spacious grounds and gardens with a couple of technicians who never said anything about what they were doing.

UPSTAIRS TO NOWHERE

Shevchenko was curious about why the technicians were so taciturn, and why every day they would disappear up the stairs into the off-limits part of the attic penthouse.

"Already at that time there were a few people whom we immediately spotted, all of us," Shevchenko says.

"They didn't belong actually either to the mission or to the security officers who follow you or guard the mission or to any kind of management concerning the building or anything like that," he said.

"We even shared the same big kitchens when we cooked in there, and these people, they wouldn't talk.

"There were at that time two or three and they were just techicians, radio technicians, electronics."

A KGB OPERATION

"Of course later I found out that everything had been under the KGB, closely supervised by them," he said.

Shevchenko, a scholar whom the KGB had unsuccessfully tried to recruit when he was a student at the Moscow State Institute for International Relations, rose quickly in the Soviet Foreign Ministry hierachy and became the youngest man ever to reach its highest diplomatic rank.

For five years beginning in 1973, Shevchenko was again living at the Glen Cove mansion, this time as Under Secretary General of the U.N.

He could see—and his contact with high Politburo and KGB officials confirmed what he saw—that by 1978, the KGB's mini-eavesdropping station had grown to massive proportions.

DID NOT LIVE IN A VACUUM

"By that time I had a lot of information about the KGB activities. I never had been KGB, but we did not live and work in a vacuum.

"They discussed with me a number of things. I was aware, I knew their personnel.

"There were more than a dozen people, professionals of the department of the KGB that is in charge of technical spying."

In April 1978, Shevchenko left his quarters here, broke with the Soviet government, quit as Under Secretary General of the U.N., and defected to the U.S.

By the time he left, the off-limits area in the mansion had been expanded to the entire attic, and outside to a huge locked greenhouse.

20 YEARS OF PROGRESS

Between 1958 and 1978, tons of electronic equipment had been flown to New York from Moscow and then trucked to Glen Cove, and the radio/electronic technician force that regularly disappeard up the attic stairs had added another dozen people to cope with the increased activity.

In the intervening 20 years, U.S. phone companies increasingly elected to bypass construction of expensive new land-line

phone connections and to beam more and more of their inter-city phone conversations and computer data transmissions by microwave.

Microwaves are high-frequency radio waves beamed on a line of sight from transmitters to a series of relay towers spaced every 25 miles or so.

Microwave beams relay most U.S. intercity phone traffic plus many calls within cities, particularly when local land-line systems are tied up with heavy traffic.

MEDALS IN THE ROSE GARDEN

During the latter 1970s many critics of the FBI were outraged because the U.S. domestic counterintelligence bureau was allowed to maintain 40 wiretaps in the U.S., a former FBI counterintelligence official recalled recently.

But aside from a few national security experts and such people as Sen. Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), nobody was paying much attention as the KGB routinely intercepted and recorded millions of U.S. phone calls a year and shipped tons of the recordings back to Moscow for analysis.

"We are standing around in the Rose Garden pinning medals on one another for having discovered that the FBI is tapping somebody's telephone," Moynihan said several years ago, while no one is doing anything about Soviet eavesdropping.

THE POUCH GETS HEAVIER

There were indications that the KGB's "take" was growing.

By 1978, the Soviet U.N. Mission's periodic "diplomatic pouch"—escorted from the mission to Moscow every two weeks or so by Soviet diplomatic courier and free from any interference from U.S. authorities—included perhaps two or three 100-pound bags of genuine U.N. mission business.

But the total number of diplomatic bags leaving the mission with the diplomatic courier often ranged from as few as seven or eight to as many as 23 or 24.

According to Shevchenko, the extra bags contained KGB intelligence gleanings, much of which consisted of tapes of U.S. phone conversations being sent back to Moscow for detailed analysis.

If half the material in the KGB bags were phone intercept tapes, that could amount to perhaps seven to ten tons per year of tapes of Connecticut-New York-New Jersey corridor phone messages—both conversations and data transmissions—from the Soviet U.N. Mission in New York alone.

INSTANT PROCESSING

This doesn't count those particularly interesting phone conversations between Americans that the KGB considered important enough to process on the spot in Glen Cove, Shevchenko said.

Nor does it count the KGB's phone intercepts in the Washington and San Francisco areas, which may equal or exceed the New York "take."

And in the four years since 1978, experts say, the volume of such interceptions has increased.

Shevchenko says the recent restrictions on Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, have not cut the flow of tapes of phone conversations being shipped to Moscow for analysis.

"I think now they have more trouble because there is no direct line, no Soviet Aeroflot plane now in this country," he says. "But it's only a small nuisance, because they just take the train to Montreal and that's it."

Telephone company spokesmen discourage reports of phone circuit interceptions, and have said that such interceptions are unlikely because they would be impractical and too expensive.

They say the complexity of phone company switching apparataus makes the routes a particular call might take totally unpredictable—and thus safe from intercept.

But Shevchenko responded that private U.S. phone companies with limited budgets really don't appreciate that "the KGB has no limitations whatsover on how much money they spend.

"They can spend money even at the expense of the Soviets who have no bread," he said. "They don't care.

"There is no other organization in the Soviet Union that has such absolutely tremendous funds, which are not checked by anyone except the Politburo."

Known major concentrations of Soviet electonic interception equipment are the East Coast from Connecticut-New York-New Jersey through Washington to Norfolk, Va., and the San Francisco "Silicon Valley" high technology mecca.

New York offers prime financial, U.N.-related, technical intelligence, as well as microwave relays for phone links between Boston's aerospace subcontractors or New London's submarine-related contractors and subcontractors and the Pentagon in Washington.

THE RISCO GOLDMINE

San Francisco's Silicon Valley area offers fast-developing aerospace and other computerized military technology.

The Soviet Consulate on Green Street in San Francisco perches high on a hill near the juncture of three key microwave phone relay paths and the high-technology "Silicon Valley."

In choosing a site from which to try to intercept microwave transmissions, height is an advantage.

Silicon Valley south of San Francisco is perhaps the most highly concentrated area of modern technology and research in the U.S. producing such vital military components as microcomputers, silicon chips, and fiber optics.

"In San Francisco when they got the consulate, it was an important thing for them," Shevchenko says. "That's why they were so interested in it."

For all practical purposes, says the former Soviet diplomat, the consultate is a front the KGB uses to collect such electronic intelligence.

EASTERN SHORE TREASURE

Norfolk, Va., the hub of U.S. Atlantic Fleet activity, offers particularly valuable ship deployment and weapons capabilities data.

In the mid-1970s, Shevchenko says, the Soviets were ecstatic when they were allowed to purchase a beautiful remote estate with several buildings on Pioneer Point on the Chester River on Maryland's Eastern Shore south of Washington.

"It was not accidental that they looked where to get that."

The Eastern Shore property happens to be in the main micorwave transmission corridor between Norfolk, Va., hub of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet operations and the Air Force's major base at Langley Field, and Washington.

Several microwave relay links between Washington and Norfolk pass directly over the Soviet antennae.

"I'm not privy to the details," Shevchenko says, "but I remember how happy they were when they bought this estate."

At first the antennae went up slowly.

Later, a Navy source says, more and more antennae grew.

DC'S ANTENNA MOUNTAIN

Washington offers unparalleled opportunities to pick up military, technical, economic, and especially political intelligence.

Since 1933 the Soviet Embassy in Washington has been in a Victorian stone mansion on 16th Street, a stone's throw from the White House, Numerous antennae sprout from the roof. The Soviets maintain they are innocuous.

A new Soviet embassy on one of the highest locations in Washington—Mount Alto at Belmont and Wisconsin avenues—is nearing completion.

The residential apartments are finished—complete with an array of antennae already on the roof.

The property is close to a microwave relay between Arlington, Va., and Gambrills, Md., that serves the primary telephone trunk group for the eastern seaboard.

A Department of Defense digitalized voice circuit relay link passes almost directly over the site from the Pentagon to Western Union's Tenley Tower on Wisconsin Avenue.

This new Soviet electronic facility and embassy complex is high enough to have very long lines of sight—nearly to National Airport and Crystal City.

From a phone intercept point of view, it's a nearly perfect location.

"In Washington they will have everything," Shevchenko says. "They can listen to all the conversations from nonsecure phones—to the White House, to the departments, or to the Pentagon." ●

RESURRECTION OF THE UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX AND CATHOLIC CHURCHES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the opportunity to rise in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 18, calling for the resurrection of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches, and of the other independent churches in the Ukraine. Last month, we marked the 24th anniversary of Captive Nations Week on this floor. Ever since the Ukraine became a captive nation and was incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1920, its people have constantly resisted violations of their human rights perpetrated by the Soviet Government.

One of the most egregious of these human rights violations has been the denial to the Ukrainians of the right to practice their religion in their own national churches. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church has been subsumed under Russian Orthodoxy since the 17th century. Under the present Soviet regime, harassment and discrimination against Ukrainian Orthodoxy occur frequently. Ukrainian has been banned as a liturgical language,

so that the Ukrainian Orthodox are forced to pray in Russian.

The Ukrainian Catholic or Uniate Church was officially abolished in the Soviet Union about 30 years ago. A campaign orchestrated by the Soviet Government against the "illegal" Uniate clergy has resulted in the arrests and subsequent imprisonment of priests and bishops. Among the so-called crimes committed by the clergy were the holding of religious services, educating children in the Catholic faith, and the possession of religious books. On July 28, 14-year-old Walter Polovchak testified that although he was raised as a Catholic, he had to pray in a Russian Orthodox Church. Despite its "illegal" status and the wholesale harassment to which it has been subjected, Ukrainian Catholicism survives.

Both the charter of the United Nations and that organization's declaration of human rights, as well as the Soviet Constitution, support the right of individuals to practice their religion. Yet members of the Ukrainian national churches do not enjoy this right. I, therefore, strongly support Senate Concurrent Resolution 18, urging the President to call upon the Soviet Government to permit a revival of the Ukrainian churches and of the independent religions in the Ukraine. I hope that the Soviet Government will then begin to respect its own constitution, which provides for freedom of conscience and the right of individuals to profess any religion of their choosing.●

H.R. 7260, TAX TREATMENT OF CERTAIN HOSPITAL INCOME

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation to repeal what I believe to be an unnecessary limitation on the performance of shared hospital services in order for such services not to be treated as unrelated trade business income, and thus not subject to tax under the Internal Revenue Code.

The code, as amended by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-455), permits hospitals to join together in a cooperative arrangement for the purpose of sharing certain common hospital services when provided by a separate hospital service organization. However, the tax laws limit the ability of one hospital to perform services permitted by tax-exempt hospital service organizations when they are provided directly to another tax-exempt hospital. At present, hospital-to-hospital arrangements are given tax-exempt status only when all three conditions of section 513(e) of the Internal Revenue Code are satisfied. These conditions are as follows:

SEC. 513. (e) CERTAIN HOSPITAL SERVICES.—In the case of a hospital described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(iii), the term unrelated trade or business does not include the furnishings of one or more of the services described in section 501(e)(1)(A) to one or more hospitals described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(iii) if—

(1) such services are furnished solely to such hospitals which have facilities to serve not more than 100 inpatients.

(2) such services, if performed on its own behalf by the recipient hospital, would constitute activities in exercising or performing the purpose or function constituting the basis for its exemption; and

(3) such services are provided at a fee or cost which does not exceed the actual cost of providing such services, such cost including straight line depreciation and a reasonable amount for return on capital goods used to provide such services.

The conferees on the tax bill in 1976 firmly recognized the advantages of shared service agreements between hospitals. The general explanation of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 prepared by the Joint Committee on Taxation notes as follows:

However, it is often impractical for a number of small hospitals to perform these services directly or to create a separate cooperatively-operated organization to provide these services. Instead, it may be more practical for one hospital to provide these services to several small tax-exempt hospitals for a fee. The Congress believes that such arrangements should be encouraged since they often result in a cost savings to the hospital and its patients. Moreover, the Congress does not believe that a hospital providing such services substantially competes with other organizations which are not tax-exempt.

Shared service agreements between hospitals benefit patients in two ways. First, the hospital receiving the services often acquires access to personnel, technology and services that together improve the quality of care in a manner which might not otherwise be available. Second, patients in both the provider hospital and recipient hospital benefit from the economies of scale that then result in a lower cost of hospital care. On that basis, taxpayers who finance State and Federal programs that cover hospital reimbursement also benefit.

Of the three limitations on the tax-exempt treatment of income derived from these shared service agreement, the only one which is troubling to me is the one contained in section 513(e)(1) pertaining to the size of the recipient hospital. Under current law, the limitation is 100 inpatients. My understanding is that the intent of this provision, added by the Senate during action on the 1976 tax bill, is to limit tax-exempt shared service agreements to small hospitals. Nonetheless, 100 inpatients is certainly an arbitrary demarcation. In addition, it is curious that the wording of the conference agreement permits one hospital to enter into multiple agreements with more than one hospital, each under the 100-inpatient limit, yet the current law also precludes agreements with a single hospital of more than 100 inpatients. In other words, a hospital could receive tax-exempt treatment of income from two hospitals each with 100 inpatients, for a total of 200 inpatients. However, the same hospital would be subject to tax on the income of an agreement to provide services to a single hospital with 200 inpatients and the same income. It seems to me that this limitation serves no useful purpose compared to the benefits of shared service agreements.

Accordingly, the bill I am introducing today would repeal section 513(e)(1) and leave in place the controls imposed by existing section 513(e) (2) and (3). I am cognizant of the fact that the bill is being introduced at this late point in the 97th Congress. Unfortunately, the situation only recently came to my attention. Nonetheless, I am hopeful that its introduction at this time will bring the problem to the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means so that action might be taken as soon as possible next year.

While the issue at hand was brought to my attention as a result of an inquiry from a hospital located in the district that I am privileged to represent in the House, I believe that the benefits of the legislation will accrue to all hospitals and the health care delivery system in general. As a member of the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, I am most interested in promoting quality hospital services at lower cost whenever possible. This bill is certainly consistent with that objective.●

A GRAM OF PREVENTION

HON. EDWARD R. MADIGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. MADIGAN. Mr. Speaker, the end of this fiscal year marks the demise of an agency created by Congress in passing the Metric Conversion Act in 1975, a law that carried little weight with anyone, especially the vast majority of Americans who have no desire to change their system of measurement.

In fact, there was little reason for establishing the U.S. Metric Board, but we did in 1978, and there are quite a few people still wondering why we did it and for what appropriate cause approximately $8 million was spent over the last 4 years by the Metric Board.

Our colleague Congressman ELDON RUDD, has been one of the few Members who has actively challenged the

questionable need for a Metric Board, since the use of metric is strictly voluntary, and not mandatory as some have thought, and has brought this issue to the public's attention. He has introduced legislation to repeal the 1975 Metric Conversion Act and abolish the Metric Board along with it.

The Reagan administration agreed with Congressman RUDD's position to eliminate the Board, since the private sector is quite capable of making its own decisions on the metric issue, and I was pleased to see that the administration deleted all funding for the Board, and effective the end of the 1982 fiscal year this week, the Board's operations will officially cease.

The Arizona Republic carried an excellent editorial of this subject, "A Gram of Prevention," on September 25, 1982, and I would like to include this in this RECORD.

A GRAM OF PREVENTION

Metrics, the system of weights and measures Americans were being force-fed in recent years, may be headed for a back burner to simmer away at some centigrade temperature.

That's where it belongs.

Under the Metric Conversion Act of 1976, the United States was put on a timetable by which it would phase into kilometers, liters and the like by 1985.

Fortunately, the act was not mandatory.

Unfortunately, advocates of metrics used the act as authority for writing metric provisions into governmental regulations.

All this was happening without much consultation. The vast majority of the public opposed the notion of metrics being rammed down their throats.

Some saw it as a plot to make things easier for a communist takeover. Others saw it as a nuisance; after all, they'd been brought up on the English system.

To Arizona's Rep. Eldon Rudd, however, the issue wasn't one set of weights and measures against another. It was a minority of bureaucrats imposing their will on an entire nation.

As the Reagan administration prepared this year's budget, Rudd was in contact with people looking for ways to trim it.

The U.S. Metric Board's $2.7 million a year was as logical a cut as any, and as of Oct. 1 it will be closed down.

Some of the board's functions are being moved into the Department of Commerce, where bureaucrats will continue to find ways of slipping metrics in.

So while the United States won't likely be metric by 1985, it still could happen.

The proper people to choose metric are the people in business and industry.

If they feel it's as necessary to American commerce as bureaucrats seem to feel, then they will convert.

On the other hand, if they don't, they won't.

So far, the major beneficiaries of metric measure are liquor companies. They pressured the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to move to metric. As a result, the standard measure of spirits no longer is a "fifth"—four-fifths of a quart. Today, it's 750 milliliters—and that's less than a fifth, even though it's not likely to say so on the bottle.

Should other businesses opt for metric, they could help usher out ounces, fluid and otherwise.●

A FLAT TAX—AND THE IMPORTANCE OF PROGRESSIVITY

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, one of the hottest topics of debate has become the idea of a "flat tax" to replace the present cumbersome Internal Revenue Code taxes. I expect that this will be one of the major issues of the 98th Congress when it meets in January.

One of the best, thoughtful statements on the pros and cons of the flat tax proposals was presented this Wednesday to the Senate Finance Committee by former IRS Commissioner Jerome Kurtz.

Because of the many questions I am receiving about the flat tax and what it means, I would like to include his testimony in the RECORD at this point:

STATMENT OF JEROME KURTZ

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: My name is Jerome Kurtz. I am a lawyer in private practice in Washington, D.C. From 1977 to late 1980, I was Commissioner of Internal Revenue. I am pleased to appear today at your invitation to participate in this very important hearing.

Our income tax has its problems. It is too complicated. It is widely regarded as unfair. The rates are too high. It is riddled with loopholes and compliance is falling. A proposed solution is to adopt a "simplified flat rate income tax," a phrase which has become the current euphemism for tax reductions for the wealthy at the expense of middle income taxpayers.

Many of the complaints about the income tax are well founded. But the problems have little to do with progressive rates. They rather have to do with the proliferation of exclusions, deductions, credits and other tax benefits which have been engrafted on to our income tax, but are unnecessary and, in fact, detrimental to the proper function of that tax. "Simplified" and "flat rate" are clearly two separate and distinct issues. If we are seduced into believing that simplification requires a flat rate, we will unnecessarily sacrifice substantial equity for minimal gains in simplification.

It is understandable, given the present rate of our income tax, that equity in taxation appears to many to be a concept lying primarily in the eyes of the beholder. But there is a benchmark against which to measure the performance of an income tax. The reason we have a tax based on income is because we think it is fair to allocate the tax burden according to financial well-being and that income is a fair measure of financial well-being.

That basic principle has too often been lost sight of as our tax system has been burdened with provisions that reduce the amount of income subject to tax but which have nothing to do with financial well-being and tax paying capacity. A taxpayer with income from oil wells or real estate has the same tax paying capacity as one with an equal amount of income from wages and yet, in most cases, the wage earner will pay substantially more taxes because taxable income from oil and real estate is reduced by tax allowances unrelated to real expenses. Over the years various special interest groups have succeeded in providing subsidies through the tax system for many types of business and investment activities.

Our tax system also encourages or rewards certain types of consumption. Homeowners and renters with the same incomes have the same tax paying capacities, yet because interest and taxes are deductible in computing the amount of income subject to tax and rent is not, the homeowner pays less income tax. Or compare two families with equal incomes, one of which has a more expensive home and therefore spends more for interest and taxes and less for food than the other. The one who has chosen to spend its income in one way—more for housing—will pay less income tax than the other who has chosen to live in a smaller house and go to restaurants more often. Their financial well-being and, therefore, tax paying capacity is the same but our tax systems treats them differently.

Our tax laws now contain over 100 special provisions—called tax expenditures—which reduce taxes through exclusions, deductions and credits having little or nothing to do with a taxpayer's real income and ability to pay tax. These special provisions are called tax expenditures because they are carrying out, through tax relief, programs that more traditionally, and more properly, should be considered spending programs.

Using the tax system to further specific economic and social programs has seemed attractive because tax expenditures appear easier to administer than direct spending programs and provide an almost complete absence of red tape. Moreover, they do not appear in the budget.

We have, I hope, come to realize that ease of administration and absence of red tape has only meant misdirected programs and waste. And I assume we all now realize that tax expenditures cost the same as comparable direct programs. This has become painfully apparent as we have seen our tax base shrink at the same time as the pressure for greater tax expenditures has increased. A cycle has ensued in which the erosion of the tax base due to the granting of special tax relief has led to higher marginal rates which in turn has only increased the demand for more special relief.

What was not well recognized as the number and size of tax expenditures grew was the cumulative effect they were having on the tax system.

Individual income tax collections this year will amount to about $300 billion. According to official estimates, tax expenditures for individuals will be about $200 billion this year. That is an indication of the amount of additional tax that would be collected if there were no tax expenditures in our law. No one suggests that this additional revenue be collected. The relevance of the figure is that if there were no tax expenditures rates could be reduced by amounts approaching 40 percent and the same revenue would be collected. If this were done, not only would the tax law be far simpler, but the tax burden would be shared more equitably and rates would be much lower. There would be greater horizontal equity, i.e., those with similar amounts of income and thus similar tax paying capacity would pay similar taxes. And there would be greater vertical equity; those with greater real incomes would pay higher taxes. The situation of the oil baron paying less than the factory worker would be no more.

This would be true regardless of whether the rate structure were progressive or flat.

If most tax expenditures were to be eliminated—and that is the underlying assumption of broad-based or simplified tax proposals—there would be winners and losers in each income class. Those who now reduce their taxable incomes substantially by utilizing the various tax expenditures would face tax increases while those now paying tax on all or most of their real incomes would have tax decreases.

The elimination of tax expenditures would not only greatly simplify the income tax, improve equity and lower rates, it would greatly improve the economic efficiency of the income tax. Gross economic distortions are encouraged under our existing system because decisions—particularly investment decisions—are greatly influenced by the availability, or lack of availability of various tax benefits.

The lower marginal rates permitted by base broadening would most likely increase incentives and improve compliance. Lower marginal rates would also decrease the pressures for further tax expenditures. As the proliferation of tax expenditures narrows the tax base requiring higher rates, those subject to such rates seek relief by pressing their own special tax provisions.

Whether the rates to be applied to a broadened base are progressive, or whether a single rate should be applied to all income is a separate question—and a critically important one.

If a flat rate were applied, even to a greatly simplified and therefore expanded definition of income, the result would be substantial increases in the taxes of most lower and middle income taxpayers and corresponding reductions in the tax liabilities of those with the highest incomes. Although it is sometimes asserted that a flat rate tax would not reduce taxes on the rich because with tax shelters and special benefits they pay little taxes today, the assertion is untrue. While some wealthy people do pay little or no tax, many pay very substantial amounts. On average, our income tax system is still progressive, although it has become less progressive since the enactment last year of the Economic Recovery Tax Act. Nevertheless, all proposals for flat rate taxes would result in large tax reductions for the highest income taxpayers as a group at the expense of the less affluent.

The tax reductions legislated under ERTA will be fully effective by 1984, and the following comparisions are with those rates,[1] remembering they are substantially less progressive than they were before 1981. If all itemized deductions were eliminated and long-term capital gains were taxed in full, but using present law exemptions and standard deduction ($1,000 per person and $3,200 standard deduction on a joint return), a flat rate of 15.7 percent would raise the same amount of revenue as the present system. But it would raise it quite differently. Those with incomes between $5,000 and $10,000 would have average tax increases of 36 percent; $10,000 to $15,000, 25.5 percent; $20,000 to $30,000 would have 13.4 percent increases. On the other hand, those with $100,000 to $200,000 income would have a 33.2 percent average reduction in taxes, almost $10,000 per return. Those with over $200,000 income would save an average of $38,000 each, a reduction of 38.7 percent.

[1] Estimates are from those furnished in testimony of Joseph J. Manarik of the Congressional Budget Office before the Joint Economic Committee, July 27, 1982.

The result would be somewhat improved if the personal exemption were increased from $1,000 to $1,500 and the standard deduction for a married couple were raised from $4,400 to $6,000. The first $12,000 of income for a family of four would therefore be exempt. The rate needed on all other income to raise the same amount of revenue as would be raised at 1984 rates would be 18.7 percent. Under this scheme, those at the very bottom of the scale would, of course, come out better. But middle imcome taxpayers would still have significant increases, and the top earners large reductions. Those with $15,000 to $20,000 income would have a 7.7 percent increase; those with $20,000 to $30,000 income, 9.3 percent; while those with $50,000 to $100,000 would have a 6.7 percent reduction. The reduction for those with over $200,000 income would average about $28,000 per return, 27.7 percent of total liabilities.

The debates about the fairness of progressive rates compared with a flat rate generally focus only on the individual income tax. But the imcome tax is only part of the total tax burden imposed on individuals.

Most individual taxes, other than the income tax are not only not progressive, they are not even proportionate. The individual income tax will raise about $305 billion this year. Social security taxes, the second largest source of federal revenue will raise about $225 billion, and raise that enormous sum in a clearly regressive way. Under present law, wages are subject to social security taxes of 6.7 percent on each of the employer and employee. Income from self-employment is subject to a rate of 9.35 percent. The tax applies from the first dollar of income without exemptions or deductions but it does not apply to wages or self-employment income over $32,400. Nor does it apply to interest or dividends or any income other than that from wages and self-employment.

Taking social security taxes into account, the total federal tax burden is roughly proportional—not progressive. It takes progressive income tax rates to keep the system from being regressive. The question, therefore, should not be whether to have a flat rate or progressive income tax, but whether the income tax should be sufficiently progressive to make the total federal tax burden progressive.

While economists and social philosophers may debate whether a progressive tax system is fair, the fact is that most people think it is. It seems reasonable that the costs of government be borne in a manner having a relation to the rewards one receives from the system and that the most affluent can pay proportionately more than those less fortunate. While we are committed to a free enterprise system—a system relying heavily on economic rewards to provide incentives—it is widely recognized that this system requires constraints if it is to work effectively and fairly. We have child labor laws and antitrust laws to moderate the potential of uncontrolled free enterprise. While most believe deeply in rewards and incentives, most also believe there must be some limits. Reasonably progressive tax rates are a way to moderate the rewards our economic system might otherwise bestow and at the same time leave ample incentive to drive and reward the most able.

A tax system such as ours—which relies heavily on taxpayer cooperation—can only work if most taxpayers perceive the system as fair. The perceived fairness of progressive income tax rates are too much a part of our political and social structure to be abandoned. They are essential, given the rest of our structure, to prevent regressive burdens. Better yet, they should provide some overall progressivity.

Senator Bill Bradley and Representative Richard Gephardt have proposed a plan which would vastly simplify the income tax and at the same time leave the average tax burdens in each income class approximately the same as they will be in 1984. Under this plan, the personal exemptions would be raised from $1,000 to $1,500 per person and the standard deductions from $3,400 on a joint return to $4,600. Thus, a family of four would pay no income tax on the first $8,600 of income. Then a 14 percent rate would apply to all over that amount.

However, there would be an additional tax at rates ranging from 6 percent to 14 percent on income in excess of $40,000 for joint returns. Incomes over $65,000 would therefore be subject to income taxes at the top rate of 28 percent.

The Bradley-Gephardt bill retains mildly progressive rates. The aim of its proposed rate structure is to match closely the present distribution of the income tax burden by income class. One can well debate whether that is sufficiently progressive, but it demonstrates that these progressive rates are necessary to maintain the relative status quo. It does not move us into a regressive structure as all of the flat proposals would.

The Bradley-Gephardt bill would eliminate most tax expenditures—percentage depletion, the investment credit, expensing of intangible drilling costs for oil and gas wells, fast amortization of pollution control facilities, general exclusion of interest and dividends, the deduction for long-term capital gains, the various energy credits, the exclusion of unemployment and disability payments, the exclusion of premiums on group term life insurance, the credit for political contributions, the deduction for casualty loses and many more.

On the other hand, it would retain as deductions, but only against the basic 14 percent rate home mortgage interest, charitable contributions, and state and local real estate and income taxes. This is a fair compromise.

Many people have made long-term commitments to buy homes based on the deductibility of mortgage interest and real estate taxes. And the marketplace has, in many cases, adjusted to the tax system so that prices frequently reflect tax provisions. What may be an ideal tax system if we were starting from scratch cannot, in some cases, be substituted for the existing structure without a transition period—some time for people and the marketplace to adjust to the changes. This is only true, however, where there are long-term commitments. It is not true for provisions that would apply only to future conduct. I would, however, prefer to see the bill provide for the eventual phasing out of these deductions. The law would be simpler and fairer without them and existing commitments, expectations, and market conditions need not be accommodated forever.

Some will point out that any progressivity in rates complicates the income tax system. However, with a broad base, low rates and wide brackets, the degree of complexity attributable to progressivity is not serious. Equity is usually more complex than simplicity. The proper question is how much complexity is worth how much equity. The relatively minor problems presented by progressive rates are well worth the fundamen-

tal equity they achieve. Most complexity would be eliminated with substantial base broadening and we should not retreat from important notions of fairness to achieve the last morsel of simplification.

Senator Bradley and Representative Gephardt have promised a corporate tax proposal along the same lines as the individual income tax proposal. It is needed. Our corporate tax was virtually legislated out of existence by the Economic Recovery Tax Act and this will inevitably put greater burdens on individuals. The corporate tax should be restored as a real contributor to our revenue needs.

A new tax structure will not come into being overnight. The debate is just beginning. But so far Bradley-Gephardt is the most thoughtful entry in the simplification debate.●

JOHN RHODES: A LEGACY OF SERVICE

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 28, 1982

● Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is a special privilege for me to pay tribute today to my colleague from Arizona who is retiring upon the adjournment of the 97th Congress, because few Members of this body have had a greater impact on my career than JOHN RHODES.

As one of the Nation's greatest statesmen, JOHN's achievments in 30 years of outstanding service to the people of the First District of Arizona and our Nation will long be remembered. For me though, I will always remember the special friendship we developed during the 12 years we served together.

During his 7-year tenure as the leader of my party, JOHN appointed me to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and strongly supported me to fill his position on the Appropriations Committee. I will be forever grateful to JOHN for the opportunities he has given me to serve my constituents.

On several occasions, JOHN rearranged his busy schedule so that he could visit with the people I represent in Pinellas County. They were grateful for the efforts he made to travel to Florida to be with them, and I am sure they too send along their best wishes for his retirement.

In 1952, the people of Arizona elected JOHN to the first of his 15 terms. He became the first Republican from Arizona ever elected to the House of Representatives and served longer than any member in the State's history. During his tenure, which spanned four decades, he compiled a list of accomplishements too long to mention. His achievements did not go unnoticed however, as in 1973, JOHN was elected House minority leader by his peers, one of the greatest tributes bestowed upon a Member of this body.

In looking back on JOHN's 30 years of service, it is a shame he never had the opportunty to serve as Speaker of this body.

With his retirement, JOHN will leave behind a legacy which shall stand as a model of service of those who follow him in serving our Nation as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.●

IRANIAN PERSECUTION OF BAHAI RELIGIONS COMMING

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 378, which condemns the Iranian persecution of the Bahai religious community. Since the present Islamic fundamentalist regime has come to power in Iran, the Bahais have been singled out for persecution and even elimination. The Bahai faith, founded in Persia in 1844, is a peaceful religion which has more than 300,000 adherents in Iran and followers in countries all over the world. Some of the Bahai religious principles include the eradication of all forms of prejudice, the full participation of both men and women in all aspects of community life, and support for universal compulsory education. In its work with the United Nations, the Bahai international community has been involved with the issues of human rights, the status of women, world food, the law of the sea, and narcotics.

The Bahais believe that the purpose of religion is the promotion of harmony and unity among mankind. However Iran's clergy-dominated government has executed at least 113 Bahai citizens in the past year. The House of Bab, the holiest religious shrine of the Bahais, has been destroyed. Because their religion is not recognized in the Iranian constitution, Bahai children are not permitted to register for school. Since Bahai marriages are not considered legal by the Government of Iran, children born out of these marriages are branded as illegitimate. The regime of the Ayatollah Khomeini not only seeks to destroy the Bahais, but also prohibits them from emigrating from the country.

Having spoken out frequently on this floor on the cause of human rights, I strongly support House Concurrent Resolution 378. The Government of Iran must be made aware of the fact that this Congress expects it to uphold the rights of all its citizens, not just those who are presently included in the Iranian Constitution. All of the world's great religions—Islam as well as Judaism, Christianity, and the Eastern religions—support the concept of religious freedom. The right to practice one's religion free of persecution and fear, is a fundamental right possessed by every individual of every nation.●

HARVEY KIBEL HONORED BY THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with distinct pleasure that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Harvey R. Kibel who will be honored on December 2 as the recipient of the Allan K. Jonas Award of Distinction for his outstanding service to the American Cancer Society. He has been the most outstanding volunteer for the American Cancer Society in California for the past 3 years.

Mr. Kibel has worked tirelessly for 12 years for the American Cancer Society. A former cancer victim himself, he began his work by helping raise research money for the Los Angeles Coastal Cities Unit of the American Cancer Society. From there, he served as a member of the Property Committee and eventually became chairman of the Budget Committee.

As chairman, Harvey Kibel established the immensely successful Quantum Leap financial program whose primary goal was to increase fundraising projections for the chapters. Because of this ingenious program, not only did the Los Angeles Coastal Cities Unit win first place in California, but the State of California placed first in the country. For this, Mr. Kibel received the Crusade Volunteer of the Year award twice.

Furthermore, Mr. Kibel has contributed organizationally to the society by setting up the Legacy and Planned Giving Committee as a separate structure. Mr. Kibel is presently a board member on the National Crusade Committee and is also a national delegate from the State of California.

Mr. Speaker, in light of Harvey Kibel's important and continuing contributions to the American Cancer Society which led to his receiving the Allan K. Jonas Award of Distinction as the outstanding volunteer of the year, I know you and my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to this most deserving and distinguished man. My wife, Lee, joins me in wishing Harvey Kibel, his wife, Isabel, and their two children, Ellen and Paul, only the best in the years ahead.●

MONTHLY LIST OF GAO REPORTS

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, the monthly list of GAO reports includes summaries of reports which were prepared by the staff of the General Accounting Office. The August 1982 list includes:

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Millions Spent Needlessly in Navy and Marine Corps' Aviation Bonus Program. Acc. No. 118924, FPCD-82-56, August 9.

Military's 1-year "Look Back" Retirement Provision Should Be Revoked: Multiyear Provision Should be Reviewed. FPCD-82-38, August 20.

Perspectives on the Effectiveness of Service Enlisted Bonus Programs. FPCD-82-70, August 23.

Civilianizing Certain Air Force Positions Could Result in Economies and Better Use of Military Personnel. Acc. No. 119163, PLRD-82-75, August 11.

Readiness of the U.S. Coast Guard. Acc. No. 119225, PLRD-82-98, August 18.

Air Force Does Not Recover All Required Costs of Modification Kits Sold to Foreign Governments. PLRD-82-111, August 27.

Defense Continues to Subsidize Sales of Secondary Items to Foreign Governments Because of Poor Pricing Policies. Acc. No. 116606, AFMD-81-105S, August 6.

Requirements and Production Capabilities are Uncertain for Some Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps Aircraft Spares and Repair Parts. Acc. No. 119118, PLRD-82-77, July 22.

Recommended Reductions to Fiscal Year 1983 Ammunition Procurement and Modernization Programs. PLRD-82-92, August 10.

Use of Appropriated Funds for Defense Commissary Operations. Acc. No. 119162, AFMD-82-45, August 11.

Opportunities Exist to Reduce Operating Costs of the Department of Defense Overseas Dependents Schools. HRD-82-86, August 26.

Letter reports

Implementation of national defense stockpile plans would require amending existing legislation. Acc. No. 119144, EMD-82-111, July 16.

The Defense Fuel Supply Center's contracting procedures for exchanging naval petroleum reserve crude oil for fuel products have no problems. PLRD-82-103, July 29.

Some development, testing, and production readiness concerns remain with Army's AH-64 helicopter. Acc. No. 119110, MASAD-82-40, August 3.

Testing and maintenance of weapon systems may be enhanced by the design for testability concept. MASAD-82-38, August 6.

Progress of the light armored vehicle program should be closely monitored. Acc. No. 119170, MASAD-82-41, August 10.

Weapon system unit cost reports are reasonably complete, current, and accurate. Acc. No. 119192, MASAD-82-42, August 12.

Procurement, modification, and use of the OH-58 helicoper. MASAD-82-44, August 12.

Air Force planning is not adequate to begin construction of a Shuttle Operation and Planning Complex. Acc. No. 119229, MASAD-82-43, August 12.

Inaccurate administrative leadtimes were being used in determing inventory needs in the Air Force's system support stock fund. Acc. No. 119191, PLRD-82-110, August 13.

Army's initiatives to improve the skill qualification test program may not achieve promised changes. FPCD-82-69, August 18.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

International Insurance Trade—U.S. Market Open; Impact of Foreign Barriers Unknown. ID-82-39, August 23.

Private Sector Involvement in the Agency for International Development's Programs. ID-82-47, August 26.

Alternatives to the Northern Mariana Islands Land Lease. ID-82-55, August 19.

Examination of fiscal year 1981 Oversease Private Investment Corporation Financial Statements and Related Issues. Acc. No. 119195, ID-82-33, August 16.

Letter reports

Because the Agency for International Development's renewable energy and fuelwood projects are in early implementation stages, it is premature to evaluate the field projects. Acc. No. 119190, ID-82-57, August 13.

ENERGY

Obstacles to U.S. Ability to Control and Track Weapons-Grade Uranium Supplied Abroad. Acc. No 119146, ID-82-21, August 2.

Are Leaseholders Adequately Exploring For Oil and Gas on Federal Lands? EMD-82-82, August 23.

Need for Guidance and Controls on Royalty Rate Reductions for Federal Coal Leases. EMD 82-86, August 10.

Changing Structure of the International Oil Market. Acc. No. 119193, ID-82-11, August 11.

Analysis of Energy Reorganization Savings Estimates and Plans. Acc. No. 119104, EMD-82-77, August 2.

Bonneville Power and Rural Electrification Actions and Activities Affecting Utility Participation in Washington Public Power Supply System Plants 4 and 5. Acc. No. 119165, EMD-82-105, July 30.

TVA is Justified in Deferring the Yellow Creek Unit 1 Nuclear Powerplant. EMD-82-114, July 30.

Letter reports

Response to questions raised concerning Three Mile Island-2 cleanup schedule and cost. EMD-82-90, July 20.

Data compiled for shut-in oil and gas wells on onshore Federal lands in inaccurate. Acc. No 119196, EMD-82-115, August 16.

Response to Office of Management and Budget comments on GAO's report "Analysis of Energy Reorganization Savings Estimates and Plans." EMD-82-127. August 20.

Improvements are needed in the cash management practices of Interior' simultaneous oil and gas leasing program in Wyoming. EMD-82-122, August 26.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Interior's Minerals Management Programs Need Consolidation to Improve Accountability and Control. Acc. No. 119173, EMD-82-104, July 27.

Increasing Entrance Fees-National Park Service. Acc. No. 119113, CED-82-84, August 4.

Research Equipment in the Bureau of Mines: Commitment to Sound Management Needed. EMD-82-116, August 31.

Corps of Engineers Needs to Resolve Lake Pontchartrain Hurricane Protection Project Issues. Acc. No. 119206, MASAD-82-39, August 17.

Letter reports

Problems and progress during current Forest Service planning. EMD-82-99, August 18.

AGRICULTURE

Congressional Decision Needed on Necessity of Federal Wool Program. Acc. No. 119157, CED-82-86, August 2.

COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT

Bank Merger Process Should Be Modernized and Simplified. Acc. No. 119210, GGD-82-53, August 16.

Letter reports

Fort Worth Post Office management does not intentionally interfere with timely reporting of injuries and claims for compensation. Acc. No. 119116, GGD-82-78, July 6.

SBA's breakout efforts increase competitive procurement at air logistics centers. Acc. No. 119143, PLRD-82-104, August 2.

TRANSPORTATION

Changes to the Motor Vehicle Recall Program Could Reduce Potential Safety Hazards. CED-82-99, August 24.

COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

HUD's Progress in Implementing the 1981 Housing Amendments. CED-82-116, August 17.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Inquiry Into Alleged Operating and Management Problems in EEOC's Office of Review and Appeals. FPCD-82-68, August 25.

Letter reports

Improper use of Federal student aid funds for lobbying activities. HRD-82-107, August 9.

Improper use of Federal student aid funds for lobbying activities. HRD-82-108, August 13.

Negotiated sales of HUD-owned multifamily housing projects. CED-82-117, August 16.

HEALTH

Improved Overseas Medical Examinations and Treatment Can Reduce Serious Diseases in Indochinese Refugees Entering the United States. HRD-82-65, August 5.

Letter reports

Centers for Disease Control should charge fees for various diagnostic laboratory services. HRD-82-70, August 11.

INCOME SECURITY

IRS Needs to Curb Excessive Deductions for Self-Employment Retirement Plans. GGD-82-85, August 26.

Updating Interest Rates Charged on Outstanding Civil Service Retirement Contributions Would Save Millions. Acc. No. 119160, FPCD-82-39, August 4.

Letter reports

Relationship of dual benefit windfall payments to total railroad retirement benefits. Acc. No. 119172, HRD-82-97, July 12.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

VA Should Use Economic Order Quantity Principles in the Wholesale Supply System. Acc. No. 119226, PLRD-82-108, August 18.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Federal Parole Practices: Better Management and Legislative Changes are Needed. Acc. No. 119224, GGD-82-1, July 16.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Early Observations on Block Grant Implementation. GGD-82-79, August 24.

Fee Guidelines Still Needed for Government-Sponsored Nonprofit Organizations. Acc. No. 119117, PLRD-82-54, July 7.

Impact of Congressional Review on Federal Trade Commission Decisionmaking and Rulemaking Processes. Acc. No. 119211, HRD-82-89, August 17.

Weaknesses in Procurement Practices to Obtain Outside Professional Talent Services. ID-82-46, August 10.

Delegated Personnel Management Authorities: Better Monitoring and Oversight Needed. Acc. No. 119102, FPCD-82-43, August 2.

Award and Administration of Contracts for Job Corps Centers. PLRD-82-107, August 10.

Improved Billing and Collection Activities Would Increase District of Columbia's Revenues. Acc. No. 119138, GGD-82-68, August 6.

Special IRS Examination Procedures are Needed for Certain Returns Containing International Tax Issues. GGD-82-77, August 27.

Letter reports

Part-time employment in the Federal Government. Acc. No. 119159, FPCD-82-54, July 12.

Use of Federal employees as personal aides to Federal officials in selected departments and agencies. Acc. No. 119171, FPCD-82-52, July 14.

Alleged abuses in the U.S. Savings Bond Division of the Department of the Treasury. AFMD-82-70, July 26.

Consolidation of GSA's depot function can save millions in space costs. Acc. No. 119188, PLRD-82-109, August 16.

The President's fifteenth special message for fiscal year 1982 proposing two rescissions of budget authority totalling $63.6 million and a revision to one deferral previously reported. OGC-82-20, August 19.●

RURAL ENTERPRISE ZONE AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. WES WATKINS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, the concept of rural enterprise zones, an idea first advanced in my Rural Enterprise Zone and Development Act which I introduced on September 23, 1981, took a major step forward Tuesday night when the Senate Finance Committee approved a bill providing for the establishment of 25 enterprise zones each year and requiring that 8 of the 25 be reserved for rural areas.

I commend the Senate committee's recognition that rural areas have distinctive problems and needs, thus requiring special treatment in any enterprise zone legislation ultimately enacted. I have long maintained that rural areas cannot compete head on with urban areas and interests in Federal programs. Failure to recognize this fact results in an unfair and inequitable allocation of available Federal resources to help meet local needs, eliminate local problems, and provide jobs for the people of rural America.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, several bills have been introduced to establish enterprise zones in economically distressed areas as a means of stimulating the development of additional private sector jobs in these areas. This would be done by offering various kinds of economic and financial incentives, including tax breaks, to businesses and industries willing to locate within the zones or expand existing operations in the areas.

Enterprise zones were first proposed for distressed inner cities. My bill was the first to extend the concept to economically distressed and underdeveloped rural areas and the first to target its incentive provisions to small businesses and industries willing to locate within or expand existing operations in these areas. We also were instrumental in persuading President Reagan to make rural areas eligible for enterprise zone designation in the administration's bill. Unfortunately, the administration bill would require rural areas to compete with big cities for designation. As I have said many times—and experience has borne me out—rural America cannot compete on an equal basis with urban America for the allocation of resources in Federal programs.

Mr. Speaker, interest in enterprise zone legislation has been picking up considerably in recent weeks, as is reflected in the Senate committee's action this week. Hopefully, the logjam has been broken in getting favorable congressional action on enterprise zone legislation. Even if this legislation is not finally approved by the close of this session, favorable action now by both the Senate and House committees could herald quick action in the next session. I urge the appropriate committees to move toward this goal.●

ANWAR SADAT

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, President Anwar Sadat was a man who could cope with adversarial visitors and emerge with added respect—because he possessed a real insight into the common interests he held with them on a 1-to-1 basis. He buit upon that common ground, and the ties of confidence and friendship would naturally follow. From that point, the relationship became one of steadfast loyalty.

Perhaps it was psychological, but one felt that Sadat had faith in his fellow man, even those who were adversarial, and an almost childlike trust. It would be difficult to disappoint him—in terms of objectivity, fairness, and understanding.

From the perspective of 1973 and the evidence which has come into being since that time, the works of President Sadat are prophetic. In 1973 he told us he was prepared to accept the existence and survival of Israel. He reminded us that the had been the first head of an Arab State to declare his willingness to make peace with Israel. He said his only desire was to be able to build the economy of this own country and to reduce the heavy burden of armaments. And remember—this was in the context of discussions with representatives of the United States, then assisting this ancient enemy and when, within the city of Cairo, there were captured American tanks on display.

His loss was a personal one to me. His death diminished us all. He was truly a man of peace and good will.●

BOONDOGGLE

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, when the Congress reconvenes in November, we will be considering the energy and water development appropriations bill of fiscal year 1983. This bill contains many good, sound, innovative projects. However, it also contains many of the worst kinds of projects, those deemed by all objective observers as "pork barrel." Two examples of what may be as many as five or six of these projects in the bill, are the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, and the Clinch River breeder reactor.

The Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway has already had $1.512 billion committed to it. The energy and water appropriations bill adds another $186 million. Scheduled to cost over $2 billion, some studies put the total cost of the waterway at closer to $3 or $4 billion. Tenn-Tom has been described as an effort to turn the Mississippi River into a double lane highway. All it does is provide barge transportation on a system of rivers a few hundred miles to the east of the Mississippi. Never have so few shippers been saved so few miles at the expense of so many.

In these times when we are eliminating student loans, veterans benefits, and a host of other programs, to continue to dump hundreds of millions of dollars into a waterway that is unnecessary not only seems foolish, but infinitely callous.

And then there is the project that has come to symbolize wasteful spending, the Clinch River breeder reactor. The cost of the breeder has gone from an original estimate of $400 million in 1972, to $3.57 billion in 1982. Some predict the final cost could go as high as $6 or $8 billion.

Six billion dollars for a demonstration reactor that even proponents say

is not commercially viable, and a design that becomes more obsolete with each passing day? I cannot justify spending that kind of money to test a reactor design that will never be used again, and will be of unknown value in future breeder technology.

In these times of severe budget cuts in other areas, to support these excessive projects is unjustifiable. To do so is an hypocrisy. We must prove to the American people that we are willing to cut spending where the savings will make a difference. Let's prove that we are serious about eliminating wasteful Government.●

VIETNAM VETERANS LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

HON. JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, the Vietnam veterans leadership program within the ACTION agency is making considerable progress in tapping the enormous resources of able and successful Vietnam veterans who stand ready, with the proper encouragement, to come forward to help their fellow veterans solve lingering problems associated with their miltitary service. Among those problems is the very perplexing one of separating fact from fiction about themselves in terms of some often repeated public pronouncement.

The leadership program in Houston, Tex., has prepared a fact sheet about Vietnam veterans. It contains information which I believe our colleagues will find useful and I am pleased to insert it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

VIETNAM VETERAN FACTSHEET[1]

THE WAR

1. Fiction: Over 9 million Americans served in Vietnam.

Fact: a 9,087,000 military personnel served on active duty during the Vietnam-era (Aug. 5, 1964—May 7, 1975). This figure includes servicemen who were stationed in the U.S.

b. 8,744,000 personnel were on active duty during direct U.S. involvement in the war (Aug. 5, 1964—Jan. 27, 1973).

c. 3.403,100 personnel served in the Southeast Asia Theater (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, flight crews based in Thailand, and sailor in adjacent South China Sea waters). This figure includes 514,300 offshire naval personnel.

d. 2,594,000 personnel servied within the borders of South Vietnam (Jan. 1, 1965—March 28, 1973).

e. Another 50,000 men served between 1960 and 1964, during which time 246 servicemen were killed as a result of hostile action.

f. Of the 2.6 million, between 1 and 1.6 million (40-60 percent) either fought in combat, provided close combat support or were at least fairly regularly exposed to enemy attack.

g. Only about 20 percent of those men stationed in Vietnam actually served in the first echelon combat arms (infantry, armor, artillery, etc.) where they regularly pursued and engaged the enemy on the ground (March 8, 1965—August 11, 1972). The ratio was generally five support troops to every one combt soldier.

h. 7,484 women (6,250 or 83.5 percent were nurses) served in Vietnam. Eight women died in Vietnam—all were nurses. Women comprise 2.1 percent (197,513) of Vietnam-era veterans.

i. Casualties: Hostile deaths—47,258; Nonhostile deaths—10,4446; Total=57,704 (included men formerly classified as MIA and Mayaguez casualities). Wounded: 303,704—153,329 hospitalized + 150,375 injured, required no hospital care.

j. Severely disabled: 75,00—23,214 100 percent disabled; 5,283 lost limbs; 1,081 sustained multiple amputations.

k. Missing in Action: Of 2,528 men not accounted for at the end of the war, the remains of only 80 have been returned by Vietnam.

2. Fiction: Draftees far outnumbered enlistees in Vietnam.

Fact: a. While draftees did form a disproportionate share of the U.S. Army's combat arms enlisted personnel, only 25 percent (648,500) of total forces in country were draftees.

b. As a comparision, 66 percent of our armed forces were drafted during WWII.

c. Draftees accounted for 27 percent (15,404) of combat deaths in Vietnam.

3. Fiction: Blacks fought and died in extraordinarily high proportions relative to the rest of the population.

Fact: a. 9.7 percent of Vietnam-era (1965-1972) forces were black.

b. 88.4 percent of the men who actually served in Vietnam were caucasian; 10.6 percent (275,000) were black; 1 percent belonged to other races.

c. 86.3 percent of the men who died in Vietnam were caucasian; 12.5 percent (7,241) were black; 1.2 percent belonged to other races.

d. 86.8 percent of the men who were killed as a result of hostile action were caucasian; 12.1 percent (5,711) were black; 1.1 percent belonged to other races.

e. 14.6 percent (1,530) of non-combat deaths were among blacks.

f. A full third (34 percent) of blacks who enlisted volunteered for the combat arms.

g. Overall, blacks suffered 12.5 percent of the deaths in Vietnam at a time when the percentage of blacks of military age was 13.5 percent of the total population.

4. Fiction: America sent mostly its poor to fight in Vietnam.

Fact: a. 76 percent of the men sent to Vietnam were from lower middle/working class backgrounds.

b. Three-fourths had family incomes above the poverty level; 50 percent of these men were from middle income backgrounds.

c. On the other hand, only 23 percent of Vietnam vets had fathers with professional, managerial or technical occupations.

5. Fiction: High school dropouts formed the largest proportion of U.S. forces in Vietnam.

Fact: a. 79 percent of the men who served in Vietnam had a high school education or better when they entered the military service.

b. This was the best educated army America has ever fielded. For comparison, 63 percent of Korean War vets and only 45 percent of WWII vets had completed high school upon separation from the military.

6. Fiction: Vietvets themselves, as well as the general public, believe that the combat performance of individual GIs determined and was responsible for the outcome of the war.

Fact: a. 82 percent of veterans who saw heavy combat strongly believe the war was lost because the nation's political leadership would not permit our troops to win a traditional military victory.

b. Nearly 75 percent of the general public agrees that it was a failure of political will, not of arms.

7. Fiction: The Vietnam War was in no way different from previous U.S. wars.

Fact: a. The average age of the Vietnam War GI was 19 compared to 26 for WWII.

b. Two-thirds of the men killed in Vietnam were 21 years old or younger when they died.

c. Vietnam was a very individual war—entrance into the military rotation to and from Vietnam and discharge back into society were all solitary experiences. The cohesive units of WWII trained, fought and returned home together were largely absent during Vietnam. Rapid return to society did not allow for "decompression" time—a period in which individual experiences could be shared and validated.

d. Permanently disabling wounds were sustained at a far greater rate in Vietnam. The percentage of Vietnam GIs who suffered amputation or crippling wounds to the lower extremities was 300 percent higher than in WWII and 70 percent higher than in Korea. Multiple amputations occurred at the rate of 18.4 percent compared to 5.7 percent in WWII.

8. Fiction: "Bad Paper" (less-than-honorable discharges) is widespread among Vietnam-era vets, much of it as a result of political acts of opposition to the war.

Fact: a. 97 percent of Vietnam-era veterans are honorably discharged.

b. Of the tiny minority who received "bad paper" for desertion, only 5 percent were attached to units in Vietnam.

c. During the entire Vietnam era, only 24 men were convicted in a court-martial of desertion to avoid hazardous duty.

d. Only 10 percent of AWOLs (Absent With Out Leave) were related to opposition to the war.

THE WAR'S AFTERMATH

9. Fiction: Veterans of the Vietnam War feel they were accorded the same respect and recognition as veterans of World War II.

Fact: a. 78 percent of Vietnam-era vets feel the reception they received was worse than that received by vets of earlier wars.

b. Less than half of Vietnam-era vets feel they received a very friendly reception.

c. Almost one-fourth feel even their own family and close friends did not provide a very friendly reception.

d. 63 percent of the general public agrees that the treatment of Vietnam veterans has not improved over the last decade.

10. Fiction: The larger proportion of Vietvets have dropped out of society and drift aimlessly, unable to readjust to a normal way of life.

Fact: a. Over 80 percent of Vietvets have made a successful transition to civilian society where they are leading perfectly normal and productive lives.

11. Fiction: A large percentage of Vietvets have rejected partiotism.

Fact: a. 91 percent of actual Vietnam War veterans and 90 percent of those who saw

[1] Sources of information are appended.

heavy combat are proud to have served their country.

b. 66 percent of Vietvets say that they would serve again if called upon.

12. Fiction: Guilt overwhelms most Vietnam veterans.

Fact: a. 66 percent of Vietvets reject the notion of guilt totally.

b. Only 14 percent of Vietvets feel unequivocally that "it is shamefully what my country did to the Vietnamese people."

13. Fiction: Political radicalism is more the rule than the exception among Vietnam veterans.

Fact: a. Only 15 percent of Vietvets identified themselves as radicals in 1973, a time when the so-called veterans anti-war movement was at its zenith.

b. Membership in the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW admitted everyone from college students to professors) probably peaked at 7,000—one-fourth of 1 percent of all Vietnam veterans.

14. Fiction: Marital failure is rampant among Vietnam-era veterans.

Fact: a. In the only comprehensive survey conducted (released in November 1979)—7.3 percent (613,000) of Vietnam-era vets were found to be divorced.

b. While the divorce rate for vets ages 30–34 is significantly higher than it is for veterans of other ages, so is the rate for non-veteran peers in the same age bracket.

15. Fiction: More Vietvets have committed suicide since returning from the war than were killed in Vietnam.

Fact: a. Total Vietnam-era veteran deaths in civil life number 21,000 (including 5,000 men who also served during the Korean War). VA records fo not list the cause of death.

b. Total male suicides, ages 20–34, for the entire ten year period 1968–1978 do not even equal the number of Americans who died in Vietnam.

c. The alleged suicide rate circulated for Vietnam-era vets is without foundation. VA officials have no reliable data on suicides among Vietvets; how the rate compares to that of their overall age group is an open question.

16. Fiction: Vietvets are prone to violent crime and consequently often end up in prison.

Fact: a. Of the minority of veterans arrested—and most were arrested only once—only 13.5 percent were arrested for violent offenses.

b. 95.5 percent of Southeast Asia Theater vets are not in prison. Theater veterans represent only 4.5 percent (13,000) of all state prison inmates. In other words, a miniscule .38 of 1 percent of Theater vets are behind bars.

c. All Vietnam-era veterans taken together (39,500) represent 13.7 percent of the state prison population. This equals .43 of 1 percent of all Vietnam-era veterans.

d. Of Federal inmates, an estimated 20 percent are military vets (there is no breakdown by war available). 27 percent of the total male population of military age are veterans.

e. An in-depth Bureau of Justice Statistics study concluded: "On the whole, veterans were less likely than non-veterans to be in prison."

17. Fiction: Heroin addiction has been of epidemic proportions among Vietvets.

Fact: a. Of the minority of GIs who were dependent upon narcotics in Vietnam, 9 percent kicked the habit after returning home.

b. The number who remained addicted after the war represented only 1.3 percent of all Vietnam Theater veterans.

c. The final report of the Vietnam Era Research Project noted that "drug use is more common among non-veterans than among Vietnam-era veterans." Another study found that "veterans show no inclination to heavy or problem use" of drugs.

18. Fiction: Vietvets are often unemployed and unskilled.

Fact: a. 90.6 percent of Vietnam-era vets ages 30–34 and 92.7 percent of 35–39 year-old vets were employed as of March 1982. The Department of Labor does not compile separate figures for actual war vets.

b. Of Southeast Asia Theater vets: 31.7 percent are employed in professional, technical, managerial or administrative positions; 11.9 percent in other white collar jobs: 56.4 percent in blue collar, service and agricultural occupations.

19. Fiction: Vietvets constitute a virtual army of "walking time bombs."

Fact. a. The condition known as "post-traumatic stress disorder (P.-T.S.D.) is not a mental disease. It is an emotional malady—a delayed stress reaction. Perhaps one-fourth of all Vietvets exhibit varying degrees of stress which generally remains internalized.

b. A 1955 National Academy of Sciences study found that one-third of World War II vets suffered some neurotic problems.

c. PTSC stems primarily from the war's aftermath—public indifference, peer hostility, intellectual contempt and official effrontery. The societal tissue needed to heal the spiritual scar carried by many Vietvets will be found when U.S. society as a whole purges itself of the post-Vietnam syndrome.

d. By reinforcing the values—especially patriotism—that compelled those young men who did serve to serve their country and by restoring public pride to that service, America can finally provide the emotional support needed by all war vets.

20. Fiction: A "generation gap" exists between Vietvets and vets of WWII and Korea—manifested by hostile relations based on age.

Fact: a. Vietnam-era vets have very warm feelings towards WWII and Korean vets.

b. Over one-fourth of the membership of each of the traditional big three veterans' service organizations are Vietnam-era vets: American Legion—700,000, Veterans of Foreign Wars—500,000 and Disabled American Veterans—192,000.

c. Vietnam-era veterans make up 30 percent of the total veteran population.

d. In fact, a considerable gap based on cultural values exists within the "Vietnam Generation." Veterans are a group set apart from the rest of the post-WWII "baby-boom" generation by virtue of their military service experience.

Of the 26.8 million males that came of draft age during the war (Aug. 5, 1964—March 28, 1973), two-thirds avoided active duty. Only 9.7 percent of males in the "Sixties" generation actually served in Vietnam.

e. While nearly two-thirds of non-college youth (from which the vast majority of GIs were drawn) still considered patriotism a very important value at the height of the war, only about one-third of college students did.

f. Vietnam veterans' feelings towards members of their own generation—particularly college students who demonstrated against the war and draft dodgers who fled to Canada—vary from cool to very cool.●

ROUND WORLD HELICOPTER

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a helicopter from Dallas has just completed a record round-the-world trip. Ross Perot, Jr. and Jay Coburn landed at 10:12 a.m. in Dallas, Tex., on September 30. This 30-day trip covered 28,000 miles in a helicopter.

The helicopter named "The Spirit of Texas" was a Bell Long Ranger 2.

All America is proud of the courage and example provided by these two young Texans. The Spirit of Texas with Perot and Coburn has moved the helicopter forward with this amazing achievement of this world circling trip.●

ST. JOSEPH MEDICAL CENTER NEW EMERGENCY CARDIAC CARE COMPLEX NAMED IN HONOR OF SISTER FLORA MARY MacDONALD

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on September 17, 1982, St. Joseph Medical Center in Burbank, Calif., dedicated a new 32,204-square-foot emergency/cardiac care complex named in honor of Sister Flora Mary MacDonald.

St Joseph Medical Center is a nonprofit charitable institution. It is the San Fernando Valley's largest health facility providing acute care, nursing, and rehabilitation services. Included in the new emergency complex, which doubles the facility's existing size, is an enhanced trauma service, the first in Los Angeles County.

Sister Flora Mary is a member of the Sisters of Providence, a group of pioneering, dedicated women whose work produced the very first health and education facilities in the Northwest. She came to Burbank during World War II to supervise the construction of a 100-bed St. Joseph Hospital. Wartime restrictions created enormous difficulties in obtaining much needed materials, and other hardships. When the hospital opened in 1944 Sister Flora Mary served as administrator for 6 years and returned again as administrator from 1962 to 1972. She was also the administrator of St. Vincent Hospital in Portland and chief superior of the St. Ignatius Province of hospitals, schools, and facilities for the poor, aged, and disabled. In 1972, at the age 69, she left Burbank to be the assistant administrator of the Sisters of

Providence Hospital in Everett, Wash., a position she holds today at age 80.

In 1969, Sister Flora Mary became the first woman to receive the outstanding alumni award from the University of Portland. She is a Life Fellow of the American College of Hospital Administrators and holds an honorary doctoral degree from the College of Great Falls, Mont., for her work in higher education. Her name is recorded in the National Register of Prominent Americans and Who's Who in American Women, among numerous other achievements.

The cardiac care center is being named in Sister Flora Mary's honor because during her administration, she helped establish the area's first intensive and cardiac care units and open heart surgery service. It is the first time a living hospital administrator in California has received this type of honor.

I ask the Members to join me in saluting Sister Flora Mary for a lifetime of extraordinary service and to congratulate the Sisters of Providence and the St. Joseph Medical Center on the establishment of their impressive new facility.●

THE DENSE-PACK DEBATE

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday an article appeared in the Christian Science Monitor discussing the mounting concern about the "dense-pack" proposal for deploying the MX missile. I have shared this concern since the plan was released, and am pleased to see it is being openly discussed.

Although this body committed itself to continuing the MX program, this proposal for deployment must be severely scrutinized. With such prominent and knowledgeable opponents, this cannot be the perfect solution that it was hailed.

I strongly urge this body to examine the "dense-pack" proposal, and the lack of alternative proposals, and decide what this country needs. We do not need a missile that, when deployed, can be easily destroyed. Nor do we need a warehouse full of missiles with nowhere to put them.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 29, 1982]

THE DENSE-PACK DEBATE: COULD MX REALLY SURVIVE?

(By Brad Knickerbocker)

Is Uncle Sam about to put his shiny new MX missile into a home that provides less than adquate shelter?

Many experts (including some who favor the as-yet homeless intercontinental ballistic weapon) see big problems for the "dense pack" basing plan that is now the Air Force's No. 1 choice. Even though billions of dollars would be spent on this plan, critics warn, American ICBM's still would be vulnerable to Soviet first strike.

Among other things, it is argued, the Soviet Union can (or shortly will be able to) "pin down" the missiles by exploding a series of relatively small nuclear weapons above the MX grouping; it could use its hefty ICBMs to drop very large nuclear warheads on the MXs, destroying or disabling several at a time even in their "superhardened" silos; or it could spread nuclear land mines over the MX field.

"In no way does dense pack provide enduring survival," says Richard Garwin, a physicist who helped develop the hydrogen bomb and has been advising the government on nuclear technology and strategy for 30 years.

Says Colin Gray, president of the National Institute for Public Policy and an MX advocate who has been advising the Pentagon on the missile, "What I don't like so much about closely spaced basing [the official designation of dense pack], and why this system alone is not enough for ICBM basing, is that it does not provide an enduring ICBM capability."

"You're talking at most about a matter of hours of survivability, and that's being optimistic," adds Dr. Gray.

Among others who have also recently raised questions about dense-pack basing for MX are: William Perry, former defense undersecretary for research and engineering; retired Adm. Noel Gayler, who was director of the National Security Agency and a strategic planner; retired Air Force Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, national security adviser to former President Gerald Ford; and retired Army Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, former head of the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency.

Among the ways the MX dense pack might be countered:

After an initial attack against the MX missiles, the Soviet Union could pin down the surviving missiles by exploding at high altitude a series of relatively low-yield weapons that would blanket the area with radiation and electromagnetic pulses through which the MX missiles could not be launched. As the dust and debris from the initial Soviet attack subsided, a second Soviet strike could be launched before the MXs could be fired in retaliation.

According to some reports, the Soviet Union has tested a nuclear weapon of 60 megatons. Dr. Garwin estimates a weapon of no more than five megatons could destroy one MX and inflict damage on other launch sites. This attacking procedure (called the "spike") could mean the destruction of a group of MX missiles with relatively few warheads, large and overlapping in effect.

The Soviet Union also might counter MX missiles by attacking with nuclear landmines scattered over the dense pack site and penetrating the earth. These could either be fused to detonate all at once or could be triggered by the launching of an MX. "Against missiles emerging from their silos, such a mine of one-megaton yield would have an effective radius of two miles or so," says Dr. Garwin.

The Air Force's response to the mounting criticism of its MX basing plan is that critics assume too much about Soviet capabilities; that planners have other schemes up their sleeves for protecting MX in its dense-pack fields; and that uncertainty about exactly how the plan would perform in a nuclear exchange works in favor of the United States.

"It's a very complex system," says a senior Air Force official who works in stategic planning. "If you change one parameter, you change eight others."

By crowding groups of MX missiles no more than 2,000 feet apart and increasing the hardness of their silos by as much as five times, the Air Force argues, the Soviet Union would have to successfully launch one warhead at each US missile with precision and timing.

Air Force officials say such an attack would result in "fratricide," in which most attacking missiles would be thrown off course or disabled by their own blast or debris.

"We don't believe that the Soviets can confidently or successfully pin down our CSB [closely spaced basing]," says one official.

Because of budget considerations here and possible treaty implications, the Pentagon is not playing up its development of ballistic missile defense systems that many MX advocates say must accompany dense-pack basing.

There have been hints of such development in Pentagon budget documents and statements of top officials. The authoritative journal Aviation Week & Space Technology reports that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has endorsed a U.S. space-based ballistic missile defense system.

Some in Congress are pushing the Pentagon to accelerate its space-based weapons programs. But others raise questions about the need to further protect the MX dense-pack holes and about arms-control implications of pursuing ballistic-missile defenses.●

ANWAR EL-SADAT

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, in November of 1977 when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat traveled to Jerusalem, he launched one of the major peace initiatives of all time. President Sadat took a courageous and difficult step: He broke a 29-year Arab ban on direct dealings with the Israelis. Despite opposition and even threats from his Arab allies, he embraced the Prime Minister of Israel—the Arab world's most hated enemy. From the rostrum of the Knesset, Anwar Sadat spoke to the people of Israel and to the world. With a fresh optimism, he called for an end to the violence and a new era of peace. In one bold stroke, he transformed the political realities of this troubled region.

President Sadat's historic visit was more than symbolic. Along with Menachem Begin, he laid the foundation for an open and meaningful dialog between Arabs and Jews. In 1979, the President of Egypt and the Prime Minister of Israel along with the President of the United States signed the Camp David accords. This "framework for peace", as it was called, ended 31 years of hostility between Egypt and Israel.

Today, however, the region is once again in turmoil. On the anniversary of President Sadat's untimely death, his vision of peace and his determination to do what was right despite the political price should be remembered—and applied.

His tragic death also took on a personal dimension for many Members of this House. I was fortunate enough to have met President Sadat on several occasions. The world will surely miss his dynamic personality and leadership style.

Anwar Sadat was a warrior turned peacemaker; a commander in chief who shed his uniform to don the Nobel Medal for Peace. His vision of peace penetrated the diplomatic facade and rose above the historical tradition of violence.

Truly, his actions echoed louder than the bombs.●

DRUG ABUSE IN OHIO HIGH SCHOOLS

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 18, 1982, the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control held a hearing on drug abuse in high schools in Mansfield, Ohio. Drug use and abuse among our youth is an issue of national concern among teachers, parents, law enforcement officers, and concerned citizens. As the Congress is aware, the number of young people using drugs has risen dramatically in the last decade. At the same time, the age of youth at which drug use begins has dropped rapidly.

The committee has investigated student drug use in urban areas in other parts of this country, including New York City and Memphis, Tenn. The area I represent encompasses a rural and semi-urban Midwestern section of this Nation and provides a different setting in which to undertake such an investigation. The purpose of the hearing was to examine the following: The extent and pattern of drug use in this semi-urban and rural area of the nation, the types of programs available in the area to treat and prevent drug abuse, and the police and school enforcement techniques used to control drug traffic and drug use by young people.

Another goal of the hearing was to increase public awareness of the drug abuse problems among young people and to encourage and support effective community responses to these problems.

The witness list included Dr. Patrick O'Malley of the National Institute on Drug Abuse; a panel of students who had used drugs; a panel of school personnel: Mr. Charles Buroker, Mr. John Olds, Mr. Gary Bedlion, Mr. Dan Rumer; a panel of law enforcement officers: Sheriff Richard Petty, Major Charles Brereton, Sergeant Ronald Monday; Mr. Phil Ward of the Allen County Health Department and Mr. Jack Miller of the Hancock County Health Department; and a panel of parents: Mrs. John Goudy and Mrs. Carol Auchard.

In a survey by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the most used illicit drug by high school students in the United States was found to be marihuana, followed by stimulants, sedatives, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin. In this area of Ohio, the most abused illegal substance by students, as in the NIDA survey, is marihuana. In many instances, when the drug is used, it is combined with alcohol. A large number of students also use pills. Most of the students probably believe they are taking amphetamines, but in this area, as in many other areas of the Nation, the widespread sale of look-alike pills which are often passed off as real amphetamines is on the upswing. Because this is a relatively new phenomenon, teachers and law enforcement officials are not sure what percentage of the pills being used by students are "look-alikes".

Drug use in the Ohio area may differ from that indicated by the results of the NIDA study in some respects. For example, most witnesses feel that the use of cocaine by high school students is extremely slight, rather than the 12 percent use during the past year reported in the survey. Furthermore, whereas the survey indicates that LSD use nationally has stabilized, use of the drug in this area of Ohio appears to be increasing. The LSD is now coming in the form of cartoon character tattoos, which are applied to the skin and licked off.

There seems to be very little difference between drug usage in larger city schools and smaller rural schools in this area. Recently a survey was made on drug use in the schools in Bluffton, Ohio. Bluffton is a small town with a Mennonite community and college. This survey showed that drug usage and abuse is similar to that of schools in more urban areas of Ohio.

The student testimony was both interesting and disheartening. All three students, John, Thomas, and Brett, had been involved in drug usage by the age of 17. Each story they told was different. John first tried marihuana in the seventh grade at the age of 13. By the time he was a freshman he was high every day and as a senior he was supporting a $700-a-week cocaine habit by selling LSD to other high school students. It was only after he was arrested that he sought treatment for his addiction. He has been straight for a year. The other students, Thomas and Brett, started using marihuana at the age of 11. In Brett's case the young man turned to theft to support his habit. Thomas was arrested five times on incidents that were drug related.

We have all heard about young people who used illegal drugs. But seeing and talking with them makes an impression. They are really no different than other young people we meet. They all stated that drugs were very accessible. They also felt many parents and teachers were not knowledgeable about drugs and in most instances did not know if the students were using drugs regularly. The students who were using illegal narcotics regularly averaged between 25 and 45 percent of the school population, in their opinion.

The school personnel agreed with the students' assessment of the issue. The schools in Ohio are currently required by State law to teach a course on drugs. It was felt that this drug education should be expanded to provide a stronger emphasis on the health vista of drug abuse and also to provide more training and information for teachers and parents. The school personnel feel that there should be strict enforcement of and prosecution of existing laws to curtail the accessibility of drugs. There should also be more programs on a national basis aimed at education and awareness. While the schools realize they have a responsibility in the effort to curtail illegal drug usage among youth, they also point out that the schools have the students for only a few hours a day. The schools cannot control evening and weekend activities.

One area of support that seems to be lacking in the area is parents groups, which is regrettable. In most communities there are no parents' groups or PTA committees devoted to solving the problem of drugs. In some areas parents are trying to establish organizations but are meeting with difficulty because people are reluctant to recognize the problem. One exception to this is Mansfield, Ohio, which has an active parents' organization. The parents who testified stated that drug abuse occurs in good homes and in good families. Many times parents feel guilty if their child used drugs, and they often feel embarrassment. Today sometimes the parents even use drugs. A child who is dependent on drugs can cause the family, according to one parent, a nightmare of fear, anxiety, and pain. It is sometimes very difficult to get help. Parents' groups can give support to other parents and provide information. Once these groups are formed they can mobilize an entire community.

The treatment in my area of Ohio is generally done on an outpatient basis. The youth under care will generally meet once or twice a week with a coun-

selor, and the parent may take part as well. If the youth requires inpatient care, he or she must be sent out of the area to one of Ohio's major cities. Most treatment programs are conducted by the county health departments. The treatment personnel believe that cooperation between them, parents, and schools is necessary if out-treatment facilities are to work. Many times the environment can contribute to the youth abusing drugs. Unless that environment can be changed or the youth removed from it, treatment will not be effective. The counselors are sure that drug use has become glamorized in songs, television, and movies, and ingrained in our lifestyle. Youth needs better role models.

Finally, the law enforcement focus varies in the communities in Ohio as it does throughout the Nation. Most feel that there should be stricter enforcement of drug laws. In the case of marihuana, simple fines will not discourage use or encourage the accused to reveal his or her source of obtaining the drug. But the police believe, as do the other panels, that education and total community effort are the most effective means, along with enforcement, of combating this problem.

The drugs abused and the number of youth abusing them in Ohio are similar to the statistics in the study by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The most commoly abused substances are alcohol and marihuana. Pills are the next most abused substances. Amphetamines are used but there are a rapidly growing number of look-alike drugs also being used. At the present time there has not been a breakdown between pills which are amphetamines and those which are look-alikes. The Ohio area does differ in the use of cocaine. Cocaine is not extensively used. Witnesses believe this is because of its high cost. One drug that is not as popular nationally, but seems to be extensively used and increasing in Ohio, is LSD. This phenomenon was noted by students, teachers, and law enforcement personnel. This substance is supposedly easy to make and new methods have been developed which make it purer than it has been in the past.

Mr. Speaker, this is a brief summary of the hearing I chaired in Ohio. I would like to thank all those who participated in the hearing and for providing their time and information. I would like to commend the school districts for recognizing that there is a problem and in trying to provide information to both their teachers and students on illegal drugs. The law enforcement and treatment personnel, along with the parents who testified, are also working very hard to correct the problem they see in their communities. It is not an easy task. I would like to encourage communities in both my area and other areas of the Nation to provide and support workshops on illegal drug usage. In the testimony given by parents, teachers, and students, all acknowledge that parents, teachers, and students did not have adequate or correct knowledge on the subject. It is difficult to stop anything when one does not understand it or know the symptoms.

Second, the witnesses stated how easily accessible drugs were to young people. I am aware of the burden placed on law enforcement. On the national level, Congress and Federal law enforcement personnel must continue to stop the flow of drugs into this country. I commend the Vice President and the South Florida task force for their efforts in working to curtail drugs being transported from South America into the United States. I also feel that the laws regarding bail reform and forfeiture must be changed. This is one way to discourage the large dealers in narcotics.

Finally, there should be legislation to control the manufacturing and distribution of the new "look-alike" drugs. Not only do these drugs serve as an introduction to the drug culture for young people, but they are also causing the strokes and death in some cases.

As I have more time to review the testimony at this hearing, I hope to have further recommendations.●

A TRIBUTE TO JAMES W. COTHRAN

HON. JOHN L. NAPIER

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. NAPIER. Mr. Speaker, death knows no stranger and is a burden difficult to bear, just as war is hard to bear. One man who faced both challenges and met them head on, the same as he did his battles on the military field and in other areas of his life, was James W. Cothran.

A soldier, a husband, a father, a lawyer, and a civic and community leader, Jimmy Cothran played many roles. One he was well-known for was his esteemed position as commander in chief for the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He made generous contributions through his service to the VFW, and his progressive influence was widespread.

I would like to share with my fellow Members of Congress a memorial tribute made to Jimmy Cothran upon his death. He was a great man.

A GIANT WALKED AMONG US

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States has a special place in its heart for Los Angeles, for it was in this city in 1952 that James W. Cothran was elected as its Commander-in-Chief at the 53rd National Convention.

To the thousands and thousands of members of the VFW and its Ladies Auxiliary who know Jimmy Cothran during his long years of service to our organization, he was a very special person.

He was never too busy to pause and chat with them, to encourage them or by the warmth of his smile to make their day a little easier. And everyone who heard him speak was moved by the power of his oratorical gifts.

Jimmy Cothran was born Jan. 6, 1915, in Cartersville, S.C., and was educated in the schools of nearby Timmonsville. In 1937 he earned his bachelor's degree from the University of South Carolina and his law degree from his alma mater's Law School two years later, when he began practicing law in Bishopville, where he made his home for his remaining years.

During his three years' service in the United States Navy, he spent 22 months aboard the USS Charles J. Badger as communications officer. He saw action at Matsuwa, Kurabu Zaki, Paramushire and Kurile Islands as well as the invasions of Leyte, Luzon and Okinawa.

No sooner had he joined Post 3096 in Bishopville in 1946, than he was elected Junior Vice Commander of the Department of South Carolina. He was elected Department commander for 1949-50. South Carolina's success in membership under him led to his election as Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief in 1950 at the National Convention that year in Chicago.

Jimmy Cothran, a dedicated husband and father, married the former Dorothy Parke, a Columbia, S.C., girl, who presented him with two sons, James W., Jr. and Thomas Parke, and a daughter, Julia Lea.

Although he devoted much of his time to his family, the VFW and his law practice, Jimmy Cothran was never too busy to do anything that would better his community and his state. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina, long active in the Lee County Fair Association and the Lee County Christmas Fund and a member of the Bishopville Presbyterian Church.

He was a Mason, a Kiwanian, an Elk, a Kappa Sigma and a member of the American Legion and the Military Order of the World Wars. He also served on the Freedoms Foundation Board of Directors.

Underlying his achievements always was a sense of humility, exemplified by his remarks after his election as Commander-in-Chief:

". . . I pray that God will give me the ability, sound judgment and the strength that it takes to make a wise and competent Commander-in-Chief for the Veterans of Foreign Wars—one whose willingness to work hard for the organization will encourage countless thousands of our members to do the same thing."

His prayers were answered and the VFW grew and its influence spread through his inspiration.

HE WILL LONG BE REMEMBERED

My help cometh of God, who preserveth them that are true of heart.—Psalm 8

Few men who have been privileged to wear the Cross of Malta Emblem have earned the affection, admiration and acclaim of so many members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States as Past Commander-in-Chief James W. Cothran.

Known to all of us as "Jimmy," he always shouldered his share of the burden when called upon and often volunteered to do so without being asked.

His ready wit and charm, befitting a gentleman whose roots were solidly and deeply grounded in a more gracious, more serene era, won the hearts of all who met him.

It was a rare person, indeed, in the VFW or outside, who did not become a better person for meeting, if only for a fleeting moment, Jimmy Cothran. He imparted to all his firm religious conviction that all men are created in the image and likeness of God.

He served the VFW and America's veterans as Commander-in-Chief in 1952-53. For our country, this was a period of severe strain. The Korean War had been grinding on. Major alarm over internal subversion gripped the American people. Under the strong and wise leadership of Jimmy Cothran, however, the VFW kept to a steady course, ever mindful of the veterans' loyalty to the United States, the innate patrotism of the American people and the needs of the veterans who were coming home from Korea.

In his service to the VFW after his year of leadership, Jimmy Cothran worked constantly for the betterment of our Order. He served on numerous sensitive committees as chairman, always contributing his wealth of knowledge, experience and common sense.

Although it has been nearly 30 years since Jimmy Cothran was Commander-in-Chief, the lives of all of us in the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary have been made richer, fuller, because he walked among us.—Arthus J. Fellwock, Commander-in-Chief, VFW.●

YELLOW RAIN: THE HORROR CONTINUES

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, Sterling Seagrave, the distinguished author of "Yellow Rain: A Journey Through the Terror of Chemical Warfare," has written a powerful article for the Wall Street Journal which should be required reading for every Member of Congress as well as required reading for the State and Defense Departments.

At this very moment as innocent men, women, and children are being systematically murdered in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan with biological poisons manufactured and expended by the Soviet Union and its client states, the Western democracies drag their feet, hesitant to go public for fear of upsetting détente and provoking the Soviet Union—what an unspeakable display of cowardice.

Mr. Speaker, it is incredible to me that while the tragedies of the Middle East are given front page coverage, the horror tales of biological poisoning taking place at the hands of the Soviets and their surrogates rarely makes a daily paper or the nightly news. Moreover, as one observer has cogently remarked:

What the hell difference is there really between radioactive poison and biological poison? They both kill indiscriminately.

I urge the administration, with every fiber of my being, to bring these atrocities before the international community so that the world may see the Soviet Union for what it is: A nation reverting to barbarism which will use any means, including the terror of biological poisons, to crush the human spirit.

I should at this time like to submit the valiant Sterling Seagrave's penetrating article for the RECORD.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 16, 1982]

YELLOW RAIN'S YEAR: "LIKE LAUGHING AT GUERNICA"

(By Sterling Seagrave)

In Bangkok, Thailand, this summer, one often heard a favorite joke among the foreign embassy crowd, and it was on the Americans.

It seemed that a U.S. diplomat collecting evidence in Thailand of "yellow rain" poison attacks had located a Hmong villager from Laos who was suffering nightmarish medical symptoms. The American had to transport the Hmong to a medical center in Bangkok quickly. He fought through the necessary red tape, eventually arranging air tickets for the Hmong, and a message to the big refugee camp at Ban Vinai asked that the man be put on the plane. Doctors and U.S. embassy staff in Bangkok waited eagerly. The plane was met, and the Hmong rushed to Siriraj Hospital for an awesome battery of tests—which established that he was in excellent health.

Night after night at diplomatic receptions, storytellers paused before delivering the punch line: "The American, you see, had got the wrong Hmong."

This embarrassing foul-up probably could have been avoided if they had simply put the Hmong survivor on the embassy attache's plane for a quick flight to Bangkok. The plane at the time was on routine milk runs. But that wasn't done, U.S. embassy staffers explained, because the Pentagon has never told the attache's office that the yellow rain investigation is to be rated and handled as a "priority."

The U.S. investigation of yellow rain has been plagued from the beginning with just this sort of petty mixup. The result is that one year after Secretary of State Haig announced the first "preliminary" evidence that poisons were being used as weapons against people in Indochina and Afghanistan, the yellow-rain case remains "preliminary."

Certainly, more than enough scientific evidence has accumulated to convince even the most stubborn skeptics that some grotesque poison is being used over there. This spring, a previously skeptical Washington Post editorially praised what it called the first "hard evidence"—blood and urine samples from casualties of a poison attack in Cambodia. Science magazine drew the same conclusion this June.

Nonetheless, the investigation has been hampered by bickering between the State Department and its critics, and in recent weeks seems to have run out of steam.

AFRAID OF REPERCUSSIONS?

This is all the more puzzling since a dozen other countries are now said to have arrived at their own independent verifications of the poison charges. Among them only Canada conducted its investigation in the open and publicly announced its confirmation in June.

U.S. officials say the other investigating countries include France, West Germany, Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Israel, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, China and an unidentified Latin American nation. The officials say these countries have discussed their findings privately with Washington but have not gone public partly because their investigations were carried out clandestinely by intelligence services and they don't want to disclose the circumstances or methods. A more important reason, the officials add, is that governments such as France think that a "premature" announcement of findings might provoke severe political repercussions from the domestic left wing.

The reverse applies in Bonn. There the conservative Christian Democrats have been attempting to use the yellow-rain issue against Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition. The CDU has charged in parliament that Mr. Schmidt has for many months had evidence of the use of biotoxins by the Soviets—a point conceded in parliament last December by a government spokesman—but that Mr. Schmidt has avoided discussing the issue in the interest of Ostpolitik.

This attitude apparently prevails in some international agencies as well. Scientists at the Ebenhausen think-tank outside Munich claim that Germans on the staff of the International Red Cross in Geneva speak privately of hard evidence which they say the Red Cross refuses to disclose "for political reasons."

Red Cross doctors are known to have performed autopsies on purported gas victims in Cambodia, but have always denied finding evidence that communist forces were using poisons. But doctors of the International Rescue Committee, working in the same locations, provided the blood and urine specimens regarded as the most persuasive evidence to date.

While the West temporizes, the gas attacks reportedly continue undiminished. In Laos, according to the U.S. embassy in Bankok, yellow-rain assaults have persisted through this spring and summer. The attacks are usually interrupted each year by the monsoon rains between June and September. This year the rains were late, and the attacks continued to je reported to the end of June.

U.S. scientists involved in the Afghanistan investigation say they believe the Afghan compounds will eventually prove similar to toxins used in Indochina, but more advanced. They say hundreds of tests are needed to identify various toxins, each requiring separate samples, and only a tedious process of elimination might find the right test for the right poison. This was the case for the initial yellow-rain compound, which was correctly identified in August 1981 only after hundreds of samples had been tested for five years for the wrong poisons.

The assumption that the poisons in Afghanistan may prove more sophisticated than the yellow rain of Laos and Cambodia apparently rests on the fact, according to U.S. officials, that they are being used by crack Soviet military units, armed with the latest equipment.

In Bangkok, Thai military sources say the only explanation for the continued use of the poisons is that both Hanoi and Moscow regard the present investigations with contempt.

"Obviously, they believe that politics will prevent the Western nations from uniting on this issue", a Thai general, who requested anonymity, said in an interview. "So far even the Americans can't agree, which we find very strange. First they argue over whether the reports are true. When they concede that the reports are probably trustworthy, they argue over the nature of the poisons. As soon as the approximate nature of the poisons is established, they argue over the proportions of one toxin to another, about every stray inconsistency, though it must be clear to everyone by now that more than one poison is being used. What is lost in all of this argument is that many people are being systematically murdered with biological poisons for the first time in modern history."

"What difference does it make," he asked, "whether six million Jews were murdered with Zyklon-B or with carbon monoxide? Now, as then, everybody knows that gassings are taking place, and everybody knows full well who is behind it, so the bickering makes a mockery of human tragedy. It is grotesque, like laughing at Guernica."

Despite U.S. pronouncements on the issue, only two American officials in Southeast Asia have been actively investigating it. The two men, Army Lt. Col. Charles D. Lane and Southeast Asian specialist Edward McWilliams, have had to conduct their investigation and collection of evidence on weekends, after hours, and often at their own expense. They were not relieved of their normal duties at the embassy when they were assigned to handle field work in the yellow-rain inquiry. Because the subject lacks official "priority," the two borrow cars, beg rides in the countryside and use jungle buses and oxcarts.

When a gas attack occurs, sometimes in sight of Thai border police, specially equipped Thai chemical troops hurry to the scene in full protective gear and collect samples of soil, water and leaves. Thai medical corpsmen perform quick field autopsies on the victims. When they return to the Thai border, to send their samples to Bangkok, Mr. McWilliams or Col. Lane will try to obtain a portion of what the Thais have collected. For more than a year they sent hundreds of samples to Washington before the discovery was made of the yellow-rain toxins.

Mr. McWilliams and Col. Lane currently work through refugees, persuading them to go back to the sites of gas attacks to scrape powder from rocks, or to collect charcoal from village firepits or hair from corpses, because these may best retain traces.

Each of the men has color photographs of Soviet aircraft taken while they were actually spraying yellow rain. The aircraft are clearly visible but only about the size of a fingernail. "Unfortunately," Col. Lane says, "you can't tell a thing from the pictures."Both men have been decorated quietly by the U.S. for their achievements in obtaining the so-called "smoking gun" evidence. Mr. McWilliams has been promoted back to Washington to prepare for assignment to Moscow, leaving Col. Lane to continue the U.S. field work in Southeast Asia. He will continue to do so without a "priority" rating from the Pentagon, because, according to a member of the U.S. interagency group running the investigations, the decision to assign a priority to the inquiry was "decided but not carried out."

The lack of coordination stems in part from competition between the Pentagon and the State Department over which agency would direct the investigation—a dispute that was complicated by strong differences between the Secretaries of State and Defense.

The initiative was originally seized by Mr. Haig. Insiders at State say he was convinced that the poison gas issue would cause an international uproar. He believed it would arouse Europeans against Moscow and counterbalance the protest over the U.S.'s neutron weapons.

JEALOUSY AMONG AGENCIES

"Haig was right in principle," says a career diplomat in Washington. "What difference is there really between radioactive poison and biological poison? They both kill indiscriminately. But the real difference, as Haig saw, was that the Soviets were actually using the toxins, while we were not using the neutron bomb. Somehow that distinction got lost."

Warned off by Mr. Haig, the CIA and the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency kept a low profile during the investigation. The Pentagon's role was generally limited to Col. Lane's efforts in the field, and to laboratory-support at Fort Detrick, where Dr. Sharon Watson accomplished a number of breakthroughs in identifying the poisons and deducing Soviet logic in compounding them. The CIA's role initially was held to supervising the scientific and medical aspects of the investigation. Territorial jealousies kept the CIA from becoming directly involved in field work in Thailand, but this was not so in Afghanistan. There the State Department and Pentagon kept hands off while the CIA handled the investigation. This included running agents over the border from Pakistan, and tapping sources inside Kabul.

Hampered by those interagency rivalries, the yellow-rain investigation never seriously got off the ground, and the State department was never able to arouse much domestic or international outrage. And with Mr. Haig waging conflict with Defense Secretary Weinberger throughout, there was little chance of formulating effective strategy or policy at the highest levels.

Mr. Haig also kept the White House at a distance from the yellow-rain issue for a long time, according to a State Department source, "because it was decided that Ronnie couldn't handle the (technical) questions" from the press.

"Just as the skeptics were finally coming around this summer," says another official, "Haig suddenly quit: It may take months for the new management to get the restaurant running properly again."

While the new team at State gets up to speed, the Pentagon and CIA seem to be asserting themselves and noises are being made about a "renewed effort." Whether this will lead at last to a coordinated U.S. investigation and to overcoming apathy in the west on the spraying of Asians with poison remains to be seen.●

IN MEMORY OF SAMUEL C. JACKSON

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to join the multitude of friends and associates in mourning the death of one of this Nations committed fighters in the struggle for civil and human rights—Mr. Samuel C. Jackson. Mr. Speaker, the funeral for my good friend, Samuel Jackson, was held today here in Washington. I feel a profound sense of loss on the passing of this exceptional lawyer, fighter for civil rights and rare human being.

The passing of Samuel C. Jackson is not only a loss to his family and friends, but also a loss to the disadvantaged people in America who reaped the fruits of his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I became acquainted and worked with Mr. Jackson during his tenure as the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development during the Nixon administration. During that time, Samuel Jackson was of tremendous assistance to my office and was very supportive of my efforts to secure funding for various housing projects through the House HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee. Mr. Speaker, during our association, I found in Samuel Jackson not only a talented lawyer, but also a good friend of the poor and of our urban centers. He possessed a strong working knowledge and sensitivity to the problems of our cities. Mr. Speaker, Samuel Jackson was deeply committed to alleviating some of those problems.

When I learned of this untimely death, Mr. Speaker, I felt not only a personal loss but also the loss of a comrade in the struggle for equality for the disadvantaged. It is because of those efforts that Samuel Jackson will be in our memories for years to come.

At this time, I would like to express my heartfelt condolences to Mr. Jackson's wife, Judy and family. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD, the obituary which appeared in the Washington Post on Mr. Samuel C. Jackson.

The obituary follows:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 29, 1982]

SAMUEL C. JACKSON DIES; LAWYER, HIGH FEDERAL OFFICIAL

(By Richard Pearson)

Samuel C. Jackson, 53, a Washington lawyer who was respected for his knowledge of corporate law, a supporter of civil rights and minority causes, and a Republican from Kansas who held high office under presidents Johnson and Nixon, died of cancer Monday at Sibley Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Jackson, who had been a resident of Washington since 1965, was active in GOP politics on the local and national levels. Friends and associates said his approach to these endeavors, unlike some of his contemporaries, was to work from within organizations rather than meeting them in open confrontation.

Thus, in 1972, he helped organize and became chairman of the Black Council, a group of 40 top-level black government officials opposing a constitutional amendment to curb school busing. Because of his work through this organization and other activities, he was credited with having played a substantial role in persuading the Nixon ad-

ministration to temper its opposition to school busing before the 1972 elections.

He also was a founder of the Council of 100, a national group of black Republican businessmen that has been influential in Republican politics.

In January 1981, President Reagan named him to the Blue Ribbon Commission on Housing, where he is said to have been an advocate of public housing programs.

As a resident of Washington, Mr. Jackson was a key supporter and campaign official for the Rev. Jerry Moore in 1974 when Mr. Moore, a Republican, first was elected to the D.C. City Council. In 1980, he was a D.C. delegate to the Republican National Convention and a backer of George Bush for the presidential nomination.

On hearing of his death, Vice President Bush said he was "deeply saddened by the loss of a good friend and an outstanding business and political leader who had done much for the Republican Party and to further the concept of two-party government among black Americans."

Benjamin Hooks, the national president of the NAACP, said, "It was my privilege to know and work with [Mr. Jackson] for almost 20 years. He was the type of black Republican that all blacks can be proud of. We shall miss this gallant warrior, especially at this critical time in our nation's history."

A speech Mr. Jackson made to a civic group in Reston in 1970 is characteristic not only of his independence as a Republican, but of his view of how to be effective in public life. He told his audience that he had decided to address them rather than attend a highly publicized rally organized by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta "because the problem is here in comfortable suburbia, white America."

"Just as enlightened leadership is essential at the local level," he said, "so will the frustration and division throughout the country be ended only by a national leadership whose commitment to social justice can clearly be seen in both its words and its deeds.

"People are dying in this country today. They die trying to make someone listen to them about the war, about poverty, about powerlessness, about injustice."

Mr. Jackson's own national service began in June 1965 when President Johnson appointed him one of the five original commissioners of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. He served three years. From 1968 to 1969, he was vice president of the American Arbitration Association and director of its Center for Dispute settlement.

In 1969, President Nixon named him assistant secretary of Housing and Urban Development for metropolitan development, the third-ranking official in the department.

Mr. Jackson helped develop and implement basic policies for the federal government's housing and planning programs. He also served as general manager of the New Communities Development Corporation.

In 1973, he resigned to become a partner in the Wall Street law firm of Stroock & Stroock & Lavan. He practiced in its Washington office until his death. His specialty was corporation law.

Throughout his legal career, Mr. Jackson, like many of the best members of his profession, found time to serve community interests as well as those of his clients. He had been a national trustee of the NAACP special contributions fund since 1968 and was a former NAACP board member and a member of its national legal committee.

Other clients outside of his corporate practice include Operation PUSH, the self-help organization founded in Chicago by the Rev. Jesse Jackson, and the Church of God in Christ, of which he was general counsel and a lifelong member.

Mr. Jackson was born in Kansas and earned bachelor's and law degrees from Washburn University in Topeka. He served in the Air Force, directed the Topeka office of the NAACP and was deputy general counsel of the Kansas Social Welfare Department. He moved to Washington when Johnson appointed him to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

One of the first civil rights cases on which Mr. Jackson worked resulted in the landmark 1954 *Brown* v. *Board of Education* decision, in which the U.S. Supreme Court held that segregation in public schools was illegal.

Mr. Jackson's survivors include his wife, Judith, of Washington; two daughters, Brenda, also of Washington, and Marcia Sandels of Topeka, and seven brothers and sisters.●

TRIBUTE TO A PENNSYLVANIA SCOUT

HON. JAMES L. NELLIGAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. NELLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in honoring an outstanding young man from the 11th District of Pennsylvania, which I am privileged to represent. This young man has achieve the highest Scouting award, the coveted Eagle Scout Award.

Jerome A. Grula, 15, son of Carl and Marie Grula of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., completed the task of researching and compiling the biographies of each of the past mayors of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Jerome is a sophomore at Meyers High School in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he participates in the marching, concert, and jazz bands.

I commend Troop 33 of St. John's Lutheran Church, its leaders and Scout Master William Bonn, Sr., for encouraging this young man to reach this outstanding achievement, and I join parents, friends, and members of the community in wishing Jerome equal success in his future endeavors.●

SOVIET VIGIL

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to my colleagues' attention, the fate of Yuri Shukhevich, a Ukrainian dissident who has spent 30 of his 49 years in Soviet prisons. While this Congress has passed resolutions condemning the treatment of Yuri Shukhevich, and calling for permission to have he and his family emigrate, the Soviet Government has taken no action. Thus, I am now sponsoring Mr. Shukhevich on the Soviet vigil, in the hope this action will show the Soviets we have not forgotten the inhumane and cruel treatment of this most courageous man. I would like to insert the following statement describing the plight of Yuri Shukhevich as it was written by two former Soviet political prisoners. In these words, they convey the seriousness and present hopelessness surrounding this situation far better than I could hope to.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS

When future historians write the book of Soviet KGB crimes, they will have to add to the long list of horrific facts the blinding of dissidents . . . Yes . . . Those who were coolly killing millions of people on the grounds of "scientific" theories can boast of this, too. News has come from beyond the barbed wires and iron bars: Yuriy Shukhevych, the enternal prisoner of Soviet jails whose crime was writing down two dozen critical words about the Soviet regime, lost 99 percent of his sight after an operation performed in a prison hospital. In effect he has been blinded. The blinding of Y. Shukhevych, who became a prisoner at the age of 14 years only because he was the son of the Ukrainian guerilla leader, General Roman Shukhevych, is one more link in the long chain of KGB crimes against humanity and against the Ukrainian people.

Yuriy Shukhevych was first arrested in 1948 when he was 14 years old. The legal commutations during the "thaw period", which were expected to release all sentenced juvenile political prisoners, did not affect Y. Shukhevych. On the contrary, in 1958, he was sentenced once again, this time for the so-called "cell's crime." This time his "crime" was his expression of critical views about Soviet reality while he was in prison. While the West was talking about the new "liberalization" of the Soviet regime, Y. Shukhevych remained in prison another 10 years.

Release in 1968, Y. Shukhevych was deported to the Caucasus to serve 5 more years of exile. While there he married and became the father of two charming children. However, the hand of the Soviet Ukrainian-hating Molokh reached him even there. In march 1972, he was arrested and sentenced for the third time. He earned the label of "very dangerous state criminal" and was again confined for having written down two dozen words.

Those who know what the incarceration of "very dangerous state criminals" in Vladimir prison means would not be surprised that after 11 years of this imprisonment a prisoner can become blind, paralyzed, or mentally ill. That penalty, 11 years confinement in Vladimir, was chosen for Shukhevych who had already served 20 years. Soviet legislation stipulates that after serving half a sentence the prisoner may be transferred from the jail to the prison camp (that means to the jail with the "weaker regime,") but even this "humanity" was not extended in Y. Shukhevych's case.

Being very well informed, KGB officers must have known about his bad health. They knew, but they waited with concealed, malicious joy for the outcome of this trage-

dy-the full blinding of their victim. When Y. Shukhevych became blind, the authorities told his relatives to write to the West about it. Why? Because for them, there is a certain joy in blinding a person, but there is an even greater joy for them in informing sympathizers of both General Roman Shukhevych and his son about the KGB's "achievements" in its struggle with its enemies, to affirm the unbridled autocratic power enjoyed by the KGB. At this juncture, Congress introduced a resolution, H. Con. Resolution 111, which called on the President to take measures for freeing Yuri Shukhevych. Congress also introduced a resolution, H. Con. Resolution 205, which called for the humane treatment of Y. Shukhevych in connection with his membership in the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

We do not know what steps have been taken as a result of these resolutions. The blinding of Y. Shukhevych, however, requires further measures in this direction. So, we, former Soviet political prisoners, call upon the United States Congress to adopt all possible measures at its disposal to free the blinded Y. Shukhevych and to guarantee him and his family the right to emigrate from the USSR to the West. In the West there are considerably more medical possibilities to return the sight lost after 30 years of imprisonment to this victim of cruelty and inhumanity.

Former Soviet political prisoners:

S. KARAVANSKY.
N. STROKATA.[1]

OMNIBUS BANKRUPTCY AND COURT IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. M. CALDWELL BUTLER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, the bill which I am introducing today, the Omnibus Bankruptcy and Court Improvements Act, is the product of strenuous efforts by many persons to break the impasse in bankruptcy legislation which has frustrated the pressing needs of the bankruptcy community, and, above all, those of us who recognize that a constitutionally sound article III bankruptcy court is an essential priority of this Congress.

This omnibus bill will not be completely palatable to anyone, including myself, but it constitutes an honest effort to reconcile differences and provide something that we all can live with. I hope it receives the prompt consideration and passage by the House which it thoroughly deserves.

I said this was an omnibus bill. That is true. In addition to the bankruptcy provisions, it contains important and related court reforms.

Title I, court reform, contains in subtitle A the Federal Court Reform Act of 1982, which has already passed the House as H.R. 6872. This provides greater discretion to the Supreme Court in selecting the cases it will review and makes other necessary reforms. Subtitle B abolishes diversity jurisdiction, which has congested Federal courts with cases which have no business being there and would not be there but for the accident of diverse citizenship of the parties. Subtitles C, D, E and F provide respectively for judicial survivors annuities, for the establishment of a State Justice Institute to improve judicial administration in State courts, for a Federal Courts Study Commission to study current Federal court jurisdiction and other matters and develop long-range plans, and for an intercircuit tribunal of the U.S. court of appeals. Subtitle G places the U.S. trustees system on a permanent, nationwide basis, which it conspicuously deserves.

In title II, judicial powers, subtitle A places the bankruptcy court system on a firm article III constitutional footing by establishing the court as a division of the U.S. district court system and giving the judges lifetime tenure and protection against salary diminution as required by the Marathon Pipeline decision. Commencing next April, 227 judges will be appointed to this court, which is about equivalent to the 220 full-time and 21 part-time judges now serving there. Subtitle B is the omnibus judgeship bill providing for 45 additional Federal district and appellate court judgeships. This is substantially the same as the Judicial Conference recommendation of March 5, 1981.

Title III, bankruptcy improvements, contains in subtitle A those consumer credit amendments to the 1978 Bankruptcy Code which in my judgment have substantial support and are not excessively favorable to either debtors or creditors. This reflects my conviction that in general the balance which we struck in 1978 was a good one. Subtitle B makes necessary amendments for handling grain elevator bankruptcies, including expedited judicial procedures. Subtitle C contains provisions relating to shopping center bankruptcies, and subtitle D amendments relating to the old bankruptcy referees salary and expense fund previously passed by the House. Finally, title IV contains the House bankruptcy technical amendments bill, introduced as H.R. 3705, which crosses may t's and dots many i's throughout the code but makes no substantive amendments.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the Members will recognize that this package is one which we can all rally round and send on to the Senate. It accomplishes a great deal which is widely regarded as necessary. In my judgment, it clearly deserves and should receive the immediate attention and support of every Member.

I propose to supplement the RECORD with a more detailed discussion of the proposals herein set forth at a later time.

However, there is one new development of which the Members should be aware.

I am advised that the Solicitor General of the United States has this date requested the Supreme Court to extend the time within which the Congress must resolve the problems created by the Court decision in the case of Northern Pipeline Construction Co., Inc., against Marathon Pipe Line Co., determining certain portions of the Bankruptcy Act of 1978 to be unconstitutional. These problems are more fully set forth in the following excerpt's from this "Motion To Extend Stay of Judgment" of the Solicitor General, acting on behalf of the United States:

MOTION TO EXTEND STAY OF JUDGMENT

The Solictor General, on behalf of the United States, respectfully moves that the Court extend the stay of its judgment in this case to and including December 24, 1982. The United States submits that this further stay is necessary to allow Congress additional time in which to enact remedial legislation and to avoid the uncertainty, possible economic loss, and waste of judicial resources that would result from a lapse in bankruptcy court jurisdiction.

In its decision of June 28, 1982, the Court invalidated the broad grant of jurisdiction given to the bankruptcy courts by Section 241(a) of the Bankruptcy Act of 1978 (the "Act"), 28 U.S.C. (Supp. IV) 1471, on the ground that the assignment to bankruptcy judges of power to adjudicate plenary disputes involving constitutionally-recognized or state-created rights violates Article III of the Constitution. The Court announced, however, that its decision would apply only prospectively, and it stayed its judgment until October 4, 1982, in order to "afford Congress an opportunity to reconstitute the bankruptcy courts or to adopt other valid means of adjudication without impairing the interim administrations of the bankruptcy laws." Slip op. 38.

Since the Court's decision, a number of bills have been introduced in Congress that would either reconstitute the bankruptcy courts as Article III courts or redefine the bankruptcy courts' jurisdiction to eliminate their jurisdiction to adjudicate claims such as those raised in this case. On August 19, 1982, the House Judiciary Committee reported out a bill, H.R. 6978, sponsored by its chairman, Representative Rodino, that would afford bankruptcy judges the salary and tenure protections of Article III and would preserve the broad jurisdiction originally conferred upon the bankruptcy courts by the Act. See §§ 153 and 154 of § 2(a) and § 1471 of § 33 of H.R. 6978.[1]

The substantial progress of remedial legislation in the House of Representatives indicates that Congress is likely to enact remedial legislation that would cure the constitutional defects in the bankruptcy courts' jurisdiction that the Court identified in its opinion. However, it now appears unlikely that any remedial legislation will be enacted prior to the expiration of the Court's original stay.[2] There is strong reason to expect

[1] On September 17, 1982, Representative Kastenmeier introduced a bill, H.R. 7132, drafted by the Judicial Conference of the United States, that would continue the bankruptcy courts as non-Article III courts, but provide for removal of certain bankruptcy matters to the district courts. See § 1471(a) and (c) of subsection (a) of H.R. 7132. However, no hearings or committee actions on H.R. 7132 have been scheduled.

[2] The House has not yet taken floor action on H.R. 6978. On September 28, 1982, Speaker of the

that the legislation, or some alternative, will be passed by both Houses and will take effect within the period of the additional stay period requested, which would run until the adjournment of the present Congress.

An extension of the Court's stay is preferable to other possible interim measures. On September 27, 1982, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts promulgated a proposed district court local rule to govern the operation of the bankruptcy courts after October 4. The proposed rule assigns to the bankruptcy courts in each district the district court's jurisdiction over "[a] cases under Title 11 and all civil proceedings arising in or related to cases under Title 11." Proposed Rule (b)(1). District courts are authorized to withdraw any reference to a bankruptcy judge, in whole or part, upon the court's own motion or the motion of a party. Id., (b)(2). In addition, the district courts must review de novo any proposed judgment of a bankruptcy court in any proceeding "related to" but not "arising under" a case under Title 11 and in any other proceeding where such a de novo review is constitutionally required. Id., (c)(3), (c)(5)(A)(III), (c)(5)(B). However, the proposed rule does not define those other cases in which district court de novo review is constitutionally required.

Although the Judicial Conference's proposed local rule may enable the bankruptcy court system to function to some degree until remedial legislation is enacted, the proposed rule is a poor alternative to a simple extension of the Court's stay. As an initial matter, it is uncertain whether the proposed rule would withstand a judicial challenge. The proposed rule is based on the assumption that the Court's decision has left untouched the broad bankruptcy jurisdiction conferred upon the district courts by Section 241(a) of the Act, 28 U.S.C. (Supp. IV) 1471(a) and (b).[3] In fact, it is unclear whether the court's holding may be limited in that fashion. See slip op. 37 n.40 (plurality opinion); id. at 4 (Rehnquist, J., concurring). Furthermore, there are serious questions whether the proposed rule legitimately may assign to the bankruptcy courts significant portions of the district courts' broad bankruptcy jurisdiction under the Act, since this is precisely what the Court refused to do in holding that the bankruptcy courts' jurisdiction over constitutionally-recognized or state-created rights could not be severed from the remainder of the bankruptcy courts' jurisdiction under the Act. Ibid.

In *Marathon*, the Court found that certain powers assigned to bankruptcy judges by the 1978 Bankruptcy Act could be constitutionally exercised only by an Article III judge. The Court refused to sever the constitutional excess and thus struck the Act's assignment of powers to the bankruptcy judges in its entirety, effective October 5, 1982.

Marathon does not cause a jurisdictional lapse. The Administrative Office concludes that *Marathon* did not invalidate 11 [sic] U.S.C. sections 1471 (a), (b). In addition, sections 404 and 405 of the 1978 Act also vest bankruptcy powers in the district courts as "courts of bankruptcy" until 1984.

These uncertainties about the validity of the proposed local rule cast doubt upon the rule's effectiveness as an interim remedy. If district courts recognize the problems with the rule and withdraw the reference of many bankruptcy matters from the bankruptcy courts, they will severely hinder the operation of the bankruptcy system because of their own large workloads. On the other hand, if the district courts permit the bankruptcy courts to adjudicate a broad range of cases and proceedings pursuant to the local rule, there is a substantial risk that these cases and proceedings will have to be relitigated if the local rule is found invalid. Under either alternative, the bankruptcy court system will operate under a cloud. The magnitude of this problem and the potential waste of judicial resouces is indicated by the fact that over 700,000 bankruptcy estates—and 100,000 adversary proceedings—currently are pending and new bankruptcy petitions are filed at the rate of more than 10,000 per week. Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982 Annual Report of the Director 8, 10 (preliminary ed., Sept. 22, 1982).

This confusion and waste of judicial resources would occur even if the proposed local rule were found invalid immediately. Absent remedial legislation, bankruptcy cases would be remitted to the district courts' equity jurisdiction, with its traditional distinctions between summary and plenary jurisdiction.[4] However, the district courts' traditional bankruptcy jurisdiction is narrower than either the jurisdiction the bankruptcy courts exercised under the 1978 Act or the juridiction the bankruptcy courts are likely to have under the proposed remedial legislation. See § 1471 of § 33 of H.R. 6978; § 1471 of H.R. 7132. Were the district and bankruptcy courts to exercise a more limited bankruptcy jurisdiction in the interim between October 4 and the effective date of remedial legislation, many of the claims routed to state courts or brought as separate actions in other district courts would have to be reinstituted or transferred when the reconstituted bankruptcy courts once again assumed their broad jurisdiction.

This Court previously has extended a stay of its judgment in analogous circumstances. In *Buckley* v. *Valeo*, 424 U.S. 936 (1976), the Court extended its stay in order to permit Congress to complete work on legislation to remedy constitutional deficiencies in the manner of appointment of members of the Federal Election Commission. The extended stay permitted the Commission to continue performing its duties in the interim until its members properly could be appointed as Executive officers. Here, too, a short additional stay is warranted in light of the magnitude of the policy choice facing Congress, at a time when legislators are preoccupied with a host of pressing national problems, and the degree of disturbance that would occur if the Nation's bankruptcy system were placed in constitutional limbo while Congress pondered the most appropriate legislative course.[5]

The United States believes that the progress of remedial legislation in Congress and the great public interest in continuing uninterrupted the broad jurisdiction of the bankruptcy courts calls for an extension of the Court's stay for the period requested.

Respectfully submitted.

REX E. LEE,
Solicitor General.

The Supreme Court is expected to rule on the motion shortly.

Even though the motion is granted, the problems which this bill addresses will clearly remain. I hope the Congress will complete action before another stay has to be requested.●

House O'Neill informed the Attorney General that Congress probably would not be able to enact comprehensive remedial legislation in the closing days before its election recess and asked that the Department of Justice seek an extension of the Court's stay of judgment.

[3] The memorandum to all court of appeals, district court, and bankruptcy court judges that accompanies the proposed rule states that:

[4] Various arguments have been presented in favor of the conclusion that bankruptcy jurisdiction will return to the district courts on October 4. See House Report, *supra*, 30-49. The clearest case, however, is made by 28 U.S.C. 1334, which provides that "[t]he district courts shall have original jurisdiction * * * of all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy." Section 1334 was amended by Section 238(a) of the Act, 92 Stat. 2668, to limit district courts to appellate bankruptcy jurisdiction. However, these amendments to Section 1334 do not take effect until April 1, 1984. See § 402(b) of the Act, 92 Stat. 2682.

[5] The Court observed in *Marathon* that the Bankruptcy Act of 1978 was the product of "almost ten years of study and investigation" (slip op. 1), much of which was devoted to the difficult policy question Congress has now been required to revisit.

RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING AMERICANS MISSING AND UNACCOUNTED FOR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, recently a delegation of Americans from the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia returned from a trip to Laos. The purpose of their trip was to discuss with the Lao Government the possibility of cooperating in efforts to locate and return Americans currently missing and unaccounted for in Laos. Reports from the delegation, upon their return, have been encouraging.

There are 2,493 Americans classified as "unaccounted for," nearly a decade after the withdrawal of American troops from Southeast Asia. The families of these Americans have had to live with the uncertainty of not knowing the fate of their relatives. Our Nation has repeatedly sought information regarding the whereabouts, condition, or fate of these Americans, but, for the most part, the governments of the Southeast nations have not been very cooperative.

It is truly dispicable that governments can sully such humanitarian efforts with politics, but that has, all too frequently, been the case. That is why the recent action of the Government of Laos is so encouraging. The visiting Americans, each of whom have or have had a relative missing and unaccounted for in Southeast Asia, were flown to the site of an American plane crash, and were allowed to search the area for information among the debris. They also visited caves in the mountains of Laos were it is believed that American servicemen were held prisoner, and they searched for any corroborating evidence.

Mr. Speaker, we should be truly encouraged by this willingness to cooperate on the part of the Lao Government, for it may signal a beginning to productive discussions between the governments of our two nations.

For that reason, I am today introducing a concurrent resolution that expresses the following:

It reaffirms Congress commitment to locating and returning the almost 2,500 Americans missing and unaccounted for in Southeast Asia;

It expresses our appreciation for the willingness to cooperate that the Government of Laos has indicated; and

It expresses our support of the President's current efforts in this area, and urges his rapid and positive response to the willingness to cooperate that the Lao have expressed.

I urge rapid consideration of this resolution, and look to my colleagues to join me in its support.●

CALL TO CONSCIENCE—A VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWRY—MOISEY TONGONOKY

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, yet another year has passed, and the strident cries of civilized voices still fall on deaf ears in the Kremlin. As time moves forward, the world will not allow the shameful Soviet human rights record to fade from the collective conscience. Indeed, our calls for more principled conduct must be intensified in the face of Soviet intransigence.

I join with Congressman LENT and the Vigil for Soviet Jewry in bringing the sinister repression of Soviet Jews to the light of day once more. Moisey Tongonoky is one innocent victim of this vicious process. He has been both persecuted and neglected by a system which can make no secret of its pernicious duplicity, and can no longer hide its truculent paranoia behind a veil of propaganda.

Along with Congressman LENT, I call upon the U.S.S.R. to behave responsibly in the interest of humanity by allowing Moisey Tongonoky to join his family in Israel. The Soviet Union's brutal system of repression must be thrust forever into the pages of history, freeing millions of innocent victims persecuted for "noncrimes" under a system of "nonjustice."●

JOHN T. HAZEL, M.D.

HON. FRANK. R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the honor of attending the dedication of the John T. Hazel, M.D., Conference Center which is located on the grounds of Arlington Hospital in Arlington, Va. I want to bring the center and the physician who inspired it to the attention of my colleagues.

Build in recognition of Dr. Hazel's many achievements, the center includes a 200-seat auditorium and three classrooms and will be used primarily as a medical education facility. Future plans to open the center for community health related activities on evenings and weekends are also being discussed.

The center is unique in that it was funded entirely by the private sector. I salute the spirit and generosity displayed by the community in fullfilling the obvious need for this facility. Especially noteworthy is the large contribution made by Dr. Hazel's three sons—John Tilghman Hazel, Jr. William A. Hazel, and L. Douglas Hazel. I applaud this example of family unity and community spirit.

The family and community spirit which developed this center are characteristic of the doctor who inspired its creation. It deserves our recognition and it is with great admiration and personal respect that I rise today to honor Dr. John Tilghman Hazel.

Dr. Hazel's career is highlighted by several distinguished achievements. Dr. Hazel has performed over 8,000 major operations in his career and holds the honor of performing the first scheduled surgical procedure ever done at Arlington Hospital. Other accomplishments include serving as president of the Arlington County Medical Society and as president of the Fauquier County Medical Society, founding the Warrenton Medical Center in 1966, and being one of the original founders and physicians at Arlington Hospital.

Dr. Hazel received his medical training at the Georgetown University Medical School, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Mayo Foundation in Rochester, Minn. Upon his return to Arlington, he reestablished his medical practice and was on the active medical staff at Arlington Hospital. From 1949-60 Dr. Hazel was chief of surgery at Arlington Hospital and held an academic appointment to the Georgetown University Medical School as assistant professor of surgery. Dr. Hazel retired in 1979 and was made an honorary member of the medical staff at Arlington Hospital.

Again, I commend this outstanding physician for his dedicated service to his community.●

A SALUTE TO MRS. HELEN S. BROWN AND THE HELEN S. BROWN SENIOR CITIZEN CENTER

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, it is a signal honor and pleasure for me to join in the salute to the Helen S. Brown Senior Citizen Center in East Cleveland, Ohio and its dynamic director, Mrs. Helen Brown on the 10th anniversary of the center. Mr. Speaker, on October 16-17, 1982, the center will host this celebration. On behalf of the residents of the 21st Congressional District, I salute the center and its director for the quality services and leadership rendered to the senior citizens and the people of that area.

Mr. Speaker, the center, under the guidance of Mrs. Brown has literally opened new avenues of service to the senior citizens of East Cleveland. Moreover, it has been a catalyst for positive changes in the areas of senior services and in bringing a new sense of pride to the community. Both monumental achievements, Mr. Speaker, can be credited, to a large extent, to the work and vision of Mrs. Helen S. Brown. No salute or observance of the center's anniversary would be complete without due recognition to the dynamic human being in whose honor the center is named. In my estimation, it has been Mrs. Brown who has been the source of power and motivation for the cadre of services offered at the center. Therefore, it is virtually impossible to salute the services at the center without saluting Mrs. Helen S. Brown.

At this time, I would like to share my observations and perceptions of Mrs. Brown and the center with my colleagues.

A native of Oberlin, Ohio, Helen S. Brown attended public schools in Oberlin and continued her education at the Philander Smith College. She also studied at the Cleveland Marshall Law School and the School of Applied Social Services at the Case Western Reserve University.

Prior to taking the helm of the Helen S. Brown Center, Mrs. Brown worked as a secretary and office manager in various insurance companies and achieved the distinction of being the first black employed by a major banking institution in Ohio. Mr. Speaker, her determination to excel and contribute to the community took her from these positions to the post of the executive director of the Mount Pleasant Community Council. She later served as the administrative assistant in the research department of the Federation of Community Plan-

ning and director of the Chamber Mayfair.

Throughout these experiences, Mr. Speaker, Helen S. Brown displayed an unusually sensitive insight into the operation of social service agencies and particularly to the needs of the aged.

As a result of her professional experiences and civic achievements, Mrs. Brown has received special awards such as the Citizen of the Month from the Kiwanis Club, and many others. But, perhaps the honor that is cherished the most by Mrs. Brown is the naming of the senior citizen center in her honor.

Mr. Speaker, this brings me to the association of Mrs. Brown with the Helen S. Brown Senior Citizen Center. The best way to sum it up is by saying that the dreams of Mrs. Brown have come true through the Helen S. Brown Senior Citizen Center.

These dreams for service to the area's elderly go back to 1971 when the city of East Cleveland received a grant to develop a mulitpurpose center. In 1971, Mrs. Brown was hired to coordinate the senior citizen program within the center.

Aggressively pursuing this goal, in April 1971, the center under the leadership of Mrs. Brown offered its first service—Tele-friend reassurance. In May 1972, the center leased two vans to provide transportation for shopping, banking, and medical appointments within east Cleveland. At that time, the center offered 42 meals a day to eligible senior citizens. The center also offered a variety of services with the support of the East Cleveland Public Library and the East Cleveland Board of Education.

Finally, outgrowing the initial building, the center moved to its present location on Euclid Avenue with the assistance of local and Federal grants. Mr. Speaker, by December 1977 the center had evolved into a multipurpose senior citizen center offering a wealth of services and programs. Because of the leadership and guidance provided by Mrs. Brown in the development of the various services, the center was named in her honor.

Today, the center serves over 730 meals per week. Other programs and services extended throughout the community reach 300 persons per day. The center is also used for training by the Francis Bolton School of Nursing, the Kent State School of Nursing, Cuyahoga Community College, Cleveland State University, and Notre Dame University. Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, the center is used as a model for the State of Ohio.

In total, the efforts and hard work of Mrs. Helen S. Brown has resulted in what is today, the most comprehensive multipurpose facility for senior citizens in the State. The center and the observance of a decade of services is in itself a visual strong testimony to the vision of Mrs. Brown on behalf of the senior citizens in east Cleveland.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to share in the marking of this milestone in the history of the city of east Cleveland and the Helen S. Brown Senior Citizen Center. On behalf of the residents of the 21st Congressional District, I express my appreciation and best wishes on this occasion to Mrs. Brown and the center staff. At this time, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mrs. Helen S. Brown and the Helen S. Brown Senior Citizen Center.●

MR. SAMUEL C. JACKSON: IN REMEMBRANCE

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I have a profound sense of sadness and yet joy paradoxically for a valued and esteemed friend and colleague, Samuel C. Jackson, who died untimely in the prime of his life.

I can recall with pleasure and great satisfaction his untiring efforts in the case for human and civil rights long before it was fashionable in this nation. Mr. Jackson, an astute lawyer used his legal education and acumen to remove impediments to human interaction and unity. He was a strong, perceptive, and highly effective advocate of equality of opportunity in education, housing, and all facets of our national life. He played a very significant role in working with the NAACP and in helping to eliminate segregation in our Nation's public schools.

He, too, was a very prominent and effective Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) during the Nixon administration in promoting fairness and justice in housing. In all areas of his professional life, Federal and private, he brought creative thinking to complex and cumbersome problems.

He rendered in a short span of time, a superior and enduring contribution of service to our Nation. His grasp of difficult problems, ability to work with different groups, commitment to excellence, and his unwavering commitment to a sense of community and order made him an American extraordinaire.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation indeed has lost an extraordinary stalwart in the struggle for human and civil rights and for a nation at peace with itself. He leaves a legacy that is inspirational and that will provide solace for those who love justice and mercy.

Samuel Jackson is dead, but he lives. He lives in the hearts and minds of all who value rationality, decency, equal opportunity, and social justice. An anomalous poet has well said: "Make way for the grand tournament of man, but who shall lead the way? The good and wise must lead, the good and wise must lead."

Samuel C. Jackson, "Good and Wise" to the end has led magnificently. I know that all of my colleagues in the House join me in expressing sincere condolences to Mrs. Jackson, his two daughters, Brenda and Marcia and other family members.●

DEBT COLLECTION ACT OF 1982

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the comprehensive Debt Collection Act of 1982 gives the opportunity to demonstrate to the taxpayers of this country that we are genuinely concerned about the longstanding mismanagement in the Federal Government. This legislation provides the much needed tools to collect the staggering amount of debts owed the Government by a variety of individuals.

As of September 30, 1981, $239 billion in accounts, loans, and other receivables was owed to the Federal Government, of which $33.5 was either delinquent or in default. Compared to the end of fiscal year 1979, this represents a 37-percent increase in the amount owed to the Government and a 32-percent increase in delinquencies or defaults.

Extensive congressional hearings have shown that the record of Federal debt collection efforts for repayment of loans is very poor. The ramifications of being declared in default are so minimal that debtors openly proclaim that they feel no obligation to repay these debts to the Government. The collection record of executive agencies responsible for administering these programs has been deplorable and is magnified by the fact that some agencies experience difficulty in determining the amount of the outstanding debt, much less being able to identify delinquent accounts.

If abuses in loan programs continue to flourish, the programs come under fire and disrepute. The taxpayer expects and deserves correction of abuses and sound administration of Government loan programs.

As the sponsor of one of the sections of this legislation, I had been particularly concerned about the failure of Government employees to pay their debts to the Government. Computer matches by the Veterans' Administration indicate that over 80,000 Government employees are in default of debts to that organization. Other computer matching of defaulted debtors against Government employee lists have re-

vealed over 40,000 additional employees who are in default of Government loan obligations.

There is another dimension to this problem. Many of the loan programs are set up on a revolving fund basis. As the loans are repaid, dollars from the replenished funds become available for new loans. When defaults occur, eligible applicants frequently are deprived of needed loan funds.

The procedures authorized in this legislation will result in fair and effective mechanisms for recovering overdue payments from Federal employees. It is an affront to the taxpayers that Government employees, many in professional positions, draw generous salaries from the Government but refuse to pay their debts.

It has been estimated that an aggressive debt collection effort, which will be facilitated by this legislation, will save taxpayers $20 billion over the next 5 years. This legislation already has won an overwhelming vote of approval in the other body and deserves similar treatment by the House.

The Debt Collection Act of 1982, in zeroing in on mismanagement of Government funds and programs is in the best interests of all of our taxpayers.●

THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF NUCLEAR WAR: A PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF RESEARCH

HON. ALBERT GORE, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, throughout this country there is a rapidly growing concern that we reduce the possibility of nuclear war and move expeditiously toward meaningful arms reduction. Though I believe that all right thinking men and women share that concern, both we and the Soviet Union continue to devote a great deal of time and effort to augmenting our nuclear arsenals.

Because the immediate loss of life occasioned by a nuclear war would be staggering in scope, there is often an understandable tendency to overlook or minimize the significance of longer term global effects. However, many scientists now believe that in the period following a nuclear war, the damage inflict on the Earth's environment could be grave beyond calculation.

The implications of these new studies are important to the way we think about nuclear war, because so many of us like to think we would be among the survivors, no matter what happened. After all, under the most pessimistic of scenarios, millions will survive the immediate effects of a nuclear exchange.

However, we are now discovering that as a result of a destructive environmental effects that would be placed in motion, survival could be a cruel and, for most, a fleeting experience. As this threat, which extend beyond civilization to life itself, looms over our heads, those in leadership positions cannot continue to act as if it did not exist.

Today, therefore, I rise in an effort to bring wider attention to the likely global environmental consequences of a nuclear war. I am also calling for an international year of research devoted to learning more about the ecological effects of nuclear war. As the focal point of this important undertaking, I am also calling for a conference of scientists from the United States, the Soviet Union, and other nations to address these issues on an official basis and to convey their findings to the world's leaders.

WHY THE EFFORT MUST BE MADE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE GLOBAL EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR

I have come to the conclusion that immediate action in this area is required because of inquiries by the Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee of the Committee on Science and Technology, into the aftereffects of a nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union. This hearing, which occurred on September 15, 1982, was inspired by the enormous discrepancy between claims by various defense experts. On the one hand, there are claims that the effects of a nuclear war can be dealt with through prudent defensive measures, and, on the other, claims by others that nuclear war would not only damage the United States and the Soviet Union beyond hope of repair, but also damage the fabric of nature itself in ways that would put in doubt the future all of Earth's living species, including our own.

I hoped that it would be possible to come to some judgment about where the truth lies, by assembling noted specialists in atmospheric sciences, ecological studies, and medicine whose work had led them into a study of the effects of nuclear war. As these scientists spoke, it became abundantly clear that much of what we now know is the product of very recent research and, as a result, cannot possibly reveal the full seriousness of the effects which they foresaw. Indeed, the answers to many of the questions they raised may be impossible to know because the proof requires nuclear war itself as the laboratory. But what they have had to say points strongly toward one conclusion: Those who speak of nuclear war as if it were just one more new wrinkle in the history of human conflict do not live in the real world. For those who do, nuclear war—even what we euphemistically refer to as "limited" nuclear war—is incomparably more than an assault on civilization; it would be an assault on the global environment, and quite possibly a fatal one.

WHAT WE DO KNOW FROM THE HEARING REGARDING THE AFTERMATH OF NUCLEAR WAR

Were a nuclear war fought between the United States and the Soviet Union, between 20 and 160 million Americans might perish from such an exchange. Though these numbers are sufficiently terrifying, indeed numbing, in and of themselves, and do not even reflect the upwards of 750 million who might be killed worldwide, what our hearing and related studies have revealed is that the immediate casualty figures from a nuclear war probably represent only the beginning of the tragic consequences of such an encounter. On the ground, ionizing radiation levels capable of killing humans could reach population centers scores of miles away from a blast. For each ground-burst attack equaling one megaton, better than 1,000 square miles of the Earth's surface could be rendered uninhabitable to unsheltered humans for weeks after the attack. But, what of the survivors of such an attack—what would happen to those not killed by the blast or by radiation?

(I) MEDICAL EFFECTS

Even for those in shelters, conditions are likely to be grim and primitive. Power produced by auxiliary generators will be at a premium. Food and water supplies will diminish and, for many, run out before radiation levels become safe. The sick will have to be cared for with scarce, and possibly, nonexistent medical supplies. Foraging for food may be possible but only at the risk of disabling exposure to radiation levels. Further, with roads destroyed and fuel nonexistent or in short supply, such searches, in any event, would not likely be productive.

For shelter occupant and aboveground survivors alike, the hazards of radiation exposure would unrelentingly proceed on their deadly course. Exposure to ionizing radiation serves to undermine the body's immune system, and susceptibility to disease becomes a problem of epidemic proportions. Massive numbers of corpses will remain unburied and a terrible source of diseases.

(II) RADIATION DAMAGE

Unfortunately, the postattack death toll from disease is just the beginning of the grisly picture that would await mankind after a nuclear war. In addition to the debilitating effects of radiation on humans, ionizing radiation can also kill, damage, or mutate plant and animal life. Whole orders of species that have lived in ecological balance for countless periods of time will all of a sudden find this balance upset due to radiation exposure. Some species, such as insects and cockroaches, will survive relatively unscathed, multiply, and thrust themselves on a

weakened world that lacks the pesticides and insect repellants on which modern society has become so dependent.

Other orders of plant and animal life ranging from the smallest microorganisms to the largest species will find their environment altered by radiation and their place in the world's ecological and biotic systems similarly altered.

(III) OTHER ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS: THE SCREENING OF SUNLIGHT

Of course, ionizing radiation is far from the only environmental problem that will likely wreak havoc with the planet after a nuclear war. Theorists have long been concerned with the possible sunscreening effects of massive amounts of dust being thrust aloft as a result of multipe nuclear ground blasts. More recently, in a now widely discussed article published in Ambio magazine, two atmospheric chemists theorized that particulate matter from widespread, postwar forest fires could screen sunlight by as much as 99 percent for as long as 2 months following a nuclear war. Were an attacks to take place during the summer months, the authors believe that, as to North American, at least, most agricultural production would be eliminated for the entire year following such a war.

Obviously, the possible loss of our food crops would be a staggering blow both to survivors in this country as well as in those countries that were dependent on food from the North American heartlands. However, if one considers that such a loss would be felt in combination with the initial destruction of a war as well as the postwar disease and ecological problems previously described, the dimensions of the problem begin to take shape.

Even after the Sun-blocking particulates were removed from the atmosphere and sunlight reappeared, the authors of the study theorized that the hydrocarbons released from the burning of a million square kilometers of forest land and from oil and gas fields would photochemically react with oxides of nitrogen from the initial blasts as well as from the forest fires to form continuing smog levels five times greater than current average North American levels.

(IV) THE THREAT TO THE EARTH'S OZONE LAYER

Further compounding the problem and posing its own environmental menace is the possibility that the oxides of nitrogen from multiple nuclear blasts would penetrate the Earth's ozone layer, possibly depleting the ozonosphere and allowing damaging ultraviolet rays, at enhanced levels, to reach the Earth.

The possibility of nuclear blasts depleting the Earth's ozone layer was first postulated by a 1975 National Academy of Science (NAS) study requested by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The study assumed a nuclear exchange equaling 10,000 megatons. At such levels of warfare, the study predicted that the ozone layer would be depleted by 30 to 70 percent.

Since the 1975 NAS study, other studies have also predicted significant ozone depletion from nuclear war at force levels comparable to those assumed by NAS but under circumstances even where the individual weapon yields were considerably lower than the 500 to 1,000, 10 to 20 megaton weapons assumed by the NAS in 1975. Furthermore, at the hearing, several witnesses brought to our attention studies now being conducted by MIT and which will be made a part of the record of the subcommittee hearing. Depending on the season of attack and the targeting pattern, preliminary indications from these studies suggest that ozone depletion on the order described above could occur even in the context of an engagement of, perhaps, 2,000 to 5,000 total magatons.

Because of the interaction between the oxides of nitrogen released from multiple nuclear blasts and the chemicals comprising the ozone layer will require upward of 6 months before depletion is at its worst, the effects of such depletion will be most severe after the world has already been jolted by the ecologically debilitating periods of sunscreening and smog discussed earlier. During this period debilitating levels of ionizing radiation will have subsided so that survivors will have been able to circulate and forage in the open. However, as the dust screen begins to settle and the Sun reappears, survivors will discover that short exposure to the Sun can produce sunburn and blistering. More importantly, if, as predicted, depletion approaches levels of 50 percent, the intense ultraviolet rays that would then be able to escape through to the Earth could cause blindness in human beings and animals alike. Some scientists argue that all unprotected eyes would be blinded during this period.

Further, the effects of such ultraviolet radiation would not be limited to the two- and four-legged occupants of the Earth. Oceanic systems could be substantially disrupted. In addition, based on one prediction, 20 percent of the world's plant species could succumb to excess ultraviolet radiation.

THE ACCIDENTAL NATURE OF WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR

It is sobering to note that much of what we now know about the potential environmental effects of nuclear war came by accident.

Had it not been for the fact that the infelicitously named *Lucky Dragon* Japanese fishing vessel was caught in the fallout from a test blast on Bikini Island better than 100 miles away, we would not have known about the effects on humans of radiation fallout. Nor would we have known about the extensive reach of fallout patterns were it not for the controversy touched off by the Defense Department in 1974 when then Secretary Schlesinger estimated that only 15,000 to 25,000 persons would perish in a nuclear war. Nor would we have known about the debilitating effects of nuclear blasts on the ozone layer were it not for the environmental controversy that surrounded the early development of supersonic transport.

WHAT STILL REMAINS TO BE LEARNED

In each of the areas discussed, we now know about some of the environmental and medical consequences of nuclear war. But, even in these areas and in many others, major questions remain unanswered, such as: First. To what degree will the environmental effects of a nuclear war fought in the Northern Hemisphere also be felt in the Southern Hemisphere? Second. In addition to crop losses, what might be some of the other disastrous consequences of sunscreening lasting for upward of 2 months? Third. Can blindness be associated with ozone depletion levels of less than 50 percent and how large an exchange of nuclear weapons would be required to effect such a reduction? Fourth. To what degree will the marine food chain be impaired by high levels of ultraviolet radiation and is the damage repairable and over what time frame? Fifth. What might be the long-term mutation effects on plants and animals alike as a result of intense exposure to both ionizing and ultraviolet radiation? Sixth. What climatic changes may be precipitated by large-scale nuclear assaults on the Earth's atmosphere, for example, the introduction of large amounts of sunscreening particles into the environment, and what might be the duration or severity of such effects? Seventh. Are the synergistic effects of the foregoing such that a global ecosystem of which mankind is only a part may find endurance under such effects too difficult a load to bear?

HOW CAN WE BEST ADDRESS THESE QUESTIONS SO AS TO BRING WIDER ATTENTION TO THE FULL ENORMITY OF THE ISSUE?

In my view, the answers to these questions are now far too momentous to be left to chance. No longer can we rely upon happenstance to discern what the ecological consequences of our actions in the nuclear arena might be.

What I propose is an international year of research and analysis, which should begin with a conference designed to inventory what is known, and to identify how to make inroads into what is unknown about the environmental effects of nuclear war.

It also seems appropriate to me, Mr. Chairman, that this endeavor should be jointly sponsored by the Government of the United States and of the

Soviet Union as a token of the earnestness with which each views the consequences of nuclear war.

Mr. Speaker, as things now stand, we and the Soviet Union are staking more than we know, more than our own existence as nations, on the gamble that all of these nuclear weapons we have been piling up by the tens of thousands will never be used. As science has helped lead us into this predicament, we should use science to help get us out of it. It is time for an unflinching confrontation with the facts; a confrontation which we and the Soviets should—despite all our differences—be prepared to undertake together.●

LEGISLATION TO ENHANCE TAX INCENTIVES FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

HON. CECIL (CEC) HEFTEL

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. HEFTEL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today with my colleagues from the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. ROUSSELOT, and Mr. MATSUI, legislation that I believe is essential to continue to advance the development of our domestic renewable energy sources.

As the President seeks to dismantle the Department of Energy and as Congress looks for ways to meet its new budget obligations, it is imperative that we not abandon the important gains that we have made in renewable energy development over the past several years. The legislation we introduce today would provide the renewable energy industry with the assurance that tax incentives to encourage its continued growth would be available through the decade of the eighties. This should be sufficient time to allow commercialization of the renewable technologies to take hold throughout the United States.

The current recession has contributed mightily to the uncertainty that the renewable energy industry now faces. Moreover, the projects for which these credits are intended often require a great deal of advance planning and can take several years to complete. I am concerned that investment in renewable energy technologies will be severely curtailed if the assurances contained in this legislation are not given.

The bill I am introducing today would increase the business renewable energy tax incentives—incentives for wind, ocean thermal energy, photovoltaics, biomass, geothermal and the like—from 15 percent to 30 percent and extend eligibility for the 30-percent tax credit through 1987. A 15-percent business energy tax incentive for renewables would be available through 1990. This legislation also extends so-called affirmative commitments to renewable energy projects. Affirmative commitments assure companies that projects begun but not necessarily completed by 1990 will continue to be eligible for tax incentives until 1995 at the 15-percent level beyond the 1990 expiration date.

The bill also contains a number of technical corrections to the affirmative commitments provisions now in effect. Most of these corrections are intended to clarify and eliminate the problem that applicants for the credits have been having with the Internal Revenue Service.

Both the national economic costs of dependence on foreign oil and continuing U.S. strategic vulnerability to energy supply disruptions require that we seek both near-and long-term solutions to our energy problems. Energy policy in the early 1980's must respond to this challenge by stimulating increased domestic energy production. The current tragic upheaval in the Middle East demands that we not back away from the national effort to accelerate renewable energy development and commercialization. In addition, our economy is not strong that we can afford to eliminate the only significant remaining targeted Federal incentive for renewable energy development. In addition, it is crucial that the renewable energy industry have the assurance that tax incentives will be available through the 1980's.

Mr. Speaker, I realize that there is precious little time left in this Congress for full and fair consideration of this proposal. My colleagues and I are offering this legislation to spark general discussion within Congress and throughout the business community on what we feel are major obstacles to the early and widespread commercialization of renewable energy. The proposal we offer could turn the tide for renewable energy.●

SEASIDE AND IRIGA CITY: SISTER CITIES MEET FOR THE FIRST TIME

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a historic meeting taking place in my district on October 9. On that date, a delegation of dignitaries from Iriga City, the Philippines, will meet with representatives of the city of Seaside, Calif., in Seaside. The two cities are sister cities, and this is the first of what they hope will be many exchanges of visitors.

As my colleagues know, the sister cities program was enacted during the administration of President Eisenhower, in 1954. The program is designed to encourage the establishment of cultural and other relations between American cities and those of other nations. Such exchanges increase our knowledge of foreign cultures, and they increase understanding of our own country in those nations.

Mayor Glenn Olea of Seaside has been a leader in implementing this program by working to establish a sister city relationship with Iriga City, and the mayor of Iriga City, the Honorable Jose Villanueva, will meet with Mayor Olea as part of the delegation visit next week. The people of Seaside are proud of this occasion, and I share that pride.

Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the need to increase contacts with our friends from all over the world. Mayor Olea and the city of Seaside, as well as the Mayor Villanueva and Iriga City, are to be congratulated for this effort. I hope their example is emulated by cities around the country.●

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO HON. W. BRUCE KNAPP, JR., OF OAKLAND, N.J., DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN, COMMUNITY LEADER, AND GREAT AMERICAN

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, October 22, the residents of the borough of Oakland, my congressional district and State of New Jersey will assemble at the Indian Trail Club in Franklin Lakes, N.J., at a testimonial dinner honoring a most distinguished citizen, community leader and good friend, Hon. W. Bruce Knapp, Jr., who is retiring from his high office of public trust as tax collector, treasurer, and custodian of school funds for the borough of Oakland, N.J.

As Bruce Knapp retires from his official duties I know that you and our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join with me in deep appreciation of all of his good works and share the great pride of his good wife Virginia and their children Bruce, Tracy, Craig, and Melissa upon this milestone of achievement in their family endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, Bruce Knapp has indeed earned the highest respect and esteem of all of us for his outstanding public service and personal commitment in ever seeking the highest standards of excellence on behalf of our people. There is much that can be said of Bruce and his lifetime of achievements in service to people. I

would like to insert at this point in our historic journal of Congress a brief outline of his good works and affiliations that will be particularly cited by his colleagues and friends on October 22 as follows:

W. BRUCE KNAPP, JR., TAX COLLECTOR 1960–82

Bruce was born December 11, 1919 in San Francisco, California. He later moved to Connecticut and met Virginia Rohrig. They were married in 1942. Virginia is also retired. She was the Principal Design draftsperson for the County of Bergen, New Jersey. They reared four (4) children: Bruce, Tracy, Craig and Melissa.

Bruce came to Oakland in 1955, and became active in church, Boy Scouts and school affairs. He also became interested in the affairs of the Borough of Oakland and on November 1, 1960 was appointed Tax Collector, Treasurer and Custodian of School Funds. (Mayor Alexander Potash: "He was one of my exceptionally good appointments."

During the 22 years he served the Borough of Oakland, he saw many physical changes take place in his community, i.e. upgrading of lot sizes in residential areas, Veteran's Park, establishment of the Library, Ponds Building, three shopping areas, and a number of residential developments, establishing of three industrial parks, walkways installed on hazardous roads for school children, plans for sanitary sewering of the community, construction of a new Police Headquarters (financing of which was helped by Congressman Robert A. Roe), Susquehanna Railroad passenger service discontinued, inauguration of bus service to New York City, and completion of Route 208. He was a member of the Traffic Study Committee. He saw new bridges over the Ramapo River, the historical Van Allen House purchased by the community for $30,000, a new Post Office Building, construction of additional schools, including a high school, construction of a Municipal Building and offices, and the advent of churches of various denominations, the expansion of the Borough Water system and establishment of the Department of Public Works. In fact, Bruce saw during these 22 years a change in Oakland from a rural community to an urban community. In these 22 years, the population of Oakland increased some approximately 4,000 to approximately 15,000.

During this time, the Borough of Oakland floated a number of bond issues, and by reason of Bruce's fine financial management, it was always successful in its bond ratings, which resulted in low interest rates. He watched carefully the Borough funds on deposit and in anticipating no immediate need to disperse these funds, he invested them in guaranteed, short-term insured high interest returns. This resulted in earnings in excess of $200,000. Bruce was instrumental in establishing an efficient system in the Tax Collector's and Water Collector's Offices.

Bruce's low-keyed, efficient manner combined with his patient handling of taxpayer's problems gained him the respect and affection of those he dealt with. Oakland's Mayor, T. Emmet Bauer says he "will miss Bruce's support and advice."

He will be sorely missed as he elects to take his retirement. As he now pursues his many hobbies, the citizens of Oakland wish him good luck and good health with many thanks.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed appropriate that we reflect on the deeds and achievements of our people who have contributed to the quality of our way of life here in America. All of us who have had the good fortune to know Bruce applaud his many accomplishments, and as he retires from public office I am pleased to seek this national recognition of all of his good works. We do indeed salute a distinguished citizen and great American—Hon. W. Bruce Knapp, Jr., of Oakland, N.J.—for his exemplary service to our people which has truly enriched our community, State, and Nation.●

SHOULD THE CONGRESS REVISE THE "FLAT TAX"

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, there are a number of bills now pending in Congress which address the matter of revising the Federal income tax system. Although their intent is the same—to make the system more equitable—they differ as to how this objective can be achieved.

One of the most popular proposals appears to be some form of a "flat tax" which would eliminate all deductions and levy an across-the-board rate on all income. In its purest form, this proposal already has come under fire. There is no consensus yet as to what the "flat" rate should be but there is a growing suspicion that unless there are some modifications in the basic plan middle-income America again will find itself carrying the heaviest share of the Nation's tax load.

This feeling was underlined in the results of a survey I have just completed among more than 2,000 residents of the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. In response to the question. "Do you favor a flat tax?" The following tabulation was compiled:

Yes—630 responses (30 percent).

No—293 (14 percent).

With modification—1,063 (51 percent.

Undecided—113 (5 percent).

My colleagues may be interested in some of the comments regarding the "flat tax."

"It's a Godsend."

"There's nothing wrong with the present system, just remove the tax shelters and write-offs for the rich."

"It would be a gross mistake to exempt bonds from taxes."

"Eliminating home mortgage interest deductions would severely penalize young homeowners."

"No matter what you (the Congress) do, there will always be loopholes * * *."

Mr. Speaker, in addition to bringing the results of the "Home Phone Poll," a survey I conduct periodically in the 20th district, to the attention of my colleagues by publishing the findings in the RECORD, I am forwarding the computation to the White House for the information of the President.●

POW-MIA

HON. ALBERT LEE SMITH, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. SMITH of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the 97th Congress has fittingly set aside July 9 of this year and April 9, 1983, as National POW-MIA Recognition Day. I recently paid tribute to the work of Mr. Malvin Roseman and the many concerned residents of Birmingham, Ala., who have tirelessly worked on behalf of our POW's and MIA's.

I have long been a supporter of their efforts on behalf of missing American servicemen. My concern over our POW's and MIA's caused me to send a telegram in 1978 to the then Secretary of State Cyrus Vance urging him to demand that Vietnam account for all Americans missing in action before the United States considered full diplomatic ties with that country.

Four years have passed since then and I am still concerned that Americans are being held in Southeast Asia against their will. I think it is very appropriate at this time to reflect on the sacrifice and the hardship that the men, their families, and the American people have endured over the years that have passed since the Vietnam conflict.

These men have answered the call of duty in Vietnam for over two decades. I firmly believe that every single man among them, dead or alive, would have wagered anything or everything that they possess, that this great Nation of ours would leave no stone unturned to learn the fate of those missing soldiers, sailors, and airmen. I am very thankful that they have been doing their part for these Americans.

We must keep alive our concern for a final accounting of POW's and MIA's. I congratulate Mr. Roseman and his coworkers and the dedicated people like them throughout our Nation who have sacrificed time and money and offered prayer after prayer that these men would be accounted for. I commend them; I congratulate them on their success and pledge my continued support in this noble cause.●

BILL GREEN HOPES FOR PROGRESS ON NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL

HON. BILL GREEN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, before all the Members return to their districts, I would like to remind them that much progress is yet to be made on what may be the most important issue facing on today: Nuclear arms control.

I think it would be very useful to take stock of where we are, and where we must go on this issue. Public opinion is well-formed with the majority of the American people feeling strongly that we must control the nuclear arms race. Despite the breadth of public support for the issue, the United States has made little to no progress in negotiations with the Soviets, and the arms buildup sponsored by the current administration continues unabated.

Many months have elapsed since the President announced his bold zero option for intermediate range nuclear forcus in Europe, and his plans for the START negotiations, but we have yet to receive reports of significant progress on these plans. In addition, the administration has espoused certain policies which belie its stated intentions of slowing the arms race: It has scrapped negotiations on the comprehensive test ban, and wishes to renegotiate the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty and the Threshold Test Ban Treaty and to renew testing above the 150 kiloton limit specified in the TTBT; it supports relaxing safeguards against nuclear proliferation; it opposes the SALT treaties and contemplates abrogation of the ABM Treaty of 1972; and, it has, according to press reports, approved a document detailing how a protracted nuclear war might be waged. All of these actions have aroused in many concerned citizens a fear that the administration is not serious about arms control.

I do not want to suggest that no progress has been made. We lost the August 5 vote on the freeze resolution by only one vote. That slim margin of loss is frustrating, yet it was a very good show of strength for the freeze. The freeze resolution has been reintroduced, with my cosponsorship and that of 124 other Members, and I hope support for the resolution will continue to grow.

During consideration of the 1983 DOD authorization bill, we nearly prohibited funding for procurement of the MX missile. I think we are not justifed in proceeding with the MX missile at all, and I voted several times to kill the program in its entirety. I was very pleased to be a part of this latest effort to halt MX. Though we lost this vote by only three votes, the positive outcome of this effort is that we have put a hold on certain portions of the MX program until the President informs Congress of a final MX basing mode on December 1, and we are funding five, instead of nine, missiles.

Several of us are now seeking to persuade the President in a letter that so-called "Dense Pack" or Closely Spaced Basing (CSB) for MS is misguided. This latter proposal smacks of a last resort attempt to salvage a program that has no strategic purpose. The plans for it made public to date indicate CBS promises to engender its own arms race, abrogate the AMB and SALT Treaties, and cost at minimum $24 billion. Congress will again debate the merits of the MX program when it returns to Washington in November, and I will be working hard again to defeat this dubious program.

We were also victorious in preventing funding of binary chemical weapons. I was an original cosponsor of legislation to accomplish this, and was gratified by the strong success of an amendment by Mr. ZABLOCKI to the 1983 DOD authorization to prohibit funds being spent for procurement of this new chemical weapons technology. Though chemical weapons do not come under the rubric of nuclear freeze, this victory is an important one in the effort to combat unnecessary and ethically repugnant military expenditures.

Several State referenda are also being held on the nuclear freeze issue. If the 3-to-1 margin of victory for the freeze that was the outcome in Wisconsin's recent vote is any indication, the freeze will emerge as an even stronger issue after the November elections.

Also, Congress has turned back portions of the administration's large requests for funding for civil defense. Civil defense programs are based on the absurd notion that somehow the United States as we know it can survive a nuclear attack. The very idea of spending millions of dollars on programs to evacuate cities like New York in the event of nuclear holocaust is especially ludicrous when at the same time the administration proposes to cut funding for crime insurance, for example. I am ranking minority member of the Appropriations Subcommittee which funds crisis relocation programs under the jurisdiction of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). My subcommittee denied the administration's request for $129 million for crisis relocation. I feel these programs are not wise investments in our national security, and are particularly indefensible in these times of budget stringency. I also voted during consideration of the 1983 DOD bill to cut civil defense funds under the Pentagon by $108 million. This effort was successful.

I am also an original cosponsor of a resolution recently introduced in the House to halt the militarization of space. I am very concerned about the administration's plans to add space to the list of battlefields on which it wants to confront the Russians. While the defense budget as a whole is going up 7 percent per year after inflation, the military space budget is going up 10 percent per year after inflation. The militarization of space promises to be costly and destabilizing, and I am pleased there are now a total of 39 cosponsors of this resolution calling for a halt to this new arms race.

I was quite surprised by the administration's decisions on the nuclear test ban treaties. The President's decision to scrap years of negotiations on a comprehensive test ban (CTB) was particularly perplexing. We are bound by treaty obligations in the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty to pursue negotiations on a comprehensive test ban. Every President, Republican and Democrat alike, since President Eisenhower has attempted to negotiate a comprehensive ban. Perhaps more than any treaty proposal on the table today, the CTB has great potential actually to curb the qualitative improvements in weaponry that have become the engine of the arms race. In addition, precipitously discarding years of effort and complex negotiations closes the lines of communication with the U.S.S.R., and sends a clear signal to the Soviets that we are not good-faith negotiating partners. It also may heighten the nuclear aspirations of countries like Argentina, who will have little incentive to curb their pursuit of nuclear weapons if the superpowers remain unrestrained. The administration claims its action is justified because of verification problems with the CTB. There is a consensus in the scientific community that seismic and satellite data can detect any nuclear test down to about 5 to 10 kilotons. There is little reason to believe the Soviets would want to undertake tests of this small size that are of little or no military utility, yet certain to create great international tensions by breaking a treaty.

The decision to renogotiate the PNET and the TTBT are also disturbing. The administration will not make public just what its objections to these treaties are until December 10. These treaties contain new means of verification, including onsite inspections, to which the Soviets have never before agreed. Ratifying these treaties would show the Soviets that it is not an exercise in futility to negotiate treaties with the United States. Because of my disapproval of the administration's decisions on these treaties, I have cosponsored a resolution calling upon the President to resubmit the PNET

and the TTBT to the Senate for approval, and to continue negotiating a CTB. This resolution, which was also introduced in the Senate by Senator Kennedy, has gained 79 cosponsors.

As I mentioned earlier, there are some successes to which we who are concerned about the nuclear arms race can point. Just the fact that the public and the Congress are more vocal about the arms race is progress. However, so much more is yet to be accomplished. I think the administration must pursue more vigorously its proposals in Geneva. We also must see the administration bring reason to the military budget. I hope when the Congress returns we will have greater opportunities to debate these important issues, and to accomplish our common goal of making the world more secure.●

OUR CHILDREN

HON. JAMES K. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. JAMES K. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, some of America's children are finally coming home.

It was with pleasure that I learned that some of the Amerasian children, who are American citizens, are finally returning home. These 11 Amerasians are the children of Americans who served in Vietnam, and like the children of GI's and Americans elsewhere, many have suffered harassment and intimidation because of their heritage.

I note with great pride that one of my constituents, Mr. John Shade of the Pearl S. Buck Foundation, was instrumental in securing the release of these children and in arranging for the future departure of more Amerasian children. Mr. Shade is now with the children in Bangkok.

Pearl S. Buck was the first to address the needs of these, our children. She willed her home and grounds in Bucks County, Pa., in my district, to the foundation that bears her name. For 20 years the Pearl S. Buck Foundation has been working to bring these children to the attention of caring Americans with a deep-seated sense of justice. Thousands have been helped by foundation sponsors. But thousands more wait.

Today, legislation which will grant preferential immigration status to the Amerasian children will be considered on the floor of the House. The Congress has waited years to enact this measure, but there is no more time to lose. I urge all of my colleagues to support this worthwhile effort.

It is time for all of our children to come home.●

TRIBUTE TO TOM CROSSAN

HON. CHARLES PASHAYAN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, today marks the beginning of fiscal year 1983, and it begins the official retirement from Federal service of Mr. Tom Crossan, a Weather Service official for 35 years and for the past 16 years as meteorologist in charge of the Fresno, Calif., office.

It was just 2 years ago that Mr. Crossan was singled out by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration as the recipient of the Department of Commerce Bronze Medal Award for Outstanding Leadership.

The agricultural community in the San Joaquin Valley will miss Tom in his retirement. His Bronze Medal Award was earned because of his "overall station management of the agriculture, fire weather, air pollution, public service, pilot weather briefing, and surface observation programs." For 13 years they were one of the best in the Western region.

I would like to insert in the RECORD the following newspaper article from the Fresno Bee on Tom Crossan.

The article follows:

TRIBUTE TO TOM CROSSAN

Nothing, not even a career with the U.S. Weather Service, makes predicting a gathering fog or shifting rainstorm easy.

Tom Crossan, 61, knows that only too well. Despite 35 years as a Weather Service meteorologist including 16 as head of the Fresno office, Crossan once lost his vacation plans to a Fresno winter fog.

"It was very embarrassing," he said. "We were supposed to catch a night flight to Los Angeles, and then go to Miami. And about 10 p.m. the fog rolled in and we couldn't go anywhere. But after all, that's unusual for fog to start then."

Crossan admits that despite the uncertainties he will miss the weather business. His work with the Weather Service ends today, although he plans to take a month's vacation before formally retiring.

"It's a fascinating business," Crossan said. "With new equipment and technology, I think it gets better all the time. I'd recommend it as a career to anyone—if they like physics and math. It does take a lot of that."

He leaves the job with high praise from his supervisor, coworkers and local farmers. Ron Stephen, an agricultural meteorologist who will be acting chief of the Fresno office for the next several months, said Crossan is a good task master.

"He's been very supportive, even if one is wrong—which does happen in weather forecasting," Stephen said. He said Crossan and he often doubled-checked each other in forecasting frosts.

"That's important here and I'm really going to feel the loss," he said.

Dale Goudeau, deputy meteorologist from the state forecasting office in Riverside, said Crossan is "one of the best weathermen we have in any district, truly an expert meteorologist."

Goudeau said occasionally state supervisors would "get a little upset with Tom because he was always after us to do more. He wanted better equipment, more information on the summer for raisin drying. He's really been for the good of the people in the valley."

In fact, Crossan said that he has been asking the Weather Service for satellite communications on weather for the Fresno area for some time.

"We find that it's very difficult to forecast here because our weather comes in from the Pacific," he said. "There are no monitoring stations out in the ocean. But we could get better faster information with a satellite."

Goudeau said the service is considering such euipment for the Fresno area. "Our five- to 10-year plans call for Fresno to become a state forecasting center," he said. "That'll mean more equipment and more people. We do recognize that valley is important."

Crossan has been saying that for years. He said he is most pleased with a new computer system, just finished this week, that will hook Fresno up to weather information stations throughout the country.

A native of Rockville, Ill., Crossan graduated from Beloit College in Wisconsin in 1943 with a major in mathematics. He served as a meteorologist with the Army during World War II and joined the Weather Service in 1946.

He specialized in agricultural meteorology, taking over the fruit frost forecasts from Lindsay in 1960. In 1966, he was named head of the Fresno office.

Crossan was instrumental in 1977 in getting a weather radio station on the air. The station provides farmers with the most up-to-date information. The service is run cooperatively by the weather service and the Fresno County farm advisers.

"We've always found him very helpful and cooperative," said Bill Allison, executive director of the Fresno County Farm Bureau. "We appreciate it. Information about the weather is one of those things that farmers just cannot do without."

Crossan said that helping farmers has "been one of the main points of my career." He has served on the agribusiness committee of the Fresno County and City Chamber of Commerce.

He plans to travel and enjoy his two favorite hobbies, splitting wood and sailing a 17-foot boat on Huntington Lake.

"I don't race because I don't like people telling me when I can sail and when I can't," Crossan said. "I've had too much of that in the working world."●

RICHARD BENNETT—A DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Richard Bennett, executive director of the Monterey County Community Service Department. Mr. Bennett will retire from his post this month, after a long and meaningful career in community service.

A graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and the Harvard School of Business Administration, Richard Bennett has taught business management at several colleges over the past 20 years. He has also served on the board of directors of several important community and business groups, exemplifying his commitment to senior citizens and the less fortunate in our society.

Mr. Speaker, Richard Bennett serves as an inspiration to all who believe in the strength of the human spirit and the benefits of community action. In his work with the Salinas Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bennett encouraged local entrepreneurs to believe in themselves during times of great economic hardship. In a recent speech to community leaders he underlined the need to provide jobs for all those willing and able to work, as the only hope for our economic recovery. Always dedicated to action, he backed up his words with the creation of the Del Monte Research Park, the first facility of its kind in the United States.

Above all, Richard Bennett will be known for his years of dedication to our local elderly community. His occupational and nutritional assistance programs have been copied in cities and towns throughout the country. The brown bag vegetable distribution program has provided locally grown vegetables to elderly and disadvantaged families for several years now, thanks to Mr. Bennett.

Without a doubt Richard Bennett is dedicated to an improvement in the quality of life for all Monterey residents. His leadership of the Community Service Department will be sorely missed. On behalf of all who benefited from his perseverance, I would like to wish he and his family a happy, healthy, and rewarding future.●

H.R. 2035

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House passed H.R. 2035, the USDA authorization. One of the provisions included in that bill was an amendment that will change the agricultural marketing agreement to require that imported table grapes meet the same quality standards as those grown in the United States. This is a very important measure for table grape growers and marketers and I commend the House for endorsing it.

This legislation is eminently fair. It will apply quality standards to both domestic and foreign producers on a nondiscriminatory basis. It will not violate U.S. obligations under the GATT or other international trade agreements. Ultimately, it will protect the interests of both domestic and foreign producers by assuring a stable U.S. market for their products.

Moreover, the table grape amendment will assure that healthy competition in the table grape market is maintained and consistent standards of quality are established, thus protecting the consumer from inferior produce. It accomplishes all this without imposing unreasonable economic burdens on foreign producers.

This is not a case of protectionism. It is a fair and prudent solution to a serious problem. Admittedly, some minor criticism of the table grape amendment has been heard. However, in light of the overwhelming support of both chambers of this Congress for H.R. 2035, I believe that this criticism is unfounded and, therefore, strongly urge the administration to enact H.R. 2035 as soon as possible.●

DOROTHY FULDHEIM

HON. RONALD M. MOTTL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. MOTTL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize the many enriching contributions of a newswoman who has set the highest standard for excellence in broadcast news.

She was the first woman to have a news show and has been on television for 36 years now. Ms. Fuldheim continues to distinguish WEWS Television Channel 5 in Cleveland with her probing interviews and editorials regarding the pressing issues of the day.

She has interviewed several great Presidents, royalty from abroad, and others viewed as the greatest dignitaries of the past four decades. Ms Fuldheim has also interviewed some of the worst villains of modern history including Adolf Hitler. Her overseas assignments have taken her from a Spain in revolution to a warring Middle East.

Her knowledge of the issues of the day and effective command of communications skills has brought her nationwide and international recognition. Ms. Fuldheim has gained the respect of viewers with television appearances ranging from the "Tonight Show" to her regular editorial programs.

The recipient of numerous honorary degrees, author of four books and winner of the Governor's award, Ms. Fuldheim has been selected woman of the decade and to the Ohio Hall of Fame.

A Gallup poll named her as one of America's most admired women.

What I admire most about Ms. Fuldheim are her scrupulous, never-ending efforts to achieve fairness in her reporting. With the emotional subjective factors involved in newsworthy issues, reporters face a tremendous challenge to hold their feelings inside and keep objective words flowing out onto video display tubes or broadcasts. Although many of us know reporters who have become little more than henchmen anxious to use their positions to exploit biases against conservatives or liberals or personalities, Ms. Fuldheim has conquered this tempting evil.

For this ample show of strength, we all owe her a debt of gratitude.●

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN THE WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES

HON. EUGENE V. ATKINSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. ATKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a House concurrent resolution today expressing the sense of the Congress that the Government of the United States should denounce the continuing persecution of, and discrimination against, individuals and groups on the basis of religion by governments of members states of the Warsaw Pact. Joining with me in sponsoring this resolution are Congressmen DON RITTER, DON BAILEY, DAN CRANE, JOHN LEBOUTILLIER, DOUG WALLGREN, BERNARD DWYER, ROBERT DORNAN, FRANK WOLF, DAN MICA and TOBY MOFFET.

The thrust of the resolution is the denunciation of both the gross violations, particularly in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and the German Democratic Republic, and the pervasive administrative measures taken to discriminate against known believers in education, employment, and housing in all the states of the Warsaw Pact.

There is little difference in the status of the churches, whether they are Roman Catholic—Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Croatia and Poland, Lithuania— Orthodox—Bulgaria, Romania, the Ukraine and the Russian S.S.F.R. and Serbia—Protestant—German Democratic Republic, Hungary and to a smaller extent, Romania and the Baltic States of Estonia and Latvia—as long as they do not allow themselves to be utilized for the purposes of Marxism-Leninism in the political and social spheres, thereby denying their fundamental Christian heritage. The number of underground churches and believers might vary according to the degree of persecution exercised by the local governments, but true religious freedom is not present even in faithful Poland, the fatherland of Pope John Paul II.

Persecution is particularly severe in the Soviet Union where labor camps,

psychiatric hospitals and prisons await the public confessors of faith, and in Czechoslovakia where a combination of persecutory and administrative measures, including the vacancies in the bishopries—some of them since 1945—are conscious attempts to have the Catholic and Lutheran churches wither away in another generation or two. In Romania, too, the pressure on the churches is great and here the national issue is superimposed as all churches which, except the Romanian Orthodox church, are composed of nationality believers. Bulgaria makes less waves, but the combination of administrative measures and selective persecution of priests and religious laypersons is close to the level of Czechoslovakia. In Romania, too, several Catholic bishoprics have remained unfilled since 1945. In Hungary, the churches made an uneasy compromise with the regime in the 1970's, but their resilience is greatly interfered with by state administrative measures and the discouraging of the religious vocations. Only in Poland can the church have a self-government, but its limits are rather narrow as the Pope, in his former capacity as Archbishop of Kracow, discovered over several decades.

Mr. Speaker, all the member states of the Warsaw Pact signed the Helsinki Final Act, the 1966 International Covenant on Political and Civic Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They are not only morally, but legally, obligated by their signatures and by their euphemistic inclusion of freedom of religion in their national constitutions, We have every right to remind them of the innumerable violations of their legally binding given word to their citizens, and to the other countries of Europe and the United Nations.

This is an issue that cuts across ideologies, whether conservative or liberal, Christian or Jewish or even Moslem—the Soviet Union has 45 million Moslems in its Asian member republics—or party lines. In order to proclaim America's message of freedom to others we are duty bound to express our abhorrence against violations of the sacred right of the individual to worship freely and without experiencing discrimination because of his beliefs. May I ask my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this resolution that will eloquently express the sense of the Congress of the United States to uphold religious freedom and human rights against the perpetrators of violations whether by police state or simply administrative methods.

I would like to express my gratitude to the National Confederation of American Ethnic Groups, Inc., a 26-year-old conglomerate of the national and state organizations of 17 different heritage groups from Europe, Asia, and the Carribbean, composed of 35 organizations. Among those organizations are many who had been in the forefront of the struggle against Communist encroachment on religious freedoms, one of the most fundamental freedoms of the individual, and the basic freedom upon which our forefathers had built these United States. The confederation should be commended for its support of fundamental freedoms and the assistance it has given in support of this resolution. The confederation is ably led by devoted Christians who are repelled by the persecution and administrative machinations against believers, priests, ministers, and rabbis in these countries. They include the three major officers of the confederation, Mr. Edward S. Yambrusic, Esq., president, a former resident of my district, Z. Michael Szaz, Ph. D., executive vice president, and Mr. Radi Slavoff, secretary-director of activities.●

MEL ELLIOT

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on October 23, 1982, Mel Elliot will receive the Torch of Freedom Award of the State of Israel at a special tribute being held in his honor.

Mel Elliot was born in Maiden, Mass. where he attended school majoring in accounting and finance. After his service and honorable discharge from the U.S. Army in which he served as a combat infantryman, 320th Regiment, 35th Infantry Division, European Theatre of Operations, he resettled in Los Angeles.

Mel Elliot has been a leader in the business world for many years. He is active in Los Angeles community and philanthropic affairs. He has served as chairman for Israel bond dinners as well as chairman of the annual United Jewish Welfare Fund dinners raising funds for scholarships for Los Angeles area high school graduates. He is a member of Ma'ariv Temple in Encino, Calif. and the Honor Lodge of B'nai B'rith.

I ask the Members to join me in congratulating Mel Elliot on his selection as the recipient of the Torch of Freedom Award and to wish him, his wife Ruby, and their children, Steven, Deborah, and Gene many more years of happiness and fulfillment.●

PUBLIC POWER DAY IN AUBURN, NEBR.

HON. DOUGLAS K. BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, on September 15, the community of Auburn, Nebr., which is located in my congressional district celebrated Public Power Day.

The record of service to the citizens of Auburn of the board of works in providing dependable electrical service at the lowest rates possible is commendable. The mayor of the city issued a proclamation on that date. I wish to share its message with my colleagues in Congress:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Board of Public Works of the City of Auburn, one of 2,200 publicly owned electric utilities in America, has provided the citizens of Auburn and surrounding communities with reliable electric services for forth-three (43) years;

Whereas the Board of Public Works of the City of Auburn has kept electricity rates lower than the national average because it is consumer owned and controlled and because of its efficient management and efforts to utilize innovative energy production, transmission, distribution and conservation techniques;

Whereas local ownership permits the economic benefits accruing from the system's operations to be retained in the community for improving other services and permits coordination between all municipal services for consumers' benefit;

And whereas public power systems have been providing Americans in communities throughout the United States with these benefits since September 1882, the same month Thomas Edison made central station electric service possible;

Let it therefore be resolved that September 15th, 1983 be named "Public Power Day" in celebration of 100 years of public service by the nation's public power systems. In observance of said day, an Open House will be held at the City's local generating plant, along with other activities to be scheduled.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1982.

JOHN F. GEORGE,
Mayor.●

PARK AVENUE SYNAGOGUE CELEBRATES ITS CENTENNIAL

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, a special celebration on the weekend of November 12 to 14 will mark the 100th year of existence of the Park Avenue Synagogue at 50 East 87th Street.

This unique institution is one of the largest conservative synagogues in New York City and from its founding it has been blessed with deeply com-

mitted and effective lay leaders and pious and learned rabbis who have fostered its growth and development into what it is today.

Dr. Judah Nadich, the current head rabbi, is a graduate of City University and holds advanced degrees from Columbia University and Jewish Theological Seminary. Well known in the community for his scholarly endeavors, his piety and his wisdom, Dr. Nadich is also deeply involved in philanthropic work on behalf of the poor and less fortunate. Many, however, do not know that during World War II Dr. Nadich served as the first military adviser for Jewish affairs to General Eisenhower. In that post he was deeply involved in the efforts to save the lives of tens of thousands of Jews in DP camps, and without his interventions many more would have died.

Rabbi Harlan J. Weschsler serves as Dr. Nadich's able assistant and is much respected for his role in keeping this large and active congregation smoothly functioning. In addition, the congregation is fortunate to have David Lefkowitz as its cantor and to have Mark Kula, a seminary student as its assistant cantor.

Mr. Speaker. I would like to take this opportunity to offer my most heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to the Park Avenue Synagogue, its able spiritual leader Rabbi Dr. Nadich, and the marvelous board of trustees on this 100 years of service to the Jewish community. May this remarkable religious institution continue to grow and prosper in the century ahead, and may its members and the New York community continue to find the Park Avenue Synagogue to be a font of enlightenment, comfort, and sustenance to all who enter its doors.

One of my dear friends and trusted advisers, Arnold L. Sabin and his family have long been active members of this congregation. Mr. Sabin, who is now a vice president of the synagogue and a member of the centennial celebration committee, recently wrote with the assistance of his wife, Lite, a very moving essay on the significance of this first 100 years of existence of the Park Avenue Synagogue.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this essay be reprinted in today's RECORD.

A CENTENNIAL ESSAY

(By Arnold L. Sabin with the assistance of Lite Sabin)

Four thousand years ago the bridge was started. The Almighty, its Architect; The builders, His children. From Abraham to Moses, From Egypt to Sinai; From the Ark everlasting, Within it: The Torah, never ending.

Solomon built the Temple and the people rejoiced. Nebuchadnezzar destroyed it and the people wept. From slavery to freedom, to Captivity "by the waters of Babylon". Thus began the Diaspora. And finally the Second Temple,—Freedom. Seventy C.E., and again destruction. Thus spread the Diaspora. Sorrows and Joys; Joys and Sorrows.

The Golden Age of Spain ending in the Expulsion; the Holocaust of Hitler leading to the rebirth of the State of Israel. Joys and Sorrows; Sorrows and Joys.

Through the decades, centuries, millennia, with faith absolute, the building of the bridge continued. From the great academies of Babylonia—Sura and Pumbeditha, surpassing even those contemporaneously in the land of Israel, the Talmud took shape out of the substance and form, already under way, some 700 years from beginning to completion.

Out of the conflicts between the impatient Shammai (highly esteemed leader though he was) and the brilliant, yet compassionate, Hillel (most of whose legal decisions were favored against those of Shammai) the foundation was strengthened and the cornerstone placed to support the entire structure of Talmudic Judaism that would follow.

Johanan Ben Zakkai established a school at Jabneh after the fall of the Second Temple, realizing that Judaism could exist without the Temple and Altar, thereby saving the nation. Rabbi Akiba, considered the greatest scholar of his time, and the saintly Rabbi Judah the Prince, redactor of the Mishnah,—they and so many others too numerous to mention, extended the bridge and added strength to it.

From their days through the centuries that followed, even to our own time,—the joys and sorrows, the sorrows and joys,—Theodore Herzl, Chaim Weizmann, David Ben Gurion, Golda Meir,—they and how many others—the acknowledged great as well as those who remain anonymous—continued the building and strengthening of the bridge.

As early as during the period of the Second Temple the Synagogue, as an institution, began to develop and flourish. During the more than 2000 years that followed, its development spread and with its development there also spread the persecutions—the pogroms, the burning down and the rebuilding. Joys and Sorrows—Sorrows and Joys.

And eventually came the great Yeshivas and in the United States, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, the greatest of all Conservative Jewish institutions from which were to come forth our rabbis, cantors and teachers to help our Synagogues grow and to staff our religious schools and community centers for all their multitudinous purposes.

Some links indeed were broken over these thousands of years from the time of the great Academies of Babylonia to our present magnificent and vital Seminary,—Mother Institution of over 835 Conservative Syagogues in America, Canada and Israel today. But the chain was always reforged, the links each time stronger than before,—each link in the chain representing a small part of our great heritage.

And how glorious is the heritage that has led us to this Centennial Year,—the 100th Anniversary of the Park Avenue Synagogue family. Indeed we can take justifiable pride in reaching this unique and beautiful milestone in our Congregational history. But never may we forget the debt of gratitude to all those who made it possible, reaching back through the millennia to the Academies of yesteryear and the countless sacrifices made by those both known and unknown that have enabled us to celebrate this day—a day for reciting the "Sheychehi anu", and for remembering the joys and sorrows, and for praying that, with the Almighty's blessings, the future may hold fewer sorrows and many more joys.

As said by the great Rabbi Tarfon—a member of the priestly family who as a boy witnessed the Temple Service some 1900 years ago: "It is not for thee to complete the work, but neither art thou free to desist from it."

The bridge was started four thousand years ago. Countless generations have continued the building, all the while attempting to strengthen it. As we embark upon the second century of our Synagogue's life, our resolve must be to continue building the bridge, ever renewing its strength as a solemn testimony to those who came before us, reaching out into time for the benefit of those who will follow us, and to tend it as a glorious sanctification of the One who is the Father of all of us and who has brought us to this spiritual day of great joy.

To the Park Avenue Synagogue we extend our heartiest congratulations and our fervent good wishes on its 100th birthday and our prayers for its well-being during the next 100 years as well as for the many more to come.●

WELCOME TO ARCHBISHOP GLEMPE

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome Archbishop Glempe, the primate of Poland, on his visit to the United States. As head of the Catholic Church in Poland, he is the first primate to visit our country.

During his 14-day visit, he will be attending a number of religious events in the Detroit area. On October 17 he will celebrate Mass at the University of Detroit as part of the worldwide celebration of the 600th anniversary of Our Lady of Czestochowa, the miraculous icon in Poland.

The archbishop will return to the Detroit area on October 25 and 26 and will be in Hamtramck to bless the new statue of Pope John Paul II at Our Lady Queen of Apostles Church.

Archbisop Glempe was born in Poland December 12, 1929, and worked as a forced farm laborer during the Nazi occupation. As a student in Rome, he studied with Archbishop Szoka of Detroit and they have remained close friends ever since. Archbishop Glempe was ordained on May 25, 1956, and later served as secretary to the late Cardinal Wyszynski. He became the primate of Poland July 7, 1981; he is also archbishop of Gnizno and Warsaw.

It is a great honor to have Archbishop Glempe visit the Detroit area and especially the Polish community of Hamtramck; he is truly an inspiration to Polish Americans.●

CONGRESS HAS DISAPPROVED PASSIVE RESTRAINT SYSTEMS

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, in my work with the Appropriations Committee, we have dealt several times with the question of mandating passive restraints in motor vehicles. That issue has now been brought to the U.S. Supreme Court for review, and if the Court chooses to hear the case, it is in that forum that the decision of whether or not to implement the standard will be made.

The gentleman from Colorado, Mr. WIRTH, has said those who oppose implementation of the passive restraints are trying to send a signal to the Supreme Court on this question by expressing their positions here in Congress. Actually, as the Pacific Legal Foundation argued in its filing on this case, the legislative history of this issue since passage of the Motor Vehicle Safety Act and its amendments is of limited use to the Court in discerning congressional intent.

Nevertheless, the record cannot be allowed to stand as it is. Mr. WIRTH's statement, that Congress has always supported the automatic crash-protection standard, is based on a highly selective reading of legislative history and is, as such, inaccurate.

To demonstrate this, I would like to review three important decisions that appear to have been overlooked by those who say Congress supports passive restraints. First, when Congress banned Government-required ignition interlocks in 1974, it also required that future nonbelt safety standards be promulgated only with public and congressional input and be subject to congressional veto. With this, Congress sharply reduced the Department of Transportation's discretion to require passive restraints.

Later, in both 1978 and 1979, Congress enacted appropriation riders prohibiting DOT from implementing a passive restraint standard in the years immediately following. This clearly demonstrated disapproval.

Finally, in December 1979, the House overwhelmingly approved a measure, 320 to 73, to deny funds to enforce any restraint standard which did not provide consumers with a choice of manual belts. Certainly this constitutes a rejection by Congress of making passive restraints mandatory.

There are many reasons why I do not support the imposition of a passive restraint standard. Many Members of Congress, after reviewing the evidence on both sides of this issue, have reached the same conclusion. They believe NHTSA acted within its authority and in the best interest of the public in rescinding the passive restraint standards. Moreover, a balanced, unprejudiced reading of the history of Congress record on this issue shows these Members have often been in the majority. They join me, I know, in anticipating a fair and objective resolution of this issue by the court.●

MUCH BEYOND PESO AT STAKE IN MEXICAN CRISIS

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, awareness of the potential danger in the Mexican economic crisis is increasing in the United States. As the new nationwide newspaper, USA Today, pointed out in its September 30, 1982, report, social unrest and violent upheavals could be the result of Mexico's money problems. This, in turn, might greatly benefit the left in Central America. I commend this news item on Mexico to the thoughtful consideration of my colleagues.

[From USA Today, Sept. 30, 1982

MUCH BEYOND PESO AT STAKE IN MEXICAN CRISIS

(By Joan Edwards and David Bauman)

Like a dangerous epidemic Mexico's economic malaise threatens to spread north of the Rio Grande—and possibly throughout the world.

Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo this week set up a new "voluntary" program to sell off $25 billion worth of U.S. real estate bought by Mexicans during the 1980 and 1981 oil boom years.

Blaming "unpatriotic Mexicans" for an outflow of dollars to the United States, Portillo called on his countrymen to turn over deeds to their foreign property to the Mexican government. The government would pay them in pesos—a currency scorned by Mexican businessmen—after it sells the property for dollars.

The purpose of the gambit it to help pay off the country's $80 billion foreign debt—the world's largest.

Portillo's argument for the scheme is that the outflow of foreign exchange, more than double all foreign investment in Mexico, has bled the treasury of money needed to pay its debts. Heightening the sense of catastrophe are high interest rates and declining revenue from oil, the country's largest source of income.

Besides calling on Mexicans to bring their money home, the government on Sept. 1 seized the nation's private banking system. A Mexican court has delayed ruling on a lawsuit challenging the move, but Portillo's successor, Harvard-educated Miguel de la Madrid, has made it known he will support the takeover after his inauguration Dec. 1.

The takeover of the banks raises danger signals in the minds of American businessmen worrying about investments in Mexico worth approximately $7 billion. Another question is the country's reliability as America's third largest trading partner and the world's fifth largest oil producer—with half its oil going to the United States.

Since August, Portillo's devaluation of the peso, nationalization of Mexican banks and imposition of exchange controls have sharply reduced the flow of Mexican shoppers into the United States, crippling U.S. commerce along the 1,700-mile border.

"This period of intense crisis of confidence in Mexico will have its effects in the U.S." says Guy Erb, a former specialist on Mexican affairs in the Carter administration. "Industries, workers, local and regional banks throughout the West and Southwest will be affected.

"A good part of the Texas oil industry sold equipment and supplies to the Mexican oil industry. They're going to be hurt. Our grain shipments to Mexico have increased greatly over the past years—a reduction in this traffic will affect companies here."

Mexico's money problems have also sparked social unrest, raising worries the country could explode in the turbulent upheavals that grip its southern neighbors in Central America.

The lack of jobs has led to massive illegal emigration; an estimated 20,000 Mexicans slip into the United States a day—up 25 percent from a year ago. An immigration bill before Congress would permit 425,000 "legal entries" a year.

If Mexican leaders seem resentful of the lure of the United States, U.S. diplomats believe the country's economic troubles may bring its foreign policy in line with American interests.

"It's unlikely," said a State Department official, "the new president will take the same line that Lopez Portillo did—in support of the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, or in moves to settle the war in El Salvador by negotiating with the guerrillas. He will need the support of the U.S."●

ENACTMENT OF IMMIGRATION EMERGENCY ACT, ESSENTIAL IN PREVENTING FUTURE MARIELS

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, U.S. intelligence sources warned the previous administration early in 1980 of the likely occurrence of a large scale exodus of refugees from Cuba, but the warnings fell upon deaf ears and 5 months later the United States found itself powerless and unprepared for the 125,000 Cuban refugees who landed on the shores of south Florida.

As a result, the State of Florida and the municipalities surrounding south Florida were seriously burdened by the sudden influx of refugees and were forced to shoulder much of what should have been a Federal responsibility.

Upon his election in 1980, President Reagan vowed that another Mariel would never occur. During the first months of the new administration, my Florida colleagues and I met on several occasions with the President and the Attorney General to develop a comprehensive plan to deal with

future emergencies caused by threatened refugee boatlifts.

After 18 months of preparation, deliberation, and review, I have enthusiastically agreed to cosponsor the Immigration Emergency Act, which was introduced yesterday.

This legislation, if enacted, will allow the President to respond immediately to any future threats of large-scale alien boatlifts headed for our Nation's shorelines. Just as important though, this legislation would make it known throughout the world that we have a firm plan of action prepared to deal with the inhumane expulsion of another country's citizens.

The act allows the President to declare an immigration emergency if there is a threat of a large scale migration of refugees to the United States. The legislation extends this state of emergency for a period of 120 days, during which it grants the President several essential powers to deal with the threat.

A major component of the act allows the President to ban U.S. ships, vehicles, and aircraft from traveling to a designated country or area which is threatening to release a large number of refugees. The President would also be authorized to ban the transportation of aliens from such a country or area to a location which is subject to U.S. jurisdiction. In both cases, the act sets stiff penalties for violators of the law.

Seriously lacking under the previous administration was a plan of action to deal with the refugees when they reached our country. The Emergency Act allows the President to block the arrival in the United States of aliens coming from a designated country. More importantly, the act gives the President the authority to return those immigrants to their country and also gives the Federal Government broad detention powers for those who must remain in the United States.

To assist in the massive undertaking that is involved with a sudden boatlift, the President will be authorized to designate an agency or agencies of the Federal Government, including the military, to carry out the provisions provided for in this Emergency Act.

Finally, the Emergency Act creates a special contingency fund to be used to carry out the measures needed to deal with the crisis. During the 1980 Mariel disaster, the State of Florida and local governments around the southern portion of the State were forced to provide thousands of dollars to assist the Federal Government. This proved to be a tremendous strain on their budgets, from which many of these small governments have not yet fully recovered. This emergency fund would alleviate the need for these municipalities to expend funds from their already stretched treasuries.

With many sections of the world in turmoil today, it is imperative that the United States be prepared for future massive migrations of undocumented aliens to our country. The existing emergency options available to the President are not adequate to deal with the special needs encountered during a large-scale refugee influx.

Our Nation was caught unprepared for the 1980 boatlift, and as a result, thousands of Cubans were allowed to enter our country as we stood idly by. If we are to avert a future tragedy, this legislation must be considered expeditiously by the Congress. For every day that we delay consideration of the Emergency Immigration Act, the threat of a future boatlift increases. The President has done his part in preparing for a future emergency, it now is up to the Congress to enact this legislation.●

FBI HAS RESPONSIBILITY UNDER MISSING CHILDRENS' ACT

HON. PAUL SIMON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. Speaker, on September 30, 1982, the House of Representatives adopted the statement of the managers accompanying H.R. 6976, the Missing Children's Act. There was a notable deletion in that report.

During the conference on that bill it was agreed that the statement of the managers would contain language that would state the intention of the conferees that reports of missing children received by the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) would be cross-checked with the unidentified bodies file for the purpose of potential identification. Each year the bodies of hundreds of children are found and never identified. When the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights held hearings last November, a pathologist from Florida testified that at that time there were bodies of two children in his morgue which could not be identified. No doubt somewhere in the country there were grieving parents who were trying desparately to find their lost children.

One of the greatest tragedies of missing children is the anguish that families go through because they do not know what has happened to their child. Even knowing that a child is dead is preferable to the uncertainties that these families face. Now that a missing children's clearinghouse as well as a clearinghouse on unidentified bodies is being set up it is only commonsense that they be used together to help identify missing children.

It is understandable that in the pressure to have the conference adopted before the Congress adjourned, deletions in reports can occur. But I feel it is important that the intention of the conferees in the matter of missing children and the use of resources to identify and locate those children be stated for the record.●

TRIBUTE TO GORDON D. SCHABER, DEAN OF THE McGEORGE SCHOOL OF LAW

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 25th anniversary of Gordon Schaber as dean of the McGeorge School of Law at the University of the Pacific in California. I would like to take this opportunity to honor Dean Schaber, whose contributions to the legal profession and to the State of California over the years have been immense and have won him the respect and admiration of his friends, his colleagues, and his students.

Dean Schaber has been associated with the McGeorge School of Law since 1953, when he began as a professor and assistant dean, shortly after receiving his J.D. with honors from Hastings College of the Law in San Francisco. While maintaining a private practice and continuing to teach, he moved to the dean's office in 1957, a position which he has filled with distinction for the last quarter-century.

During these 25 years, Dean Schaber's expertise has been called on by the community and by the State of California on numerous occasions. He served as the presiding judge for the Sacramento County Superior Court from 1965 to 1969, and was the vice president of the Sacramento County Bar Association from 1970 to 1971. He is currently a member of the Continuing Education Committee of the State Bar of California, and has also served on the State bar committees on legal education, legislation, long range planning and appellate courts. He acted as a consultant in 1970 and 1971 to the University of Puget Sound on the establishment of a new school of law, which was opened in 1972.

On the local level, Dean Schaber was a member and past chairman of the Sacramento City Planning Commission from 1957 to 1964. He was the chairman of the Greater Sacramento Planning Committee in 1970, nominated by the minority community, labor and management to negotiate greater minority membership in local unions. He continues to be a panelist for the Sacramento Bee "Secret Witness" crime prevention progzam, a service he undertook beginning in 1971. In addition, he is a member of the board of trustees for the Stanford Homes

Foundation, vice chairman of the Sutter Hospital Associates, and has been a member of the board of directors of Air California, Westgate Corp. of California, and Sacramento Cablevision, Inc.

In addition to his service to the State through his activities with the California Bar Association, Dean Schaber was appointed by the Governor to the California State Board of Control from 1962 to 1965, and to the California Education Facilities Authority from 1978 to the present. Since 1980, he has been a member of the Board of Editors of the California Journal, a publication which I helped found.

And in 1980, Dean Schaber's knowledge, expertise, and public service experience were nationally recognized when President Reagan appointed him to the Presidential Task Force on the Administration of Justice.

I think it is appropriate that Dean Schaber's accomplishments on behalf of his community, his State and his country be acknowledged as he celebrates the anniversary of 25 years as dean of the McGeorge School of Law. I am proud to honor Dean Schaber today.●

BOY SCOUT TROOP 832

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, October 9, I will be joining the many friends of Boy Scout Troop 832 of St. Timothy's Lutheran Church, located in Timonium, Md., to celebrate a tremendous landmark—its history—its 25th anniversary.

On March 8, 1957, under the strong leadership of Rev. Richard Gast, Bob Collinberg, and Lou Reynolds, Boy Scout Troop 832 was founded consisting of a membership of 15 young men. Since its founding, the troop has provided guidance, leadership, friendship as well as lots of fun to 380 Scouts, 27 of whom attained the highest rank of Eagle Scout.

The impact of the troop throughout the Timonium community cannot be overstated. Throughout its history, the troop has provided services to numerous Timonium churches—such as landscaping and maintenance for the churches as well as assistance to their parishioners.

Under the leadership of Scoutmaster Robert Ash and senior patrol leader, Scout Nickel, Scout Troop 832, with 33 members, continues its fine tradition of community service.

I know that my colleagues join me in extending greeting and congratulations to the troop and its many friends.●

AIR FORCE AGAIN HID TRUE COST OF CARGO PLANE

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, last week I called to the attention of my colleagues a newspaper report indicating the Department of Defense may not have provided Congress with all the facts surrounding the performance capabilities of the M1 tank. Recently, the House Armed Services Subcommittee received testimony charging the Defense Department and Lockheed Corp. with collusion in their efforts to enact legislation authorizing the purchase of the C-5 airlift cargo planes. Now, there is evidence indicating that the Air Force may have denied Congress all the pertinent information about the real cost of the C-5 cargo plane. I wish to take this opportunity to share the following report with my colleagues.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 28, 1982]

AIR FORCE AGAIN HID TRUE COST OF CARGO PLANE

(By Jack Anderson)

Here we go again: In a shocking replay of a 13-year-old embarrassment, Air Force officials hid from Congress the true cost of a controversial cargo plane during months of heated debate on Capitol Hill.

The plane is the Lockheed C5B Galaxy, a remake of the C5A, the notorious granddaddy of Pentagon overruns. Back in 1969, the Pentagon brass desperately tried to cover up a $1.36 billion overrun on the original C5; this year's six-month coverup involved about $1 billion of the true cost of the C5B.

The Air Force insists that the figure—estimated at $979 million last April—does not constitute an overrun, but merely a price increase caused by inflation. It blamed Congress for causing the price escalation by delaying funding for the plane.

This is word play. An overrun by any other name costs the taxpayers just as much money.

The important point is that the program's cost was the crucial point at issue during congressional debate on the C5B that began in early May and lasted till the middle of August. The Air Force knew as early as February that the projected cost it had given to Congress was seriously out of date, yet it didn't finally concede this until August, when the C5B was on the verge of Hill approval.

In other words, throughout the months of debate, Congress didn't have the facts on the key point at issue. The C5B won a close victory; if Congress had been told that the true cost of the program would be substantially higher, the vote might well have gone the other way.

An Air Force spokesman told my associate Donald Goldberg it isn't clear when the Air Force realized the figures it had given Congress were too low. But internal messages between Pentagon officials and their colleagues at Andrews Air Force Base, outside Washington, D.C., and Wright Patterson Air Force Base, in Ohio, lay bare the Air Force's duplicity.

In one message, dated Feb. 23, one Air Force official pointed out that the price escalation rates on which the C5B program was based were six months out of date. This meant that the actual cost was already $657.5 million more than the Air Force was acknowledging.

"It is not possible to implement the Secretary of Defense's decision to buy 50 C5 aircraft with the funds as outlined in the message unless they are adjusted," the message warned bluntly.

By April 8, the true cost had risen even higher over the projections the Air Force was still publicly clinging to. "This office may not be able to comply with . . . the funding constraints in the * * * president's budget," advised an official at Wright Patterson AFB.

An April 21 message from an Andrews AFB official to Air Force headquarters reiterated the warning. While noting that the budget would be adequate for the C5B if 1980 dollars were used, the official recognized the folly of projecting costs on two-year-old data by stating: "When this profile is escalated using the Jan. 1982 rates, a shortfall of $979 million exists."

But none of this was known to members of Congress as they considered approval or rejection of the C5B during May, June and July. Critics of the C5B, who were already arguing in favor of a cheaper alternative, could not get the Air Force to admit that its cost figures were unrealistically low.

Finally, under pressure from Rep. Norman D. Dicks (D-Wash.) and Dina Razor, director of the Project on Military Procurement, a public-interest watchdog group, the Air Force in early August provided figures that showed the C5B would cost even more than the critics had charged.

By then, the congressional delegation from Georgia, where the planes will be built, had all its ducks in a row. The C5B was approved despite the new disclosures.●

TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE: PREPARING FOR THE GRAYING OF AMERICA

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, current preoccupation with budget cuts in Federal social service programs which assist the elderly has prevented us from a more serious look at what we are—or are not—doing to train individuals to administer and develop these programs. Due to my dual capacity as a member of the House Education and Labor Committee as well as an original member of the Select Committee on Aging and chairman of its Subcommittee on Human Services, I am often approached by students who are currently training in the field of gerontology. However, it is unclear to them exactly how their training will assist them in their professional development but more importantly, how their career will fit in with the long-term manpower needs of our Nation in the coming decade.

As one of the major authors of the Older Americans Act of 1965, the first and only Federal social service program designed solely for the elderly, I have maintained an ongoing interest in the research and training activities authorized under title IV of this program. Currently funded as $22 million, these funds are to be used for both model demonstration projects in important areas such as long-term care, these funds also support training activities by State units on aging though colleges, universities, and management training schools within the State.

While I fell that this program has provide important support to career preparation in providing and managing service programs for the elderly, little attention has been focused on the professionalization of gerontology. There are currently no certification standards for gerontologists, either on the Federal level or the State level. This is in large part due to the fact that gerontology training is multidisciplinary in nature and there is a lack of consensus as to how such training should be accomplished most effectively. Of direct and immediate concern to those of us who work for these programs for the elderly are those people who are currently training for careers in this area. At present, we cannot guarantee them certification in their careers yet we are quick to acknowledge the growing demand for the services for our elderly. Such shortsightedness with respect to the current manpower needs of the field will only render us solely deficient in the next decade in the face of a growing demand for professionals in this field.

Sections 401 and 402 of the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1978 (Public Law 95-478) address this very issue. In accordance with this mandate, the Administration on Aging released a report in 1980 on "The Development and Implementation of a Federal Manpower Policy for the Field of Aging." The report raises some very relevant issues related to both preservice and inservice training of professionals in the field of aging. In the area of employment, the study notes that employment qualifications differ vastly by region and that the distribution of qualified manpower varies greatly by geographic location. Rural areas are especially hard hit by shortages in trained personnel. It also examines the current Federal mandate under the Older Americans Act for manpower training and recruitment in the areas of long-term care, aging network services, and minority personnel. It acknowledges current program ambiguities in the field of gerontology and raises a number of related issues with respect to student aid support and stipends, the role of higher education, consulting firms, and national aging organizations. While its findings are preliminary in nature this report does speak direct to the issue—are we prepared to provide appropriate and adequate manpower for the field of aging in the coming decade? Are we being foresighted with our Federal dollars or are we being shortsighted in failing to address an obvious and growing need?

As a senior member of the House Education and Labor Committee, I have seen what Federal policies can do to effect the development and training of certain high-demand fields. When there was a teacher shortage in the 1960's, the Federal Government provided incentives to both schools and students to enter the field. We have an apt opportunity, with title IV, to initiate a similar change and better coordinate and implement a national manpower strategy for the field of aging. It need not be done through new funding, for clearly, such new funding is an unrealistic approach in times of fiscal restraint in Washington. However, we can and must closely examine if we are spending the money we have now correctly, and with an eye toward the future.

The Subcommittee on Human Services published a landmark report in May 1980 entitled, "Future Directions for Aging Policy: A Human Service Model." This report closely examines our service-delivery capacity today and provides a thought-provoking model for service delivery in the world of tomorrow, a world which will vastly differ from today and one which requires an anticipation of the manpower needs to tomorrow. Our introduction depicts our view of the greying of America:

> Conventional wisdom sees this population transformation as a problem * * * In this view, the senior population is a burden, a drain on the economy, and a menace to our well-being. We, of the Select Committee on Aging however, see the growing numbers and proportions of seniors as a triumph—one for which this country can be justifiably proud. But every cultural advance is a double/edged sword; together with the benefits, there are disruptions. An aging America is no exception.

I plan to work to insure that this sword does not hamper the continuatin of the success story which is Aging in America. My own subcommittee plans a thorough investigation of this issue and I look forward to the development and implementation of a national manpower policy for aging that will be of benefit to us all—in the long run.●

VIEW OF THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

HON. JAMES WEAVER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend to my colleagues a book by Washington State writer Paul Loeb entitled "Nuclear Cultures: Living and Working in the World's Largest Atomic Complex."

The book has been critically acclaimed by the Washington Post, the New York Times, the Los Angeles Times, the Seattle Times, and many others. Studs Terkel has called Mr. Loeb's book as brilliant as it is disturbing. John Kenneth Galbraith described the book as "an important contribution on the issue on which all survival depends." I found Mr. Loeb's work a vivid, fascinating view of the nuclear industry from the vantage of workers in the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in eastern Washington State.

Built near a tiny farm town at the beginning of World War II, Hanford produced the plutonium used in the atomic bomb that leveled Nagasaki. As late as 1965, the area had seven reactors working solely to produce materials for nuclear weapons. Today, it has become, in Mr. Loeb's words:

> * * * an atomic reservation which includes the world's first full-scale reactors and largest known radioactive waste storage site, a billion-dollar test facility for the breeder technologies that represent the fusion industries' best future hope, and three commercial nuclear plants still under construction—which if completed will be the most costly nuclear reactors in history.

I would add here that one of those three reactors has been terminated, while construction of a second has been delayed indefinitely.

Mr. Loeb observes and records the daily lives of the workers in the Hanford complex. He follows the initial migrations of wartime workers through the boomtown period into the 1970's, when the construction of the commercial reactors by the Washington Public Power Supply System brought waves of "boomers" or transient construction workers from all over the country. His descriptions of these people, with their radically differing attitudes toward their work and the risk involved, is fascinating.

The book is objective and sympathetic toward its subjects. The questions it raises about the moral and ethical consequences of producing the tools of Armageddon, and the effects of that production on ordinary people, lie at the core of human survival. I urge you to read this book and the following excerpt:

> There are different levels of Hanford risk-taking. Being bombarded with gamma rays while spending your dosimeter-measured

half-hour in a hot zone is different from handling radioactive materials with tools and procedures that suposedly protect you from all exposure. The first situation demands faith both in the harmlessness of doses beneath the allowable threshold and in the stability of official threshold limits which have dropped from almost one REM a week in 1934 to fifteen a year in 1950 and five a year since 1957; the second requires only that containers, glove boxes and general mechanical systems will maintain their integrity. If one works at WPPSS, several miles away from any radioactive materials, there is only an abstracted responsibility for plants which often appear as if they'll never get built anyway. [The Washington Public Power Supply System, a consortium of public utilities, has been building five nuclear generating plants. Construction stopped as WPPSS ran out of money.]

One could make the harsh judgment that Hanford's workers are not victims but executioners poisoning the environment and future generations. But the men, women and children here would be the first affected by any hazards of their enterprise. No one wants anything but safety. Why expect atomic employees to take more responsibility for the consequences of what they produce than do workers in any other industry?

To the men and women who strolled through Columbia Center wearing their Area badges as casually as if they were decorative pendants, the atomic processes required perhaps special rules, but certainly no grand assessment of planetary impact. Some even made the risk a game, like the hot zone workers who wanted free time and burned themselves out prematurely by leaving their dosimeters adjacent to dental x-ray machines or other sources that would increase the amounts of radiation they registered. (Others were rumored to tamper the other way so as to gain more working hours, but as a Battelle dosimetry specialist said, "That's possible, but it would take a lot of technical sophistication.")

At times, the risks were treated as a macho challenge, as in the case of a pipefitter up from Texas to do some work for Battelle. Scheduled to take out some pipes in a hot zone, he'd been warned that the protective gear he'd have to wear would restrict his movement and be hot and uncomfortable. When he went in, instead of doing the job as quickly as possible and taking care to avoid any contact that could contaminate him, he grinned at his partners and did a chin-up on one of the pipes. Just to prove nothing fazed him, he did another and followed that with several more.

The radiation monitors were furious, of course, and made this completely evident when the pipefitter returned outside to change. But as he was taking off his coveralls he dropped an earring on the floor, and before they could react quickly enough to check it, he picked it up, popped it in his mouth, said "Got to keep it clean" and grinned even more broadly than before. The monitors surveyed his mouth, his clothes, his entire body. Fortunately, his contamination was minor and washed right off.

Perhaps the distance between Arthur Compton's coded message announcing Fermi's initial chain reaction success—"The Italian navigator has landed in the New World"—and the attitude of the Texas pipefitter or the commands of green tags—which proclaimed, even on reactor building toilets, "Custody of WPPSS. Start up only under the direction of WPPSS start-up personnel"—was that between a laboratory and a production factory. When the Z plant training manual suggests that workers view their operation "as either a complicated scrapyard where we clean up trash to collect plutonium . . . or a plant that refines high-quality chemical products," it presents an inducement highly different from either the allure of the Cerenkov glow [of radioactive material in a fluid] or the imperative to save America from the Nazi war machine.

A dulling of context also develops from the specific tasks performed. Hanford is an environment in which security requirements have traditionally mandated that only the most task-specific aspects of the job will be discussed, and in which nothing in the fragment component systems can give a sense of the products' ultimate implications. The old hands are isolated from people who work for any institution except the all-paternal Area. Their machine language is so safe and familiar they being to shy away from any other languages, from any other approaches. Given all this, it should have been no surprise that many here responded to questions I asked about the nuclear cycle by stating that they knew I was wrong, but my apprehensions could better be refuted by people in other departments. Or that one young woman I met knew that her husband worked "at the Area" but had no idea for which company or on which project. Or that a former head of Battelle was unaware of his own research lab studies indicating higher-than-back-ground radiation levels in the Columbia. Senses grew so narrowly focused here and the system they had to comprehend was so immense, that whether you bled and prayed for the industry or merely punched in every day, it became almost impossible to assess the import of what you did. It was easier to retreat to inventing for invention's sake or to logging your time for a paycheck.

The more Hanford jobs become sectored off and mechanized, the more they create an atmosphere of boredom. The more boring they become, the greater chance inattentiveness or sloppiness leads to mistakes. Sometimes the incidents are almost comic, as in the case of a security guard who found an abandoned wrench awaiting disposal in a hot zone. Without scanning it on any monitor, he tossed it over the perimeter fence, picked it up on the other side and placed it in his car. The wrench turned out to be contaminated. Monitors who surveyed the fence traced a radioactive trail to the parking lot. Since someone there has seen the guard, they asked where he'd gone after leaving, and the houses of both his wife and girlfriend he stopped to visit turned out to be contaminated. When the incident led to each of the women discovering the other's existence, both ended up leaving him.

In a far more serious 1976 incident, operators at the 242 Z building (an adjacent section Z plant) left a solution containing the highly redioactive element americium and the resin used to process it in a separation column for the duration of a five-month strike. Because the resin tended to break down and react in a volatile fashion with the nitric acid later added in processing, regulations prohibited the mixture being left in the columns for more than ninety days at a time. But the rules were ignored for column 14-A, and by the time sixty-five year-old nuclear-process operator Harold MacClusky came in for his mid-night shift after being back a few weeks, other workers had added the nitric acid. Within a couple of hours MacClusky noticed that the mixture in the column has an unusually dark, murky-orange color, and sent a sample to a lab for analysis. But before the results could come back, he heard a hissing sould and saw dense dark fumes rising inside the sealed glove box through which the column ran. He sent a co-worker out to call for help. He was looking in one of the lead-glass windows to determine what should be done when the solution exploded, blowing out the windows and glove ports and showering MacClusky with pieces of glass, resin, radioactive metal and nitric acid. MacClusky crawled from the room on his hands and knees, and in the process inhaled enough americium-laden fumes to ingest more radioactive material than any nuclear worker has ever done.

That MacClusky survived was due to months of intensive treatment in a special medical facility with lead-shielded baths, beds and operating tables; to massive injections of an experimental chelator that bonded to the americium and allowed him to excrete if from his body; and to the extended time period over which his radiation dose was absorbed (given his age, neither future cancer nor damage to reproductive chromosomes posed major worry). It took two and a half months before MacClusky's body had gotten rid of enough americium so people could stand next to him without special protection. Because of this and his freakish survival, he is now referred to as the Atomic Man.

Hanford workers call themselves pragmatic realistics. They say they deal with the world as it is rather than striving for utopian abstractions of how they might like it to be. They judge success in all ventures by what "works" and keeps the ventures going with maximum efficiency. Though they take pride, as they should, in their inventive abilities, they see little need to waste time evaluating the long-range implications of what they do.

Just as America is in general a culture in which most of us—only employees where we work and only transitory migrants in our communities—leave control of our world to others, the Hanford workers possess a range of vastly different sensibilities whose common thread is acquiescence to authority. The old hands who desire only to invent and to see their atomic mission bear fruit have a far different attitude from that of the young cynics who log their hours, doing as little as possible, then come home to "real life," their own private time. Certainly those old hands have a different outlook from those today who—like the Germans termed "inner immigrants" by Hannah Arendt because they always privately abhorred the Nazis—mistrust the potential consequences of what they produce. Yet these inner immigrants go in each morning to participate halfheartedly, just as they do in other industrial enterprises across the country. And, taking Z plant as an example, when a "campaign" is called for and plutonium is reclaimed and shipped out for uses that include production and development of the mononuclear warheads, neither the old nor the young ever refuse their assignments on moral grounds. Even as Hanford's routine inures people to the possibility that the technology they work with might somehow run out of control and create some catastrophic accident, so the daily repetition and tedium remove responsibility for another possibility; that the systems might all work, that the switches and circuits might all connect, and that weapons whose plutonium was produced here might bring atomic

holocaust to people the Hanford workers have never laid eyes on.

Except for a few phenomena such as the Cerenkov effect, nothing in the Hanford plants' physical presence makes them particularly fearsome. To be sure, the old reactors convey a certain Promethean menace as they rise out of the desert like demon machines from *Metropolis*. But images of hissing steam valves, dark corridors and smokestacks making the sky glow with their toxic effluents are all from an era which atomic technology was designed to replace. The colors here are not the reds and yellows of primeval furnaces or the black of the raw iron they produced, but the white, silver and hospital green of any controlled and sanitized environment. Whereas Vietnam opposition had an impressionistc backdrop of tracers, body counts and jungle rot, citizens confronting the dangers of Hanford must settle for images of deer grazing by the electrical towers, clouds piling high and red as in a William Blake painting while the sun sets on the Columbia, and wind blowing across sagebrush plains so calm and immense that it's easy to believe no human actions could ever affect them.

How long have people lived in a situation in which we encounter overriding dangers that are both delayed and invisible? The depredations of carnivorous beasts, of storms, of floods and droughts were all concrete and immediate. But now people are confronted with threats that cannot be seen, that have effects surfacing years or even generations later—and, in the case of nuclear warheads, that have not directly taken human life in thirty-five years.

Though Hanford's exceptional environment has furthered these risks, most of its residents treat it as routinely as did the Kennewick high school girl whose mother came home from Hanford saying "Guess what? My shoe got crapped up and they had to burn it." "But it was no biggie," the girl explained. "She went upstairs, took a shower and never mentioned it again." I asked if she herself had ever worried or talked with classmates about possible dangers. She lit a cigarette, played with her gold neck chain and answered: "No. Do the older people?"

Many trivialize, like the Hanford wives who compare spills of radioactive waste liquids to "flat tires that tell you when it's time to change something," who rationalize leak coverups as "mopping up your own kitchen mess instead of telling all the neighbors," and who consider Three Mile Island a "good thing because you don't stub your toe twice."

Most just go in every day to the Area because America is a country of empiricists, and radiation effects do not show up in bank accounts, do no appear on screens, and cannot be touched, seen or heard. They go in because they are pioneers, and "if Lewis and Clark had let minor problems stop them we'd never have migrated west of the Mississippi." They go in because nuclear work is simply the job that they do.●

ENTERPRISE ZONES

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to comment on a concept which I believe will help revitalize sorely depressed areas. This could certainly have a positive impact on the city of Cleveland. This concept is set forth in the Enterprise Zone Tax Act of 1982, H.R. 6009. The bill authorizes local and State governments to designate enterprise zones subject to Federal approval. Within these zones the Federal Government will offer major tax incentives for job creation and small business growth. I believe this bill will alleviate some of the growing hopelessness in areas which are in dire need of concrete concern that something is being done to improve the quality of the inhabitant's lives. It will give job training and purposefulness to communities where there was very little before this. It will create hubs of activity to revitalize both the physical and emotional climate in these neighborhoods.

Congressman BOB GARCIA and the President support the bill, I am a cosponsor.●

IDAHO SCOUT AWARDED MEDAL OF MERIT

HON. GEORGE HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, it is always a pleasure to recognize the outstanding and often heroic achievements of individuals belonging to the Boy Scouts of America. One such Scout from Idaho's Second District, Matt Gregson, has been awarded the Medal of Merit for his "selfless service" to a fellow Scout. I am pleased to share with my colleagues the following account of Matt's courage as reported in this month's issue of Boys' Life:

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING!

On August 20, 1981, while camping in the Wind River Mountains, in Wyoming, Scouts Matt Gregson, 15, and Pat Dietch, 14, were struck by lightning when a thunderbolt hit a nearby tree and followed an underground root to their tent.

Stunned by the lightning bolt and able to move only one hand, Matt Gregson called for help. At first, Pat moaned, but then he was silent. With great effort, Matt placed the hand he could move over Pat's face and found Pat was not breathing.

Matt struggled to move his hand so he could apply pressure to Pat's lower ribcage. Pat soon gasped for air and started breathing on his own.

Despite burns to his chest and leg and considerable pain, Matt responded alertly and aided his friend. For his selfless service, Matt Gregson, a Star Scout in Troop 308, Chartered to the United Methodist Church, Pocatello, Idaho, was awarded the Medal of Merit.●

CARROLL T. DOZIER

HON. HAROLD E. FORD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. FORD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the outstanding accomplishments and contributions of the much loved bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Memphis, Carroll T. Dozier, as he retires from a long and distinguished service.

Bishop Dozier has been a friend to me and to the people of Memphis. In Memphis' most troubled times, Bishop Dozier offered a voice of reason and calm. Regardless of personal sacrifice he has always been quick to offer his spiritual guidance and energy to all those who sought his counsel. He has been a leader in both the spiritual and secular sense. He has had the vision and courage to speak up for what is right and to caution against expedient solutions to difficult problems. As Bishop Carroll T. Dozier retires, I would like to remind him that retirement is only a term, not a state of mind. I am confident he will continue to have an influential presence in our community.

Upon the celebration of Bishop Dozier's last liturgy, the following remarks appeared in the Commercial Appeal:

TWO THOUSAND JOIN DOZIER FOR LAST LITURGY

(By Peter Alan Harper)

A "heartbroken" Bishop Carroll T. Dozier yesterday celebrated what may be his last liturgy as 2,000 persons from the diocese he helped found joined him.

The 71-year-old bishop, who announced his retirement in July because of increasing problems with arthritis, joined with the priests of his domain in an outdoor retirement liturgy at St. Peter Village, the children's home, housing complex for the elderly and nursing home he helped create.

"Kind of heartbroken" is the way he described how he felt about performing this liturgy. "I guess it's a little sad that it's the end, in a way."

Bishop Dozier, the only bishop the 11-year-old Catholic Diocese of Memphis has known, sat in a wheelchair on a platform in front of the children's home. During the service, however, his voice was strong as he talked about his tenure.

"Dearly beloved. 'By the grace of God, so shall it be!' These are the words which end the first talk I gave in Memphis. It was at the coliseum on the afternoon of Jan. 6, 1971," the bishop said into the microphone clipped to his garment. "Today we glance back for a moment to see how well we fulfill the bright promise of yesterday."

The Catholic Diocese of Memphis covers the area between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers within the boundaries of the state of Tennessee.

Bishop Dozier said he was the "first shepherd," who was to call the people in Jesus' name: "My call would have to be the word

of God, for I carry no other power within me."

During his years as bishop, he has put forth many calls—against racism and the Vietnam War—and, through his 1976 Masses of Reconciliation, welcomed back to the church many who had left for various reasons.

He issued another call yesterday, this one brief, to denounce humankind's tendency "to go down to Egypt for help. We are depending upon the modern horses of nuclear power. We put more trust in them because of their increasing number. We are tempted not to look to the Holy One of Israel and not to seek the Lord."

Bishop Dozier praised the founding mothers and fathers of the diocese for strengthening the parochial schools, but urged them to "rethink the school system and upgrade its importance to our young."

He also demanded action.

"St. James was the most provocative of the early church writers. He writes with the most uncanny sense of human fumbling. He says straight out: 'If all you do is listen to it—the word—you are deceiving yourselves.'"

At the end of the celebration, the priests presented Bishop Dozier with a motorized wheelchair, with a promise that he would be outfitted for another that would be contoured to his body.

"My people love me, they gave me an electric chair," he said. "I'm the only bishop with an electric chair."

The Vatican has announced no decision on a successor, and the bishop offered no mandate to whomever is chosen.

"Let him find his own challenges, but don't get me in trouble with the new man," the bishop said, noting that his accomplishments came from the challenges he faced.

It was a call to action from Bishop Dozier about five years ago for ecumenism that gathered clerics from different denominations, and yesterday, some of them sat in portable metal chairs in front of the platform.

"Well," laughed former CME Bishop John Madison Exum, "by being a retired bishop myself, I can share with him emphatically that he can remain with us in Memphis, that we can share with him his counsels."

Rev. Frank Lewis McRae, pastor of St. John's United Methodist Church, called the bishop the "dominant religious leader in this city since he arrived."

"This is his logo," Mr. McRae said, pointing to the banner flapping from the children's home, " 'In the beginning, God.' In the end, God, It's a sad day."

Rev. Tom Kirk, pastor of St. Joseph Church, who joined the bishop in celebrating the liturgy, said he enjoyed Bishop Dozier's "words and he will continue to be an inspiration to his church of Memphis, His mark on all these people is really indelible. The next bishop has a very alive people awaiting him and we're praying that the right person will be named the second bishop. Bishop Dozier will be a source of love and counsel to us."

Although 10,000 persons were expected at the liturgy, Sister Mary Anne Guthrie, the bishop's administrative assistant, said the cold weather and lack of permanent seats, as in the Mid-South Coliseum, probably kept older people from coming. She said she will become the administrator of the manor, a housing complex for older persons, starting Friday.●

THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

HON. GEORGE C. WORTLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WORTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the conference report for the Job Training Partnership Act.

As we are all painfully aware, this is a time of high unemployment. It is also a time of economic transition and dislocation. Construction workers, factory workers, miners, and millions of unskilled youths, find themselves unemployed. At the same time, jobs go begging in our service and high tech industries. The Job Training Partnership Act is an important step toward addressing this problem.

The Job Training Partnership Act would replace the expiring CETA program. However, the most effective parts of CETA would be retained. Most important among these is the prime sponsor system. Local governments would continue to have responsibility for administering job training services. At the same time, area businesses would have greater influence over the development and implementation of an effective program. Together with the local government, private industry councils, consisting of representatives from business, labor, education, and community service organizations, would work to develop a program that was suited to the training for jobs that simply were not available.

Due to the cost-saving measures that are built into this program, the Job Training Partnership Act will provide skill training to over 1 million Americans at a fraction of the cost of CETA program. Seventy percent of every dollar appropriated by the Congress would go directly for job training. Although some stipends would be allowed for needy individuals participating in training programs, these stipends would come from funds earmarked for administrative and support service costs. Any individual who participated in on-the-job training would be paid at a rate equal to that provided workers in similar occupations.

In short, the Job Training Partnership Act will provide sorely needed investment in human capital and local economies. Unemployed and unskilled workers, and disadvantaged Americans would receive training for jobs that presently need filling. The benefits, therefore, will go not only to them, but to the entire economy.

Again, I urge the conference reports adoption by my colleagues.●

CLAY DAVIS ELECTED TO LEAD KENTUCKY BANKERS ASSOCIATION

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of the Congress the election of Mr. Clay Parker Davis as president-elect of the Kentucky Bankers Association. Mr. Davis is the youngest man ever to be elected to this position.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to report this election to the Congress not just because Clay is my good friend, but because his election is good news for our country. Let me tell you why.

First, it augers well for the American banking community that a man of the insight, integrity, and dedication of Mr. Davis is rising to the fore. There are few men I can think of who are more capable of leading and representing the banking industry during these landmark days. And as one who has worked directly with Mr. Davis, I can assure you that the banking industry is in good hands in Kentucky.

But there is another reason that I would like to tell the Congress about Clay Davis' election. We have heard one doomsayer after another predicting that the vision of America as a land of opportunity has dwindled away—that American is no longer a country where a man can dream a dream and then work to see it come true. But Clay Davis is proof that the American dream is alive and kicking.

He began his career in banking—not in a gray pinstripe suit—but as the janitor of the Sadieville Deposit Bank. He climbed his way through the ranks, earning the respect and admiration of his colleagues each step of the way—through the ranks of the bookkeepers, becoming executive vice president and director of the First National Bank of Georgetown, and finally attaining the position of president of the Citizen's National Bank in my own town of Somerset, Ky. Clay Davis' success is testimony both to his own talents and to the vitality of the American dream.

At the same time that Clay Davis has risen to prominence in his career, he has become a pillar of his community. He has given new meaning to the term "public service"—and if he keeps on at the rate he has been going, the dictionaries will have to coin a new term just to describe all he has done for his community. He has served as director of the Industrial Foundation in Somerset, president of the Somerset United Way, member of the advisory board of the Somerset Community College, adviser to the Governor's Economic Development Commission, vice

president of the executive council of the Blue Grass Council of the Boy Scouts, and president of the Somerset YMCA. Wherever there has been a public need, Clay has come forward to lend his help.

Clay Davis presents a rare record of accomplishment. Today I would like to congratulate Clay Davis on his election and to present his record of accomplishment to the Congress in the hope that it can serve as a model for similar achievement in each of my colleagues districts.●

ASCS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE SYSTEM

HON. CHARLES ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to protect and strengthen the local ASCS community committee system.

The individuals who serve on this Nation's community committees are to be applauded for their contributions to our farm programs. The function of an ASCS community committeeman is vital to the farm network in this country, and we need to insure that our farmers have input into the farm programs which affect them. We also need these community committeemen out there in the fields, on a day-to-day basis, working with the farmers and explaining any changes which may occur in the Department of Agriculture's farm programs.

American agriculture is currently facing the hardest economic times it has encountered since the Great Depression. The community committee structure evolved as a result of the hard times this Nation's farmers were facing in the 1920's and 1930's, and the function which the ASCS community, county, and State committees were organized to perform is still vital to the welfare of this Nation's farm community.

Unemployment rates in agriculture are currently 14.3 percent, soil erosion is occurring at unprecedented rates throughout this country, and our farmers are not being encouraged to continue in the vitally important occupation of farming. We need to hear from the farmers and we need to continue to work with our community committeemen to address the problems American agriculture is currently facing.

I believe that my bill will strengthen the farmer network, and I question the wisdom of any individual involved in the administration of this Nation's farm programs who would claim that newspapers, radio, or television, can take the place of the ASCS community committeeman out in the field. My bill will insure that this vital part of our Nation's farm network, the ASCS community committees, continues to operate effectively.●

COMMENDING EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Everybody's magazine and its publisher, Herman Hall, for outstanding and excellent coverage of international events.

Recently, Everybody's magazine was given the award for exceptional international reporting by the National Association of Black Journalists. Everybody's magazine was cited by a panel of judges for its overall coverage of the Caribbean. The coverage of Reggae singer Bob Marley and Dr. Eric Williams, the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, were indications of the magazine's sustained level of excellence.

Established in 1977, Everybody's magazine remains one of the few American publications to provide in-depth coverage of Caribbean affairs and activities.

Through the tireless efforts of its publisher, Herman Hall, Everybody's magazine has truly taken its place among the ranks of international publications.

We in the House of Representatives salute Everybody's magazine and Herman Hall, especially, for their innovation and insight in the coverage of Caribbean and world matters.●

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

HON. HAROLD WASHINGTON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WASHINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I feel that the attention of the Congress and others who are concerned with decent labor-management relations in this country should be aware of a situation in Chicago where 30 workers participated in a strike against a large conglomerate that had recently acquired the company where they are employed. The new owners initiated practices designed to reverse the excellent labor-management relations which had prevailed for 22 years under prior ownership. The workers are seeking a contract that would preserve their rights and dignity as union members with wages, benefits, and working conditions determined by genuine collective bargaining.

The following article that appeared in the Chicago Sun-Times newspaper on August 22, 1982, gives a quite accurate account of the concerns which led to the strike by members of local 743. Situations like this, if left unresolved, threaten to further reduce U.S. productivity. They also point to why we need to strengthen and maintain the integrity of the National Labor Relations Board.

I commend the Sun-Times article to your attention.

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, Aug. 22, 1982]

UNION, SUBURB FIRM PLAY BITTER WAITING GAME

(By James Warren)

As usual, Ella Cornelius arrives at Durabond Products in Rosemont at 7 a.m. But these days she merely sits outside the adhesives plant in a hot sun—part of a curiously fierce labor tussle.

It pits 25,000-member Teamster Local 743, biggest local in the nation's biggest union, against Durabond, a wholly owned subsidiary of U.S. Gypsum, a $1.5 billion giant with a hard-nosed reputation in labor relations.

The dispute involves 30 semiskilled workers earning between $6 and $7 an hour. Yet a five-week strike has proved so frustrating that the union sought the aid of former Chicago Mayor Michael A. Bilandic, son-in-law of Gypsum Chairman Graham Morgan.

Bilandic politely said he couldn't assist. Now, the union may turn to company directors who include Robert Strotz, president of Northwestern University. The roundabout path, the union maintains, is dictated by an inability to even get phone calls returned from top Gypsum officials.

"This is the worst and most frustrating company I've ever come across," said Donald Peters, the publicity shy president of Local 743.

His assertion might be deemed laden with hyperbole. Still, it's intriguing because Peters has been a unionist 44 years and his huge, eclectic local—including secretaries and animal caretakers at the University of Chicago, computer operators, diamond cutters but no truckers—deals with 400 employers.

Moreover, as Chicago management lawyer Richard Laner noted, Local 743 has a reputation of being "reasonable and responsive to companies, especially in these difficult times."

In 1953 it organized Durabond, which, until 1975, was part of Chicago Mastic Co. Relations were cordial. Then Gypsum, which declines comment on the strike or related matters, bought Mastic. Life apparently changed.

It demanded to extend a contract then in effect for 18 months, revealing a plan to close either the Rosemont or a similar Detroit facility. When the Detroit plant was shut, the union agreed.

"Even routine grievances became big issues with the company refusing to settle," said a union business agent. "After an arbitration was finished, they'd force us to arbitrate the right of arbitrate."

A two-year contract signed in 1978 brought matters to a head. Having previously frozen wages the Teamsters requested bargaining over a wage "reopener," a provision allowing for possible raises, in the second year.

The company balked and the union raised the possibility of a strike. The company maintained that was illegal under terms of the pact. The dispute was litigated and the union won. By the time the company exhausted its final appeal, significant layoffs had taken place and a new problem loomed.

Durabond sought to decertify the union and thus get rid of the Teamsters. The union won that test by a large majority. By the time that confrontation ended, the old pact had expired and talks began on a new one.

Comparison of the old pact and Durabond's final proposal indicates that, despite increasing wages, it wanted to emasculate clauses mandating seniority in layoffs and recalls, assuring no sex, age or racial discrimination and "reasonable provisions" to maintain employee health and safety (especially sensitive because 16 workers were injured in a 1977 blast.)

"I really and truly have seen a company try to gut a contract like this for no apparent reason," said Peters. "We asked, 'Why do away with the non-discrimination and health and safety clauses?' They didn't answer."

There have been several picket line arrests. Most of all there has been a tiresome, 24-hour picket vigil including people who, until July 19, just looked forward to a quiet retirement.

They include Cornellus Gray, 65, who started at $1.25 an hour in 1954. Durabond would have him back if he crossed. Nobody has and Gray won't.

"There used to be a lot of love in the place but now there's just a lot of hatred," Gray said last week. "Things really changed with a new employer. Oh, no, I won't cross."●

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF ANWAR SADAT'S DEATH

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, next week, October the sixth to be precise, marks the first anniversary of the tragic assassination of Egypt's greatest ruler in modern times, Anwar Sadat. For those of us who knew him, his removal from the world scene was a painful blow and his absence is sorely felt. He was a genuine and warm individual who loved his people, his land, and his family. He also was very proud of his relationship with the United States, and his smile and gestures became endeared to all of us. Above all, he alone among all Arab leaders had the courage and foresight to make peace with Israel and recognize israel's right to exist. He truly deserved the Nobel Prize for his daring and constructive actions in the face of Arab rejection.

Anwar Sadat was an Egyptian and Arab patriot, an outstanding friend of the United States, and a man whose portrait will always remain on prominent display as a reminder of our friendship and his sacrifices for world peace and the betterment of his people.

Thank you Mr. Speaker.●

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, as America moves through the midst of a new, and hopefully stronger, economic period, I believe it is essential to remember the indispensable role of transportation in economic stability and expansion. One challenge I am currently undertaking in this area involves the St. Lawrence Seaway and its contributions to economic growth. To fully utilize the seaway and the five connecting Great Lakes, two problems must be addressed: the seaway's current debt and debt repayment structure; and the relatively outdated nature of its major locks. Overall, it is my intent to closely examine the potential of the seaway and initiate actions which will increase its utilization.

Before the end of calendar year 1982, the St. Lawrence Seaway will have provided for the movement of 1 billion metric tons of cargo. David W. Oberlin Administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Corporation, notes that movement of a billion metric tons of cargo, "has meant billions of dollars in direct and indirect benefits to port communities on the Great Lakes." Seaway commerce dollars, like those dollars created by the agricultural and manufacturing sectors of our economy, mean jobs for the Great Lakes States and shippers utilizing the St. Lawrence Seaway. Although the seaway has averaged 50 million metric tons of cargo annually, it appears that without congresssional action on the debt and locks, problems, future growth may be limited.

In August of this year, I visited the headquarters of the St. Lawrence Seaway Corporation in Messena, N.Y., and traveled by tug throughout the locks in the vicinity of Messena. During this day-long working tour, I discussed with Administrator Oberlin ways to increase its future use.

In addition to this effort, I have undertaken a careful review of marketing, locks modification, and economic expansion studies. During the next several months, I will be meeting with the U.S. Corps of Engineers to determine the most productive, cost-effective methods by which the seaway's potential can be more fully realized.

These actions are significant in light of the important contributions of the seaway to growth in the heartland of America. Beginning with President Hoover, continuing through President Roosevelt, with the official opening during the Eisenhower administration, the seaway has attracted support. Former Michigan Congressman George Dondero, former Minnesota Congressman John Blatnik and former Wisconsin Senator Alexander Wiley successfully moved the idea of the seaway through Congress.

The early years of the seaway and connecting Great Lakes were used primarily for the transport of raw materials like iron ore and coal. However, the commercial traffic found in the seaway quickly took on an international flavor as President Eisenhower's dream of presenting to the world a 2,300 mile waterway became a reality. The potential for utilization of the seaway as a link to the world's major commerical markets remains as great as ever.

The challenges confronting the seaway will force serious consideration of measures to modernize its locks system, to expand in both quantity and variety the nature of commodities moving through it, and resolving the problems caused by an unmanageable, impractical debt structure. I am fully committed to undertake these challenges so that the seaway can contribute to Michigan's and our Nation's future economic growth.●

ASBESTOS VICTIMS OF AMERICA DAY

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a resolution to designate October 9, 1982, "Asbestos Victims of America Day". This resolution seeks to provide Federal recognition to the millions of victims suffering from asbestos related diseases.

We have become all too familiar with the harmful and terminal effects of asbestos related diseases. Day after day, we read of more workers who are found to have been exposed to asbestos in their workplace, and how this exposure has disrupted their normal and daily lives. Many productive and hard-working citizens have been forced to seek early retirement because the affliction of asbestos-related ailments.

The fact is that the recognition of the hazards of asbestos to the human health is not a recent phenomenon. In the first century, there were writings of a sickness of the lungs in workers whose occupation was the weaving of asbestos into cloth. However, the association of asbestos with chronic respiratory disease had to be rediscovered in the modern era. A series of case reports was followed by an epidemiologic study published in London in 1930, and the cancer producing potential of

asbestos was established in 1949 when a report was published describing an excess of cancer of the lung and pleura among individuals dying from asbestosis. It has been proven that among asbestos workers, there is, in addition to the risk of asbestosis, a greatly increased risk of death from lung cancer and from pleural and peritoneal mesothelioma, malignancies that are seldom found in the general population. Moreover, asbestos has been linked with gastrointestinal, oropharyngeal, and laryngeal cancer.

Mr. Speaker, some of the statistics representing the effects of asbestos are discouraging. Since the beginning of World War II, over 27 million workers have been exposed to asbestos, and it is estimated that 50 percent of all asbestos insulation workers die of cancer. In addition, it has been concluded that asbestos workers who smoke have an incidence of lung cancer 90 times greater than workers who smoke but are not exposed to asbestos.

Beyond the debilitating effects of asbestos related diseases, these victims have been met with great difficulty in seeking appropriate compensation. Neither the Federal Government nor State governments provide adequate compensation for death or disability to asbestos victims. These persons are forced to seek appropriate recourse through legal remedies. However, this long and ardous process, many times, places additional stress on the asbestos victim, with out any measurable productive result in the end.

Santa Cruz, Calif, will be celebrating Asbestos Victims of America Day on October 9, 1982. This is the second year of this celebration. Appropriate resolutions commemorating this day have been adopted at the local level. Similar actions at the State level are being considered. Clearly, Federal recognition of this day, and recognizing the needs of asbestos victims is appropriate and deserving. I urge the support of my colleagues for this resolution. Following is the text of this resolution:

H.J. RES. 621

To designate October 9, 1982, as "Asbestos Victims of America Day".

Whereas, over 27 million Americans working in industries since World War II have been exposed to asbestos;

Whereas, 45 percent of all those heavily exposed to asbestos may have asbestos related diseases;

Whereas, 50 percent of all asbestos victims will die of cancer;

Whereas, few States provide adequate benefits for the death or disability due to asbestos-related diseases;

Whereas, asbestos victims have been forced to seek legal remedies to acquire compensations; and

Whereas, Santa Cruz, California will officially recognized the plight of the million asbestos victims: now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That October 9, 1982, hereby designated "Asbestos Victims of America Day", and the President of the United States is authorized and required to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.●

NRC AUTHORIZATION BILL

HON. RAY KOGOVSEK

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. KOGOVSEK. Mr. Speaker, my district encompasses most of the uranium resource areas in Colorado. Unfortunately, the uranium industry in my State, like that in other States, has been caught in a devastating squeeze. In particular, it is faced with a flood of imported uranium offered at prices far below what it costs to produce uranium from domestic resources. As a result, domestic uranium prices have plummeted and now stand at only about $17 per pound. In the meantime, costs to produce uranium domestically are ballooning due in large part to more and more stringent Government regulations. Because of this squeeze, our domestic industry is being riddled with mine and mill closings. Thousands are unemployed. There is little or no new exploration.

This situation is simply intolerable. It is vital to our Nation's security and our overall energy program to maintain and to assure a viable domestic uranium industry. I am therefore extremely pleased to see that the conferees have adopted language to encourage DOE and the President to take appropriate action to adjust enrichment and importation of foreign uranium and to enhance the demand for domestic uranium. The principal objection to the import provision lodged by the administration is that it is purportedly inconsistent with free trade policies. I certainly believe that free trade is a good thing. However, trade in energy resources, and in uranium in particular, is anything but free. Under the circumstances, the Nation must take appropriate steps to assure that it can take care of its needs and protect its national security interests in this vital energy resource. My chief concern is that the provision does not go far enough. I understand that DOE even now has a draft report indicating that immediate action is required in order to preserve domestic uranium production capacity. I urge DOE and the administration to take appropriate steps in response to this legislation to assure the viability of our doemstic uranium industry.

I am pleased that the conferees have reported language clarifying that EPA and NRC neither can impose arbitrary requirements upon our domestic industry nor can shy away from careful analysis of the nature of the hazard involved and the appropriate form of remedial action required. I am troubled by testimony by numerous experts, including members of the NCRP, criticizing basic assumptions and approaches to mill tailings identified with NRC and EPA. I applaud the fact that the conferees have affirmed that although cost-benefit optimization/analysis is not mandatory, the EPA and NRC must assure that the burdens imposed by their requirementsre are commensurate with the risks averted. This obviously means that insubstantial hazards need not be addressed. I believe that these clarifications should assure the agencies that they have the necessary flexibility to develop reasonable and responsible regulations. We all recognize that the primary duty of EPA and NRC is to protect the public health and the environment, and we all certainly want that duty to be discharged in the case of mill tailings. However, this is not, and cannot be, a blank check to impose unwarranted regulatory reguirements or excuse the agencies from their duty to exercise their best technicial judgment based upon a sound factual record in evaluating the risks and in devising cost-effective and justifiable remedial actions.

I also note that the conferees have affirmed that NRC is not empowered to dictate terms to States which regulate their own mill tailings on pain of loss of their regulatory authority. The amendment clarifies that agreement States may diverge from requirements which the States find impracticable and the statutory and report language reaffirms that no dual regulatory jurisdiction is intended.

I wish to express my appreciation to the chairman of the conference committee, Mr. UDALL, for his good work in reporting these vital provisions and I encourage all my colleagues to support them.●

FARMERS 'RE HURTING—THEY ARE BROKE

HON. PAUL SIMON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago, while campaigning in Iowa for the office he now holds, President Reagan delivered a speech scoring the agricultural programs of the Carter administration and outlining what his own goals would be.

At the conclusion of that speech, he made two promises. He promised that the entire thrust of the 1981 farm bill would be to make farming profitable again and he promised that profit would be the keyword in his goal for American agriculture.

Two years later, net farm income—the measure of the profit the President promised—has dropped to its lowest levels since the Depression. And at a very instructive hearing on the state of the farm economy held by the House Committee on Agriculture earlier this week, the entire panel of witnesses, from independent economists and analysts to Dr. Lesher speaking on behalf of USDA, could not offer any hope that the farm situation looked any better for next year. When Dr. Lesher was repeatedly asked whether or not farmers are better off now than they were under the previous administration—one of President Reagan's favorite campaign questions—he could not offer a positive response.

In a letter I recently sent to some farmers in my district, I said that farmers are hurting. This week I got a letter back from one of them, disagreeing with me. He said, "Farmer aren't hurting—they're broke." The President's promises of support for the preservation of family farms are going to ring hollow this winter as family after family will face foreclosure.

We have given the President the economic package he asked for, but the economy continues to stagnate and unemployment continues to rise. We gave the President his farm bill, and have lower prices and lower net income in return. We heard promises to aggressively expand agricultural exports, then saw a push instead for only a short-term agreement with the Soviet Union.

Farmers need more than our words and our promises. Farm groups across the country are organizing and uniting to press upon us their concerns and plans for change. We need to work with them in our districts and work together here to turn the farm economy and our country around.●

A TRIBUTE TO CPL. DAVID LEE REAGAN, USMC

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, all of us are saddened by the news of the death of Cpl. David Lee Reagan and the injury of three other marines in Beirut yesterday.

It is always tragic when a young man is struck down so early in life, and yet we are inspired by Corproal Reagan's devotion to duty. He stands in line with thousands of marines who paid the supreme sacrifice for their country. On a distant shore, among people who have known untold horrors of death and destruction, Corporal Reagan came in the cause of peace. His death is a cruel twist of fate, for he fired no shot in anger, confronted no foe on the battlefield, yet his sacrifice is no less meaningful. Americans can take pride that they have men who, under any circumstances, are willing to step forth in the name of peace, as well as in conflict with our enemies.

I take this occasion also to extend my condolences to his family on their grievous loss. This body can only share their grief, while acknowledging its gratitude for Corporal Reagan's sacrifice.●

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, on October 30, five individuals from the Sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania will be inducted into the Pennsylvania State Sports Hall of Fame. The ceremonies will take place in Hazleton, Pa.

From Schuylkill County, Joe Baluis, Jack Dolbin, Billy Rogers, and Thurman "Tubby" Allen will enter the ranks of the outstanding athletes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. From Berks County, Ron Krick, an all-State basketball star who led West Reading High School to three State titles and then played at Cincinnati University will be inducted.

William G. "Billy" Rogers is a legendary athlete in Schuylkill County. He is universally acclaimed as one of our foremost football players and boxers. Mr. Rogers was a defensive-offensive end with the 1932-36 State champion Shenandoah Presidents. He holds many pass catching records and also gained considerable recognition as an accomplished heavyweight prize fighter and later as an outstanding fight referee and judge. His most memorable fight was with then AAU Heavyweight Champion, Al Swilp, whom Bill defeated. An extremely versatile athlete, Mr. Rogers also played baseball with the Mahanoy Plane Club. Billy Rogers is a close personal friend and I believe he is most deserving of this prestigious award.

The other athletes to be inducted are also outstanding representatives of their sports. Joe Balsis is a world champion billiard player, he has won many major tournaments and is considered one of the greatest of all times. Jack Dolbin was one of the best football players ever to come out of Pottsville High School. He went on to stardom in college and the National Football League as a player for the Denver Broncos. The late Tubby Allen was a renowned high school football and basketball coach, as well as an important professional football coach.

I know that my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to these fine athletes on the important occasion of their induction into the Pennsylvania State Sports Hall of Fame.●

IMMIGRATION EMERGENCY ACT, H.R. 7234

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, the memory of the Mariel boatlift in the spring of 1980 is not yet forgotten—the American people are still suffering from the effect of the mass invasion of 125,000 Cubans—many of whom were criminals or mentally ill prison inmates. The uncontrolled boatlift that took place decisively showed the lack of clear executive authority to put a stop to this type of invasion. Last night I introduced the Immigration Emergency Act, H.R. 7234, along with my colleague Representative SHAW, to give clear emergency authorities to the President so that we can appropriately meet head on any future Mariel-type emergency. The present laws are ambiguous and we must have a statutory plan of procedures and defined authorities for this purpose. The Immigration Emergency Act would permit the President to invoke for periods of 120 days special powers that are tailored to respond to the types of enforcement problems previously faced in south Florida. We should learn from this experience and move forward with this legislation.

As a member of the Immigration Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, I plan to pursue this measure and will urge that hearings be scheduled as soon as possible. Following is a detailed section-by-section analysis of H.R. 7234:

DECLARATION OF THE EMERGENCY

This legislation permits the President to declare an "immigration emergency" and invoke special powers in response to a threatened massive influx of visaless aliens.

Section 240A(a) allows the President to declare an immigration emergency if, in his judgment, three conditions are met: (1) a substantial number of undocumented aliens are about to embark or have embarked for the United States; (2) the procedures of the Immigration and Nationality Act or the resources of the Immigration and Naturalization Service would be inadequate to respond to the expected influx; and (3) the expected influx of aliens would endanger the welfare of the United States or any United States community. The Secretary of State and the Attorney General would advise the President concerning the need for and the consequences of declaring an emergency.

Subsection (b) of Section 240A provides that within forty-eight hours of the declaration of an immigration emergency the President must inform the President pro-tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the

House of the reasons for invoking the emergency provisions. The emergency would end automatically after 120 days, or earlier if ordered by the President, unless extended for an additional 120-days period or periods by the President.

It is important for the President to be able to declare a separate and limited "immigration emergency" should the need arise, and not to place sole reliance on existing emergency legislation. While the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., gives the President broad powers and could conceivably be invoked in a situation where there is an actual or threatened mass migration of visaless aliens to the United States, to exclusively rely on IEEPA would be unsatisfactory.

EMERGENCY POWERS

Section 240B of the bill sets forth the emergency powers and procedures which could be invoked pursuant to a declaration of an emergency. Under subsection (a)(1), the President could restrict or ban the travel of vessels, vehicles, and aircraft subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to a designated country or area. This subsection would also authorize the interception of such vessels, vehicles, and aircraft travelling to the prohibited country or area and permit their forced return to the United States, or to other reasonable locations. Intercepted conveyances not likely to violate the travel restrictions could be allowed to proceed freely to other places.

Subsection (a)(1) would have a clear impact on the constitutionally protected right to international travel. However, in *Haig* v. *Agree*, 453 U.S. 280 (1981), the Supreme Court noted that "the freedom to travel outside the United States must be distinguished from the right to travel within the United States." 453 U.S. at 306 (emphasis in original). It is clear from the *Agee* decision, that the right to travel outside the United States can be restricted subject to due process limitations.

This emergency legislation provides the requisite due process by establishing a licensing process in Section 240C which would allow the government to approve such travel where adequate safeguards exist to insure that the Government's interests are protected.

Subsection (a)(2) of Section 240B enables the President to ban the transportation of aliens on vessels, vehicles, and aircraft subject to United States jurisdiction regardless of whether the aliens claim to be en route to the United States. Moreover, this transportation ban could apply to aliens of a specific nationality or citizenship, and not merely to those aliens who might otherwise be picked up by United States transporters in the foreign country of concern. Specific permission for such transportation may, nevertheless, be obtained pursuant to the licensing provisions of Section 240C.

This transportation ban is important because it is useful in preventing circumvention of the travel ban contained in Section 240B(a)(1). The transportation ban would clearly prohibit United States residents from taking their vessels, for example to third countries in order to pick up aliens coming from the designated country. Second, it adds to the law enforcement powers of the government with respect to the detection and apprehension of violators. Thus, it would not be necessary for the government to establish that a particular vessel journeyed to the designated country before enforcement actions could be pursued, if aliens of the pertinent nationality or citizenship were found on board. Third, this power will give the President more flexibility during an emergency because he could opt to invoke only this transportation ban and not the broader travel ban, if circumstances warranted.

Subsection (a)(3) of Section 240B permits the President to block the arrival in the United States of aliens coming from the designated country. First, the President may preclude the entry of vessels, vehicles and aircraft of a foreign nationality into the territorial sea or into the waters, lands and airspace over which the United States exercises any customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary jurisdiction. Second, vessels, vehicles and aircraft subject to United States jurisdiction carrying any such aliens can be required to return with their illegal passengers to the designated country or to another reasonable location. If need be, the government may forcibly return the means of transportation, or just the aliens as circumstances may warrant. The return of any aliens to the designated country or to any other suitable country or area is to be accomplished consistent with this nation's international obligations concerning refugees, but the procedures to screen for possible refugees are left to the determination of the Attorney General because of the obvious need for great flexibility.

Subsection (a)(4) of Section 240B would exempt actions taken during an immigration emergency from the restraints of the nation's environmental laws. The first paragraph merely references existing Presidential exemption authority under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Noise Control Act. The second paragraph provides the President with additional exemption authority with respect to other major Federal environmental requirements, as well as state and local requirements, but limits that authority in that it must be closely tied to the demands of an immigration emergency. The third paragraph permits the President to order a particular source, activity or facility of any department, agency or instrumentality in the executive branch to satisfy standards the President may prescribe or may adopt from existing standards, without creating a private right of action to seek compliance with the Presidentially set standard.

The fourth paragraph allows the President to continue to invoke these environmental exemptions, as long as circumstances arising from the immigration emergency warrant it, in increments not to exceed one year at a time, even though the immediate need for the other emergency powers has ended and the immigration emergency has formally terminated.

Subsection (b) of Section 240B gives the Government broad detention powers over illegal aliens coming into our custody as a result of circumstances surrounding an immigration emergency. Whether or not a particular alien is subject to exclusion or deportation will be determined under the existing procedures of the Immigration and Nationality Act. However, this subsection makes it clear that, except as to military facilities, the Attorney General has complete discretion as to where such aliens will be detained, including in federal or state prisons or in local facilities where appropriate. This subsection is not intended to grant the Attorney General power to direct other governmental agencies to house detained aliens. The power to request assistance from such agencies is set forth in subsection (c) of Section 240B.

If an alien is found excludable he can be detained until such time as he can be deported. The language of this subsection is also intended to permit the indefinite detention of the alien if no country is willing to accept him, such as occurred in the Cuban flotilla situation. The Attorney General's decisions on whether and where an alien should be detained are not subject to judicial review; however, a detained individual can obtain habeas corpus review on the issue of whether he falls within the category of aliens subject to detention.

Subsection (c) of Section 240B authorizes the President to designate an agency or agencies which are to be responsible for carrying out the emergency provisions once they have been invoked by the President. In addition, state or local agencies or any civilian Federal agency may be called on for assistance. The President may direct that any component of the Department of Defense provide assistance. By specifically permitting the Army, Navy, and Air Force to enforce these provisions, any problems with the Possee Comitatus Act are eliminated. State and local agencies would be called upon to render aid within the limites of their general competence and would not be asked to make asylum and admissibility determinations.

Subsection (c) also grants search and seizure powers to agencies enforcing the provisions of this emergency legislation. The body of law governing the search and seizure powers of the INS and Coast Guard has seen some changes in recent years, and no attempt has been made to define the permissible limits of law enforcement in this respect. The actual exercise of these search and seizure powers would, however, be consistent with prevailing interpretations of the Fourth Amendment and the authority to board and search, in international waters, vessels, believed to be subject to the provisions of this legislation is to be exercised consistent with international law as determined by the Executive Branch. The scope of permissible Coast Guard inspection is restrictded to those matters reasonably relating to checking documentation and safety. However, where probable cause or reasonable suspicion of criminal activity arises during such an inspection, the inquiry and search may be appropriately expanded. Aside from administrative inspections, brief investigatory interceptions of vessels may be permissible if there is a reasonable suspicion of a specific violation.

Subsection (d) of Section 240B provides that agencies will have the same authority as they now have for disaster relief under 42 U.S.C. 5149. Under 42 U.S.C. 5149, a Federal agency in a disaster type situation can, with the consent of a state or local government, utilize the services or facilities of such government. In addition, 42 U.S.C. 5149 authorizes a Federal agency to hire temporary personnel and to purchase, rent, or hire equipment, materials and supplies for such things as shipping, travel and communications and for the administration and supervision of such activities.

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS AND LICENSING

Section 240C provides for travel and transportation restrictions on vessels, vehicles and aircraft subject to United States jurisdiction and contains provisions to permit otherwise banned travel or transportation by way of regulation or individual licensing.

Subsection (a) of Section 240C is intended to make it unlawful for any person to violate the travel and transportation bans

which the President may invoke under Sections 240B(a) (1) or (2).

Subsection (b)(1) of Section 240C enables the agency designated to administer these provisions to exempt various classes or categories of aliens and of vessels, vehicles or aircraft from the travel and transportation bans. Thus, common carriers could receive a blanket exemption if the designated agency were convinced that permitting such travel would not result in the arrival of the visaless aliens.

Subsection (b)(2) provides for judicial review of final decisions denying permission to travel or transport under this section. If a person can demonstrate that he would suffer irreparable injury before a final administrative decision is rendered he can seek immediate judicial review.

Under subsection (c)(2) of Section 240C, the burden of proof is placed on anyone seeking travel or transportation permission to show that the proposed travel or transportation of aliens will not result in or contribute to a violation of any United States law.

PENALTIES

Section 240C provides for both civil and criminal penalties for any violation of Section 240C (a). Subsection (a) provides for a civil fine of up to $10,000 and the forfeiture of any vessel, vehicle or aircraft which is used to violate the travel or transportation restrictions imposed in Section 240c. The same forfeiture procedures that are used in other immigrations related forfeitures are adopted for purposes of this provision. A person who knowingly engages in conduct prohibited with respect to travel or transportation restrictions is guilty of a criminal offense and is subject to a fine of up to $50,000 and imprisonment for up to five years.

MISCELLANEOUS

Subsection (a) of Section 240E provides that violations of the immigration laws committed during an immigration emergency may be investigated by various Federal agencies. Once one of these agencies commences an investigation of a violation, it may conclude the investigation even though the immigration emergency has ended. This provision also specifies that assistance in investigating or enforcing provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act generally may be provided by other Federal agencies including the Army, Navy and Air Force and also from state and local agencies. By specifically including the Army, Navy and Air Force, any problems with the Posse Comitatus Act are eliminated. Any assistance provided by state or local agencies would be within their general areas of competence. State and local officials would not be expected to make determinations requiring specialized knowledge of our immigration laws.

Subsection (b) of Section 240E makes it clear that the fact that an immigration emergency has been declared does not relieve any carrier or other person from any of the other civil or criminal liabilities, duties or consequences which arise elsewhere from the transportation or the bringing of any alien to the United States.

Section 240F provides for funding, and specifies that appropriated amounts are to remain available until expended.

DEFINITIONS

Section 240G contains definitions which apply to the terms used in Sections 240A through 240F.

The terms "vessel," "vehicle," and aircraft" are broadly defined to include every possible means of transporting or conveying people.

The phrase "vessels, vehicles, or aircraft subject to the jurisdiction of the United States" includes every such means of transportation which is in any way controlled by United States citizens, residents or corporations, unless the vessel, vehicle or aircraft has specifically been accorded foreign nationality in accordance with international law. While the definition is intended to be broad, this legislation is not intended to restrict the movement of military, law enforcement and similar public vessels, vehicles and aircraft while engaged in their proper activities.

The term "designated foreign country" can include more than one country, as well as geographical areas and distances from or around such countries or areas.●

MADD IN MICHIGAN

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, this week the House of Representatives passed H.R. 6170 which encourages States to adopt and improve programs designed to reduce traffic safety problems arising from alcohol abuses.

In the last decade the problem of drunk driving has evolved from a social stigma, lightly brushed off as commonplace and almost acceptable, to a serious problem receiving national attention.

Many States have stringent penalties for convicted offenders, but for the first time, these penalties are being imposed widely and with a significant effect.

I would like to bring to the attention of this body a successful effort which has occurred during this week in my State of Michigan to deal with the problems arising from drunk drivers.

With the encouragement and leadership efforts of "Mother's Against Drunk Driving" (MADD), legislation has been passed and sent to the Governor which imposes stricter enforcement of drunk driving laws. I would like to take this opportunity to commend the many citizens in Michigan who became involved in this important issue and who took the time to become involved in the legislative process to help make this legislation a reality.●

CONTINUING RESOLUTIONS MUST BE STOPPED

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I spoke last week on this same subject, and I do not want to belabor the point too much of my colleagues again at this point. But here we are again, about to rubber stamp Government by continuing resolution one more time. It is a vicious circle.

In the ancient days of the Roman Republic, the great orator Cato the Elder ended every speech of his long career in the Senate with the words, "Carthage must be destroyed."

Well, Mr. Speaker, maybe that is what we need today—someone to hammer home the point. It took years, but the Romans finally did heed Cato's message, Carthage was destroyed—and Rome, freed from this threat, became the world's preeminent civilization for the next 500 years.

I have introduced H.R. 5102, which requires a two-thirds vote to pass a continuing resolution. This may put some backbone back into the budget process. If we cannot be assured of falling back on the last-minute continuing resolution—then as a group we may be more willing to go ahead and make the tough decisions and the tough votes required to produce a strong, thoughtful budget within the committee framework.

I am not an obstructionist, nor do I want to see the Government thrown into a tizzy by the defeat of this bill. I could reluctantly support this resolution, since at this late date there is no real alternative. If I vote against the measure at this time, it will be a protest against this practice. But I plan to reintroduced my bill when the 98th Congress convenes, and next session I will push for its passage.

This draining reliance on continuing resolutions must be stopped. The time to stop it is now. I hope Members will take the time to examine the problem, and then join me in supporting this important remedy.●

BATTLE OF MIDWAY

HON. RICHARD C. WHITE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to provide for the awarding of gold medals to the families of Lt. Comdr. John C. Waldron, U.S. Navy, Lt. Comdr. Eugene E. Lindsey, U.S. Navy, and Lt. Comdr. Lance E. Massey, U.S. Navy, in recognition of the heroic actions taken by these men during the Battle of Midway.

Forty years ago on June 4, 1942, the U.S. naval forces in the Pacific engaged the Imperial Japanese Navy in combat near Midway Island. The U.S. naval forces were hopelessly outnumbered and outclassed in battleships and cruisers by their antagonists, but they also recognized that their only opportunity for victory lay in their at-

tacking the extremely well-defended enemy carriers before the Japanese forces could strike first.

The attack by our carrier-based planes began with the three torpedo squadrons from *Enterprise, Hornet* and *Yorktown* which were led by Lt. Comdr. John C. Waldron, USN, Lt. Comdr. Eugene E. Lindsey, USN, and Lt. Comdr. Lance E. Massey, USN. Each gave his life leading his squadron to attack against the enemy carriers without even the cover of fighter aircraft protection. Against all of the odds, they and their men accomplished a heroic and decisive victory in battle and forced on the Japanese Navy the unsuspected and unwelcome role of the defensive. Through the bravery displayed during that action, the Battle of Midway changed the course of the war in the Pacific.

That fateful day recorded innumerable acts of valor by the three naval aviators and their men. Each was appropriately awarded the Navy Cross posthumously and memorialized by the names of Navy ships.

Still, the magnitude of the events of that day deem it most fitting and proper that these men be accorded congressional recognition during the 40th anniversary year of this epic battle.●

COLONEL WALTER E. STONE ON 50 YEARS OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN POLICE WORK

HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, on October 8, Col. Walter E. Stone, superintendent of the Rhode Island State Police, will be honored in a ceremony commemorating his 50 years of distinguished service. On that day, he will be presented with a proclamation by the Governor of Rhode Island in appreciation of his distinguished service.

Colonel Stone began his career in police work in 1931, when he joined the Providence Police Department. As chief of detectives, he gained national recognition. His career with the Providence Police Department culminated with his becoming chief.

Upon his retirement as chief of the Providence Police Department in 1959, he accepted appointment as superintendent of the Rhode Island State Police, a position which he still holds. He has been a leader in the State and Provincial Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and is well known to Members of Congress, having often testified before committees of Congress and served on numerous Presidential commissions, due to his expertise and the respect which he has earned among his peers and those who have worked with him.

Today I extend my congratulations to Colonel Stone upon his 50 years of service. His career typifies the best in law enforcement and sets a standard for younger men and women to strive towards.●

A TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN McHUGH

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, on November 1, many people from the Lehigh Valley will join in honoring Dr. John F. McHugh of Allentown. The occasion will be a testimonial to the 30 years of public service he rendered in the Allentown School District. Fewer components are more important than a sound educational system and Jack McHugh dedicated his life to the betterment of our educational system.

Beginning as a classroom teacher in 1952, Jack was quickly elected to the principalship on the elementary level. His work at the Horne and Livingston Schools, 1960–67, earned him a reputation as a hard worker and a person to whom others could come for assistance. In 1968, Jack became the principal of the Roosevelt and Wilson schools and again displayed a vibrant leadership style which later was to become the hallmark of his principalship at Allen High School. During these early years in his career, Jack also became involved in many civic organizations. He helped resurrect the Allentown Flag Day Association and was directly involved in the founding of the Liberty Bell Shrine. He served on PTA boards and worked hard to integrate more patriotism into our schools.

In 1971, the Allentown School Board, showing its confidence in Jack's administrative qualities, selected him to be principal of Allen High School. The school's enrollment at that time was over 2,600 with a faculty of over 130. Under his leadership, the school began to grow as buildings were added. Students knew their principal kept an open door for them and many times he helped students and families work our problems with direct personal intervention. Jack was strict but fair in his dealings. In the last year of his principalship, Allen grew from 2,600 to over 3,300 students as a ninth grade was added. The faculty also

Jack McHugh went to Allen High as an old friend. As a 1949 alumnus and life president of his class, he worked to promote his high school at every opportunity. While many shy away from publicity, Jack always put his high school first. During his tenure there, he even had the unique opportunity to graduate both his sons.

Jack's life has been his high school and his community. As a lifelong Allentonian, Jack gave his career to the betterment of the educational system which had fostered him. He believes in our community. So while the Allentown School District has lost a real leader, our community as a whole will be the beneficiary as Jack will have more time for civic projects.

I have come to know Jack and his family personally and have the deepest respect for his contribution to our Lehigh Valley community. With citizens like Jack McHugh, America is a better place, by far.

It is an honor to pay tribute to Jack McHugh. His work and dedication in all fields has earned him many friends. In whatever future endeavors Jack undertakes, I am sure he will be successful. Therefore, we will be looking forward to December 1 when all of us will have the opportunity to say thank you to Jack for his 30 years of service to education and to wish him and his lovely wife Marion many happy years together.

REAGAN FARM SPEECH

HON. TOM HARKIN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago on September 30, 1980, candidate Ronald Reagan made his one and only farm speech of the Presidential campaign at a farm near Nevada, Iowa, in my district.

I would like today to commemorate that occasion by briefly reviewing the promises of candidate Reagan with the performance of President Reagan's agricultural policy after 2 years.

Mr. Reagan began his speech by referring to the farm policies of the previous administration as "an unprecedented disaster" and "a national disgrace." Well, if this were so, how come farmers are now talking about the late 1970's as being "the good old days." If even a farm program has been "an unprecedented disaster" or "a national disgrace" it is the record of the current administration.

Farm income in 1979 was $26.7 billion. Mr. Reagan discussed at length his plans to return profitability to farming and was alarmed that farm income was down in 1980 ($24.4 billion).

Regretfully, few of the farmers in the audience realized what was in store for them. Farm income dropped to $19.6 billion in 1981 and, according to USDA forecasts, 1982 income is projected at only $19 billion, much higher than most private forecasts I might add. Prospects for improvement in 1983 are dismal.

Another promise of candidate Reagan was that he was "firmly committed to the aggressive expansion of agricultural exports." That was the promise. What were the results? Last year, fiscal year 1982, farm exports dropped $3.3 billion, down 8 percent from the year before. This is the first decrease in farm exports in 13 years. Corn exports are down over 300 million bushels, a 15-percent drop.

I am sorry to report that the old bug-a-boo of State Department meddling in agricultural trade is alive and well in this administration.

How else can one explain the failure to even consider the negotiation of a new long term grains agreement, with higher minimum purchases, with the Soviet Union?

How else can one explain the credit restrictions on the Eastern European countries which has cut our farm trade with those nations in half in just 2 year? This action has cut nearly a billion dollars out of our exports—mostly in grain.

Or how else can one explain the failure of this administration to use the export credit revolving fund authorized in the 1981 farm bill?

Or how else can one explain the failure to export 220 million pounds of surplus U.S. butter to the Soviet Union last year at $1.05 per pound? Instead our USDA negotiators sold it to New Zealand for 70 cents per pound. And today, New Zealand is converting this butter to butter oil in Europe and shipping it to the Soviet Union, all at a tidy profit I might add.

Or how else can one explain the failure of this administration to knock down a single trade barrier overseas?

Or how else can one explain the reluctance of this administration to spend the $175 million for farm export activities mandated under the Reconciliation Act?

Despite the promises and rhetoric to the contrary, the Reagan administration's record on agricultural trade is disasterous.

Another immortal quote was that he would "support the conservation of soil and water." That being the case, why then did he propose in his 1983 budget request a 30 percent cut in spending on soil and water conservation programs.

For the agricultural conservation program (ACP), he proposed a decrease from $190 to $56 million, while eliminating funding completely for three other conservation cost-sharing programs. Congress has not gone alone with these proposals I am pleased to report.

I could go on and discuss the many other broken promises in his speech, such as his commitment to alcohol fuels and rural development, but the record is clear. The Reagan speech is now a list of broken promises.

If any further proof of the grim economic reality and broken promises in rural America is required, all we need to do is read through the list of farm implement dealers, grain elevators, auto dealers and other Main Street business in rural America who are declaring bankruptcy and going out of business at record rates.

The response of this administration? They—

Forced a "farm bill" through the Congress last year with price supports for most commodities which were so low as to be virtually meaningless;

Virtually eliminated the storage facility loan program—an important tool for orderly marketing which put farmers in control—by helping them build the bins they needed on their farms to hold their crops to market when prices were higher;

Rejected outright in 1981 any serious set-aside or diversion program aimed at reducing production and bringing supply more in line with demand;

Restricted, dramatically, the amount of money available for loans to farmers from such sources as the FmHA, which administers loan programs specifically designed to help farmers weather financial storms like this one; and

Raised interest rates for virtually all farm program loans to market-rate levels.

No, this administration does not believe "Government" has any role to play in helping to insure that family farmers—and our system of family farms—survives. No, this administration is fast becoming the low-water mark for American agriculture in this century.●

THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF EUREKA INN

HON. DON CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 60th Anniversary of the beautiful and historic Eureka Inn located in the heart of the Redwood Empire in Eureka, Humboldt County, Calif.

The Eureka Inn opened 1 year after plans were drawn on September 14, 1922. Built with local costal redwoods at a cost of $300,000, the original inn had 110 rooms; 50 additional rooms were added in 1925, bringing the total to 160.

Targeted for demolition in 1959, the inn was saved through a local community effort by Mrs. Helen Barnum. Recent renovation has renewed the inn's original elegance.

The Eureka Inn, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, has had such notable guests as President Reagan, former President Nixon, former First Lady, Lady Bird Johnson, and Shirley Temple.

I urge all my colleagues and all of our constituents to enjoy the Eureka Inn's elegance, hospitality, and service and to join with me in congratulating the Eureka Inn on its 60th anniversary.●

JIM AND PAT COSENTINO, 1982 ITALIAN FEDERATION "MEN OF THE YEAR"

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 75th anniversary of the Federation of Italian American Societies of Buffalo and western New York. This event comes at a most propitious time as the city of Buffalo celebrates its sesquicentennial.

Since Buffalo's beginning 150 years ago, the Italian-American community has played a vital role in all facets of the western New York community.

From its earliest days when Paulo Busti was the principal developer of the city's landscape, Buffalo's history has been made rich by contributions from Italians who emigrated to the Niagara frontier seeking a better life for themselves and their families.

The Federation of Italian American Societies was founded 75 years ago to help preserve the cultural heritage which Italian immigrants brought to this country. Each year the federation recognizes the many contributions of Italian Americans by selecting someone of particular merit as "man of the year" for its annual Columbus Day celebration.

Given the special distinction of this 75th anniversary, it seems only appropriate that the federation has chosen to honor two individuals, James and Pat Cosentino, as 1981 "Men of the Year." The selection could not have been better.

Few people in western New York have demonstrated greater business acumen than Jim and Pat. As owners of the Executive Inn and numerous other establishments, they are fine examples of the valued Italian-American virtues of hard work, honesty, and integrity.

It is particularly fitting that the federation honors two brothers for, as we all know, Italian-Americans especially cherish the family. I know that Jim and Pat would agree with me that much of their own personal success is a direct result of the love and devotion to family which they learned from their father, Pat, who passed on some years ago. It is said that we all stand on the shoulders of previous genera-

tions. Jim and Pat Cosentino are fortunate to have been supported by the strong shoulders of such a loving and generous father.

Jennie Cosentino is their loving mother from whom Jim and Pat learned that God, country, and family were the most important values that one could live by.

The generosity of love is yet another Italian-American trait which accurately describes Jim and Pat Cosentino.

They have been in the forefront in fundraising endeavors on behalf of countless charities such as Boys Town of Italy, Children's Hospital of Buffalo, Italian Earthquake Relief Drive, Villa Maria College, and the United Way.

Jim and Pat Cosentino represent the very best in our western New York community and they personify the American dream to which we all aspire.

Their dedication to God, country, and family is unmatched and they were excellent choices for the distinction of "Men of the Year."

I take great pride in saluting them for their many achievements and I am equally gratified to count them among my closest and dearest friends.●

THE FUTURE OF THE ELDERLY

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I am thankful for the opportunity to address you today. Although there are plans to hold a lameduck session in November, today's meeting will be one of my last in the Halls of Congress. As such, I would like to reflect a bit on my years in the House, and specifically focus on what I feel is one of the primary commitments of our Government today.

Since 1965, when I began my first term, we have seen great changes in our society and around the world. On the international level, while we still reign as one of the two superpowers in the world, new problems have arisen that threaten the very existence of the Earth as we know it. The threat of nuclear war, which has created a great popular movement for a nuclear freeze, hovers over our heads daily.

The blossoming of dozens of new, independent states, with the subsequent instability created in these and other countries, has resulted in the shattering of many traditional modes of life in some countries and areas, and has been largely responsible for much of the turmoil in our world. The current crises in Lebanon and around the world serve to continually remind us of the severe problems that confront us today.

At the national level, we have seen the turbulent era of the 1960's end, as well as the "me" decade of the 1970's. Today, I feel that we are entering a new era, what I would like to term the "we" decade, one where we depend more on ourselves and others, rather than the Federal Government, to solve our problems and create new opportunities for our society.

However, severe problems confront our country today. Although we seem to have finally caught up with inflation, unemployment is at a post-World War II high. Our economy is running shakily, at best, and solutions to these economic problems must be found immediately. As well, public faith in the efficiency and capability of the Government to solve these problems is weak. This lack of faith makes our task more difficult, but we cannot abandon our pledge to the people of America, to "well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which (we are) about to enter."

In my time in office, I have been involved in all areas of the legislative agenda of this country, from the economy to energy to the operation of our Government. In that time, I have seen very few people who have been completely satisfied with much of our work, and in some areas, I would have to agree. However, in a time where we are trying to lessen the Federal burden on the average American, the Federal Government cannot be counted upon to solve our problems by itself.

There are some areas where I feel that the Federal Government must continue to act. These areas involve, for the most part, commitments that have been made in the past, as well as many areas that cannot be controlled at lower levels of government.

To me, one of the most integral areas of commitment for the Federal Government is the commitment to the senior citizens of our country. It is this duty that I would like to focus my attention upon today.

We have seen great changes in our population in the 20th century. In 1900, only 1 of every 25 Americans was over the age of 65. In 1980, this number had grown to 1 of 9, for 11.2 percent of the population. This percent will rise to 1 of 8 by the year 2000, and is predicted to reach anywhere from 20 to 32 percent of the population by 2020, as the "baby-boom" generation ages.

What I would like to do is present what I see as the current status of senior citizens in our country, and how I feel that we can best maintain and strengthen our commitment to the aged.

The major reason for the increases in the elderly population has been the great increase in life expectancy. At the turn of the century, the average life expectancy for American males was 46 years, with females expected to live 48 years. In 1980, by contrast, these figures were 70 and 78 years. In other words, today's children can expect to live approximately 25 years longer than they would have two or three generations ago.

With this increased elderly population, the social and political clout of the elderly has increased dramatically. The elderly have always been the most active age group, in voting participation. Therefore, it is in the interest of all of us politicians to maintain the rights of the elderly.

However, it is not for political reasons that we must continue to support the aged and, in fact, political considerations often skew our good judgment. Our duty extends beyond any immediate political goals, or even any personal or family motives. To quote Lawrence Frank in his book "New Goals for Old Age":

> We cannot do a great deal for the older person without at the same time doing a great deal for society. One is a reflex of the other.

This does not mean that we can give the elderly everything they want. In fact, even the elderly do not want to live their lives as recipients of Federal handouts. Instead, we must do all we can to make sure that the elderly are not discriminated against on the basis of age, and that they are given every opportunity to continue their successful lives. When Federal benefits are needed, we must derive a means of maintaining these benefits, and we must continue to fulfill past commitments to the elderly.

Along these lines, the most important program affecting senior citizens in the country, as well as the one that has created the most outcry in the public, has been social security. The social security issue is not only one that affects senior citizens; it is of vital importance to all Americans. According to a recent Gallup poll, almost 60 percent of younger Americans feel that they will not see any benefits from the social security system. Any current problems in this area will be multiplied in the future, as the population increases in terms of the percentage of elderly.

Much has been said in the past few months about cutbacks in the current benefits system, in order to protect the solvency of the social security system. It seems as if every evening on the news, we hear about how the Congress is going to toss all of our senior citizens out in the cold, and cut the benefits on which they live.

This has also been well-exploited as a political tool, as we are all aware. However, the question remains, what have we done to social security? The easy and complete answer is: nothing.

However, although many feel that the program is the most successful na-

tional social program in the history of our country, the social security system does face some major problems. Unless Congress acts in the near future, the system may be broke as early as July 1983.

The system's principal fund, the old age and survivors insurance trust fund, will have dwindled from a 1975 high of $37 billion to barely $7 billion by the end of 1982, over half of this borrowed from other funds. Currently, over 116 million workers, or approximately 90 percent of the work force contribute to this system. This situation of rapidly dwindling funds cannot be allowed to continue.

At this point, the burden for devising a social security bailout is left with a bipartisan committee appointed by President Reagan and Congress in December of 1981, the National Commission on Social Security Reform. By the end of 1982, this panel, under the leadership of economist Alan Greenspan, must report its results to the Congress. I am hopeful that this panel, who will be able to avoid any temporary political considerations, will be capable of devising legitimate alternative and changes to the social security system that maintain our commitment to our senior citizens, as well, that Congress will act to implement needed proposals for the social security system.

Another major area of concern to the elderly is the medicare program. Once again, we hear in the media how Congress is going to eliminate this program. Again, however, this is just not true. Although many proposals have been made in the 97th Congress, the only major changes enacted so far to the medicare program in 1982 occurred in the recently passed Tax Act of 1982.

Medicare, as you all know, is a Federal program, enacted in 1965, providing hospital and medical insurance coverage to persons who are entitled to social security cash benefits and their families. Medicare beneficiaries now number 25 million persons over the age of 65, up from 19 million in 1965, as well as 3 million who are permanently disabled.

Medicare costs have risen at an average annual rate of 18.8 percent since 1972, while medical care prices in general have risen only 8.5 percent. In fiscal year 1982, medicare costs will increase to more than $47 billion, double the cost in 1978, while fiscal year 1983 estimates for expenses hover around $58 billion.

The 1982 tax bill includes medicare savings of $13.3 billion over the fiscal years 1983-85 period, primarily attributable to reductions in provider payments. The House conferees on this bill blocked most of the provisions recommended by the Senate that would have meant direct out-of-pocket increases for beneficiaries, for medicaid as well as medicare, but a few such provisions remain. However, some provisions of this bill actually represent expansions of benefits.

For the most part, I have been happy with these portions of the bill, and I believe that provisions such as these are the beginning of a general attempt to stop the astronomical growth of hospital and health care costs.

However, additional measures need to be taken, and I am confident that the Congress will put aside political considerations, just as they must with social security, to solve the problems with this system to the least detriment of everyone concerned, especially the elderly.

These two programs represent the most important and overriding concerns of the elderly. However, several other areas involving the elderly have been in this Congress, and I would like to briefly comment on these areas, as well as expand on what I think needs to be done in the future.

First of all, title V of the Older Americans Act, the senior community service employment program, has been saved. The purpose of this program is to subsidize part-time community service jobs for unemployed persons aged 55 and over who have low incomes. Funding for the Older Americans Act was extended in 1981 for three additional years. However, there have been several threats to this program, all of which have been defeated.

When President Reagan removed funding for title V in his proposed budget, the Congress put it back in the first concurrent resolution. As well, House Concurrent Resolution 278, which I cosponsored, expressed a sense of Congress that funds for fiscal year 1983 and subsequent years should be provided at levels sufficient to maintain or increase the level of employment positions under this program. This proposal passed the House by a 407 to 4 margin.

Most recently, the House overrode the President's veto on a supplemental funding measure, which provides funds for this program. Therefore, the program has been funded at full levels through June of 1983.

Another area of great concern to the elderly, as well as to all Americans, is the high cost of energy. A recent study, released by Project Energy Care, stated that the average household spends 5 to 6 percent of its income on home fuels, but that the low-income elderly and disabled spend 19 percent, even after receipt of Federal subsidies. With figures like this, we must continue to support Federal energy assistance programs. As well, we must continue to search for alternative forms of energy, as well as trying to keep down the costs of energy across the country.

In my home State of Ohio, we have a situation where a domestic gas producer, East Ohio Gas, has signed a contract to import expensive Algerian liquified natural gas, while they are burning off cheaper Ohio gas at the well. As well, Columbia Gas is buying expensive sunbelt gas and refusing to buy less expensive gas in Ohio. I have introduced a bill that will enable pipelines like these to renegotiate their contracts to reduce their obligations to pay by 50 percent in times of surplus. This bill also makes sure that low-cost gas does not get wasted or burned off at the well just because one pipeline does not want it. We cannot continue to let things like this happen, and we cannot continue to let pipelines automatically pass on price increases to their customers, as they have done in the past. I ask for your support of this measure.

The last major area of concern to the elderly is the crime problem. Our senior citizens are portrayed as helpless victims of an ever-increasing wave of violent crime in our country. Although the extent of the crime problem to older Americans is unclear, it is obvious that crime represents a major problem to the elderly.

Although no major action is likely on the national level in the immediate future, I am hopeful that State governments will take the initiative in strengthening criminal laws and enforcement. We must encourage the States to impose stiffer mandatory sentences for handgun crimes, expand and improve prison facilities, and make sure that the courts continue to keep criminals off the streets.

As you can see, the record of our Congress has been highly respectable on issues involving our senior citizens. Our major problem has not been one of wrong action, but of inaction. However, I am hopeful that we will continue to support our senior citizens in two main ways.

First of all, as I have said before, I believe that we must maintain our commitments that have been made in the past, such as in the social security system. Although there are other considerations, we cannot let the elderly bear the burden for decreasing the Federal deficit.

Our other main means of impact follows the basic goal of relieving the Federal burden on the average American. Along these lines, there have been many proposals for turning over Federal programs to the States, and lessening the Federal regulatory role. For the most part, I strongly favor these measures. However, we cannot irresponsibly toss aside our duties to the States, and we must make sure that these States have the money and the ability to run these programs so that the interests of our senior citizens and others can be recognized.

As well, we must continue to promote State action in serving the elder population, in areas that are outside the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for your time. I hope I have given you some idea of where I feel we have gone regarding our senior citizens, as well as where I think we should go.●

IN MEMORY OF SAMUEL JACKSON

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow that I take this opportunity to reflect on the passing earlier this week of my friend, Samuel Jackson. I got to know him when he served as Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development from 1969 to 1972. At that time, I was the regional administrator of HUD in New York. He was a remarkable man, and his untimely passing is a loss to us all.

Samuel Jackson was considered the leading black policymaker in the first Nixon administration. While serving at HUD, he sought to ease desegregation in a variety of ways. He was the general manager of the New Communities Development Corp., which sought to develop diversified communities. Mr. Jackson demonstrated his keen understanding of housing problems as he sought to relieve the plight of the poor. Under his direction, HUD forged ahead to improve the quality of life for minority residents in the inner city.

Mr. Jackson had a long and distinguished career in the area of civil rights. He was president of the Topeka Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a former NAACP director. Early in his career, Mr. Jackson was with the Topeka firm of Charles Scott, the firm that represented the plaintiff in the landmark 1954 case, Brown against Board of Education, the historic case in which the Supreme Court ruled that school desegregation was unconstitutional.

Samuel Jackson had a long and proud record with the Republican Party. At age 30, he was the first elected black vice chairman of the Kansas Republican Party. In 1980, he was a delegate from the District of Columbia to the Republican National Convention. Mr. Jackson was also a founder of the Council of 100, a national group of black businessmen active in Republican politics.

After his service at HUD, Sam Jackson became a member of the prestigious law firm of Stroock & Stroock & Levan. He was one of the first black partners in a major Wall Street law firm.

He was a remarkable man and his death is a great loss. Samuel Jackson will be missed for his leadership and dedicated service to the Government and to the American people. Today, I am deeply saddened by his death yet thankful and full of praise for his years of service.●

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST SLOVAK CHURCH

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 10, the 75th anniversary of St. John the Baptist Slovak Church will be celebrated in Allentown, Pa. This celebration will be yet another milestone for this church which has invited the worship of several generations of people from throughout the Lehigh Valley.

Established in 1907 on the former property of the old Allentown Iron Co., St. John the Baptist Slovak Catholic Church served the spiritual, social, educational, and general welfare needs of thousands of first- and second-generation Slovak immigrants. The building's solid stone construction is in many ways reflective of the community of people it has served.

Our Lehigh Valley community has been blessed with the infusion of many different cultures and nationalities. Many of these groups came to the United States in hopes of a better life and freedom for themselves and their children. Among them were the Slovaks and as newcomers, it was the church that reached out to help get them started and guide them along. In times of need and disaster it was the church which opened its charitable arms to help. This is why St. John the Baptist Slovak Catholic Church has such a special meaning to the many Slovak families in the Lehigh Valley.

Today the needs have changed and the parish reaches out in different ways. Yet, even over the past 10 years, the parish has been a resettlement center for more than 20 Slovak families. In addition to serving the spiritual needs of the community, the church and its present pastor, Father Francis Zavodny, have sought to encourage the expression of Slovak culture and heritage.

So many of today's proud institutions, be they religious or secular, stand on firm foundations cast by yesterday's immigrant. Understanding our ethnic roots enriches lives.

says Father Zavodny, who has been pastor since 1966. In addition to the massive church structure, the parish includes a three-story school building which houses grades one to six. The school is staffed by Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart and serves many Catholic children from the first and sixth wards of Allentown. The parish property also includes a cemetery which has been expanded several times over the past 75 years.

The many families who comprise the congregation of St. John the Baptist Slovak Catholic Church has reason to be proud. The church history is in many ways the history of the Slovak community, a community which has survived the horrors of depression and world war; which has never turned its back on the massive waves of immigrants; and a community whose contributions have helped to make our Nation great. It is my hope that St. John the Baptist Slovak Catholic Church continues to grow and continues to be a part of our everyday lives, as it has been for the past 75 years.●

CONGREGATE MEAL SITES

HON. TOM HARKIN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. Speaker, during our recent congressional work period, I visited a number of congregate meal sites throughout the Fifth Congressional District and talked with a great many of our Iowa senior citizens. I always enjoy having a meal at a congregate meal site and I do so nearly every day that I am back in the district. Not only are the meals absolutely delicious, but I enjoy visiting with and learning from my elders. I can honestly say that I come away from each congregate meal more convinced than ever of two things:

First, that this is one program that is absolutely essential to the health, welfare, and happiness of our senior citizens, especially those living in our small towns in rural areas; and

Second, that our older citizens have a wealth of knowledge and experience which can benefit us in this generation if we just listen to what they are saying.

To illustrate my latter point, I had a pleasant experience when visiting the congregate meal site in Tingley. At the end of the meal and prior to my answering their questions, Mr. Wendell Turner of Diagonal, Iowa, arose to recite a poem which he had just drafted. In fact, it was in his own handwriting and he was kind enough to give me this poem so that I could pass it on to others. I cannot begin to tell you what a hit his poem was, and when he finished reciting it, he was met with cheers and loud applause from the nearly 75 people present. I am inserting Mr. Turner's poem into the Con-

GRESSIONAL RECORD for my colleagues to read and to illustrate just what I meant when I said that our elders have a lot of insight into our present problems.

The poem follows:

REAGANOMICS MADE EASY

Big Business, Big Oil went to Ron and said,
"It's really not fair
The taxes we're paying are more than our share."
Why last year our profits were only in millions,
If you cut our taxes we would have billions, or even trillions.
Then we would take those dollars and create jobs,
And the voters would have money in gobs.
This is better understood if you're a little bit beery,
Some people call it the trickle-down theory.
The President said, "I think that's fine.
I'll adopt that theory and call it mine."
"I don't know a thing about economics,
But I think I'll call it Reaganomics."
"If things go wrong, come knock on my door,
(unless you are old, black, or poor).
Just knock at my door and ask for Ron,
But you can just bet that I'll be gone.
Perhaps I'll have left for Barbados;
The voters won't care, for they are all comatose.
If you come back again you might catch me by chance,
But, of course, I may have left for my ranch.
I can't worry about the affairs of the Nation,
I simply must have my monthly vacation."
So they pushed it through Congress and they made their billions (or trillions).
But on the jobless rate they made not a dent,
They put it out in interest—every cent.

WENDELL TURNER.—●

ORANGE COUNTY SUPERVISOR WIEDER RECEIVES DISTINGUISHED COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD

HON. DAN LUNGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. LUNGREN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives one of the outstanding citizens from my congressional district. I refer to Ms. Harriett M. Wieder who serves as the supervisor of the Second District in Orange County.

It is very appropriate that next week, on October 6, Supervisor Wieder will be honored by the anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith as the recipient of their Distinguished Community Service Award for her years of involvement in community-based organizations and political offices.

The award is being given to acknowledge the supervisor as a "public humanitarian and community leader, in recognition of her major contributions to human relations and the pursuit of excellence in our society." Truly Supervisor Wieder's record of accomplishment is a model of service to the community.

Elected in 1978 and reelected in 1982 to the Orange County Board of Supervisors, Supervisor Wieder is a former councilwoman and mayor of Huntington Beach. In 1982 she was appointed by President Reagan to serve on the Intergovernmental Council on Education and the Drinking Water Quality Advisory Council. Ms. Wieder is a past president of B'nai B'rith Women, Western Region. She serves on the board of directors of Jewish Family Services, Boys Scouts of America, and Orange County Sanitation District. She received the 1979 Top Hat Award of the Business and Professional Women's Club and the National Conference of Christians and Jews 1981 Brotherhood Award.

I know personally that as a county supervisor her top concern is serving the people she represents. It is an honor to salute her achievements.●

T. CLAUDE RYAN

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, recently one of the last great pioneers of American aviation passed away. Mr. T. Claude Ryan, who resided in my congressional district, was the active head of Ryan aeronautical activities in San Diego from 1922 to 1969. His accomplishments for more than half a century in aviation are both admirable and noteworthy and I would like to mention several of his successful ventures.

He founded Ryan Flying Co. in 1922 and in 1925 he established Ryan Airlines, the Nation's first regularly scheduled passenger airline. From there he went on to design and manufacture Ryan M-1 airplanes used on the first privately operated air mail route, thus making him the first volume producer of monoplanes in the country. His company built the *Spirit of St. Louis* for Charles Lindbergh in 1927 and a year later, he founded the Ryan School of Aeronautics. In 1931, Mr. Ryan founded Ryan Aeronautical Co. which later became a subsidiary of Teledyne, Inc., and is now known as Teledyne Ryan Aeronautical.

During the peak of World War II, Ryan schools taught more than 14,000 pilots for the Army. Mr. Ryan designed and manufactured the world's first composite-powered—jet plus propeller—airplane, the FR-1 Fireball, the Navy's first jet aircraft. He also developed the world's first jet vertical or short take off and landing (V-STOL) airplane.

Active in community development and philanthropic work, Mr. Ryan served as a member of the board of governors and past chairman of the Aerospace Industries Association. He has been installed in the International Aerospace Hall of Fame in Balboa Park, San Diego and he served as a trustee of the United States International University.

It is significant to note that this great man started with only a few dollars in his pocket, but his passion for flying coupled with sound judgment and perseverance made him one of the great American success stories. Because of his foresight, more than one-third of a billion dollars in payrolls came to San Diego's economy in the last 10 years alone. He will be missed not only by those who knew him personally, but by all Americans whose lives have been touched by his accomplishments.●

KEVIN JOEL WITTENBERG

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on October 23, 1982, Kevin Joel Wittenberg will celebrate his bar mitzvah at the Brandeis-Bardin Institute. Before his parents, Richard and Joyce Wittenberg, family, friends, and congregation, Kevin will follow in the recent footsteps of his brother, David, in the centuries-old rite of the commemoration of becoming a "man"—a full-fledged member of the religious community. The ceremony will include Kevin's recitation from the Torah and his personal statement reflecting on his life and studies thus far and how he perceives his place in future society.

I am optimistic about Kevin's future. He was 7th grade Boy of the Year at his Junior High School in Ventura, excelling in both academic work and sports. But more important, he has demonstrated a true sense of caring about people, not only about his immediate family and friends, but of others less fortunate and far away.

Kevin Joel Wittenberg embodies the most noble aspects of the Judaic tradition. In an age of preoccupation with self and pleasure, Kevin shows an inspiring commitment to the values of intellectual scholarship and social justice.

I want to wish the entire Wittenberg family mazel tov. May Kevin and their other children always be a source of pride.●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN RHODES

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tues, September 28, 1982

● Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, when the 98th Congress convenes next January, one of this Chamber's most effective and respected advocates will be absent.

Earlier this year, JOHN RHODES announced his decision to retire at the end of the 97th Congress. Although I respect JOHN's decision, I cannot dismiss my deep regret over his departure from the House of Representatives.

For the past 30 years, the House has pointed with pride to JOHN RHODES. A man who has served his country and party with diligence and honor, JOHN has been an ideal Member of Congress and one whom other Congressmen has sought to emulate. Tackling difficult national problems, JOHN has succeeded in demonstrating to the House that effective compromises can be forged and that principles need not be sacrified in that process. The job of a Member of Congress is a difficult one and JOHN has performed it admirably.

Perhaps JOHN's tenure as the past minority leader of the House of Representatives best exemplifies his approach to governing democratically. Assuming that leadership post at a difficult time, JOHN spent the next 7 years working for congressional and executive reforms, leading this aisle's efforts to lower Government spending and taxation, and striving to insure a strong national defense. Many of JOHN's goals have been realized but this body still has more work to do in these areas.

JOHN is a close friend and colleague of mine. I shall miss him greatly and will treasure the memories of our close working relationship. I wish all the best to JOHN, his wife, and his family as they embark on their new endeavors.●

REMARKS OF WORLD BANK PRESIDENT AT ANNUAL GOVERNORS' MEETING

HON. JAMES K. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. JAMES K. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, last month I had the privilege of attending the annual meeting of the World Bank's Governors in Toronto, Canada.

At that meeting, the President of the World Bank, A. W. Clausen, spoke about the accomplishments and goals of the World Bank and its affiliates. He expressed concern about the effect of reduced funding for the World Bank on the poorest countries of the world who look to the World Bank for support. And he pledged to continue to use the Bank's financial strength as fully and effectively as possible to accelerate development and to alleviate poverty in its member countries.

I would like to insert into the RECORD a summary of the remarks made by Mr. Clausen at the Toronto meeting. I think you will agree that the World Bank is making remarkable headway in the economic development of member countries. The Bank needs our help, however, to continue this progress.

WORLD BANK PRESIDENT SAYS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IS WORKING

The present economic situation of the developing countries is unacceptable, and yet there is reason for cautious optimism, World Bank President A. W. Clausen said today.

Addressing the Annual Meeting of the World Bank's Governors at their Annual Meeting in Toronto, Mr. Clausen said the Bank will use its financial strength as fully and as effectively as possible to accelerate development and to alleviate poverty in its member countries.

But IDA, its affiliate providing concessionary lending to the poorest countries and financed through government contributions, had to slash its program because of a shortfall in funding. IDA's funding problems need to be overcome to enable IDA to provide reasonable concessional assistance to the poorest societies in Asia and Africa, the World Bank President said.

IDA CRISIS

Last year, IDA had to undertake a cut of 35 percent in its lending program consisting of carefully tailored, high-payoff investments to help meet the urgent problems of the worlds poorest developing countries. Mr. Clausen said that this was "not trimming, but amputating" the program.

Citing the support received from the heads of government at the Versailles summit, Mr. Clausen called on donor nations "to do—now—what they have agreed must be done": to provide IDA with the necessary funds both for the current year and for fiscal year 1984. He said he was pleased that some 12 countries have already made their contributions in full, despite the delay in payments by the United States, and that others have agreed to review their positions.

Mr. Clausen also urged donor governments to proceed expeditiously with the negotiations for the next (seventh) replenishment of IDA, set to be launched this fall.

Addressing the "honest but serious misunderstandings about what concessional assistance really does," Mr. Clausen said IDA had been tremendously successful. That is the chief conclusion of an extensive evaluation—the IDA Retrospective Study—which the Bank has just completed and which examines the effectiveness of IDA's assistance to nearly 80 countries over more than 20 years. "It is a candid and frank appraisal. It is true that IDA has made some mistakes. And you can read about those mistakes in that report," Mr. Clausen told his audience.

Since its creation in 1960, IDA committed $26.7 billion in some 1,300 projects in the poorest countries. Nearly 200 IDA credits which have been fully disbursed have now been audited: they show an average economic rate of return of over 18 percent, Mr. Clausen said. "And that does not include the longer-range benefits of IDA; the new institutions that have been established; the technological advances achieved; the social improvements that will continue to be enjoyed."

IBRD AND IFC

Turning to the Bank (IBRD) itself, Mr. Clausen said that the approved lending program for the current year is $11.2 billion. Looking ahead he said there is little prospect of real growth in Bank lending and ways need to be explored to relieve these constraints.

He said it was fundamental that the IBRD continues to demonstrate the kind of financial strength that has made it a top-quality borrower in capital markets throughout the world. Maintaining that strength was not easy, Mr. Clausen said, and hard choices had to be made. A supplementary front-end fee on new loans had to be introduced, and long established policies regarding borrowing practices and the lending rate were modified.

The Bank has also acted to strengthen its traditional role as a catalyst for additional external financing, Mr. Clausen said. Private co-financing has reached a record $3.3 billion in fiscal year 1982, as compared with $1.8 billion in the previous year. A series of new approaches have been proposed to the Executive Directors, and Mr. Clausen expressed the hope that new co-financing concepts can be put into practice soon. He also mentioned the progress made in exploring the possibility of a multilateral investment insurance mechanism, and said that efforts in this matter are continuing.

And the International Finance Corporation, the World Bank's affiliate for the promotion of private enterprises in developing countries, is also making vigorous headway, Mr. Clausen said. Despite a difficult investment climate, IFC increased the number of its approved projects by 16% from fiscal year 1981 to 1982, and the number of projects currently under consideration is at an all time high.

THE BANK'S PRIORITIES

A key central aim of the World Bank is the alleviation of poverty, Mr. Clausen said. An assessment of the continuing relevance of the Bank's anti-poverty objectives has shown that countries placing special emphasis on reducing poverty have not sacrificed growth; that reducing poverty helps avoid political tensions which disrupt steady growth; that the Bank's anti-poverty projects have achieved rates of return as high as its other projects.

Mr. Clausen warned countries of the temptation to put aside longer term objectives such as the reduction of poverty while seeking short-term, "quick-fix" solutions for their resource constraint problems.

"Because of its very acute problems, Sub-Saharan Africa—which again suffered an overall decline in per capita income this past year—remains our top regional priority," the World Bank President said. In fiscal year 1982 the share of Africa in IDA rose to 31 percent, and the Bank has also substantially broadened and deepened its policy dialogue with African countries.

Agriculture, rural development, and energy remain the Bank's chief sectoral priorities, Mr. Clausen said, each receiving about a quarter of total lending.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The economic situation for developed and developing countries alike is grim, Mr. Clau-

sen remarked. "All in all, 1981 was an extremely difficult year for the developing countries, and 1982 promises only a modest improvement—at best."

Among the factors that are prolonging the recession in developing countries Mr. Clausen cited the constraint of capital flows. He said that concessional aid from OECD countries declined by 6 percent in 1981 in contrast to the steady increase in the 1974-76 period, and this has dealt a serious blow to the lowest-income nations.

However, because of certain underlying trends and because of policy actions that can be taken collectively, Mr. Clausen said he believed "that it is not inappropriate to express cautious optimsim—even at this difficult point in time."

Developing countries have made enormous gains in human development—education and improved health—also in building infrastructure, development institutions and economic management skills, he pointed out. "The only conclusion that one can fairly draw from the post-war experience is that the development process is, in fact, working."

Also, average investment rates in developing countries have been maintained at historically high levels since 1973, and the global trade system has remained relatively free, Mr. Clausen said. He warned against any increase in protectionism which would "impose an exorbitant cost on the developed and developing countries alike."

Underlining the importance of sound domestic policies in developing countries, Mr. Clausen said that no external environment—however improved—can substitute for the basic internal requirements for growth: more efficient use of their own resources; more carefully selected investment programs; better management of public enterprises; and both more effective export programs and import-substitution policies. But it is also true, he added, that a central requirement for the strengthening of the development process today is to ensure that growth accelerates in the industrial world as well, without "fatally reversing the progress that has already been achieved in the fight against inflation."●

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION WITHDRAWS PROPOSED REGULATIONS AFFECTING HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, the Secretary of Education announced that the Department would withdraw six components of the new regulations proposed for Public Law 94-142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act. The regulations proposed by the administration on August 4, were unacceptable. If adopted, they would have undermined the intent of Congress to insure that handicapped children are provided free, appropriate public education. The regulations aroused considerable public concern and handicapped citizens and the parents of handicapped children called for their complete withdrawal.

I applaud the Department for waking up to the enormous controversy sparked by its proposals, but Secretary Bell clearly has not gone far enough. The remaining regulations are also unacceptable. The Secretary should promptly withdraw them in their entirety.

Wednesday's action is certain to confuse the hearing process now underway on the proposed regulations. It is my understanding that the Secretary's announcement has not yet even been translated into a final, official form. When that is determined, it will take time to evaluate the total effect of what is in and what is out. What particularly concerns me is that many interested citizens will conclude the struggle against these regulations has been won. Instead there is still need for revision of the administration's proposal.

Rather than prolong the current confusion, it would be far better for the Department of Education to simply withdraw the regulations in their entirety and, if it must, start the process again. It is deplorable that the parents of handicapped children who have fought every inch of the way for the rights of their children are now subject to this needless uncertainty.

After hearing from Secretary Bell on Wednesday, the full Education and Labor Committee voted yesterday to report House Resolution 558, a measure I have cosponsored, which expresses the sense of the House, that these regulations not go into effect. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this resolution when it comes to the floor and to continue to press for the complete withdrawal of Public Law 94-142 proposed regulations.●

SPRINGFIELD/GREENE COUNTY MISSOURI WORKFARE PROJECT

HON. E. THOMAS COLEMAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of Members a recent article in the Missouri Municipal Review concerning the Workfare pilot project in Springfield and Greene County, Mo. The authors provide an overview of their Workfare project and offer some sound advice on what makes workfare work.

The Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 authorized workfare as a permanent part of the food stamp program and provided that any political subdivision may apply to the Secretary of Agriculture to operate workfare. I believe the experiences and the advice of the administrators in Springfield/Greene County, Mo. are worth review by persons interested in workfare and the food stamp program.

WORKFARE: A CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE

(By Chet Dixon and Mary Schaefer)

This paper presents an overview of the Springfield/Greene County Missouri Workfare experience from January, 1981 through May, 1982. The Springfield/Greene County project is one of 14 urban and rural sites across the country testing the Food Stamp Workfare Concept.

The Food Stamp Demonstration Project is intended to test the feasibility and estimate the impact of Food Stamp recipients working for their food stamp benefits. The Food Stamp Act of 1977 authorized the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the United States Department of Labor (USDOL) to test this "work-for-benefits" concept.

The test of Workfare was mandated primarily because of fiscal concerns. The recipient rolls, since the Food Stamp Program was implemented in 1964, had been rapidly increasing. The Food Stamp Act of 1977 contained many provisions, along with Workfare, as ways to curb the skyrocketing costs of the program. The fiscal concerns, along with the prevailing moral attitude in the minds of legislators and the public to reinforce the work ethic, resulted in Workfare. It simply meant that certain able-bodied food stamp recipients had to work each month at public service jobs in return for the value of the household's foods stamp allotment.

This paper provides quantitative and qualitative statements regarding the Springfield/Greene County Workfare experience. Its purpose is to help you understand the concept, why it is controversial and how well it works in Springfield and Greene County. It is not our purpose to take sides on the issue; just present you with what we have learned to this point in our experience.

WHY IS WORKFARE CONTROVERSIAL?

The Workfare concept is indeed a controversial issue. Opinions generally vary among four groups: the general public, proponents and opponents of Workfare, and the recipient group itself.

Proponents believe that many food stamp recipients want to work but have not had the opportunity. It is viewed as an "intervention" attempt since participants will be exposed to the world of work, job information, job seeking skills, and will acquire work histories. Family benefits are also seen in terms of Workfare participation providing a work role identification for children and the feeling of self-worth for parents. The proponents see tangible benefits in terms of the exchange of public service employment for taxpayers' dollars, especially during a time of recession when governmental and community service agency budgets are being severely cut.

On the other hand, the opponents of Workfare criticize it for not being a training program. They consider it make-work and dead-end jobs that do not lead to steady employment. They sometimes even characterize it as a form of "slavery" or "punishment" for the poor.

Workfare participants themselves comprise the last group. From our obsevation in Springfield, Workfare clients generally appreciate the opportunity to work and even though many initially resisted having to work, their resistance subsided once they began participation and found its purpose to be intervention, not punishment.

Some participants, however, voiced resentment and have suggested the program is "communistic" and "unconstitutional" and

a form, of "forced slavery." Some also believe it to be a punishment for being poor or out of work.

The point of these comments is to give you a flavor of the controversy and to show that moral, ethical, philosophical, social, and economic issues are contained in the controversy and that it will no doubt be a major policy issue for elected officials in the near future.

PURPOSE AND OUTCOMES OF THE SPRINGFIELD PROGRAM

The primary purpose of the Springfield program has simply been to successfully get food stamp recipients to work for the value of the food stamps they receive. Our secondary purposes have been to provide work experience for the seldom-employed, encourage and motivate successful job-seeking activity, increase community public services by utilizing unemployed or underemployed food stamp recipients in public service jobs, allow the individual dignity in earning what he/she receives in benefits, and provide assessment of individual abilities which lead to further job/training opportunities.

Outcomes can be given in quantitative and qualitative terms. For example, Table 1 shows that during a 16-month period of operations, 81,000 hours of services were provided by 2,481 individuals. The value in dollars at $3.35 per hour is $271,350. It is also important to note that of those individuals assigned to work each month, 67-72% have actually worked for their benefits. Of the percent not working, the reasons varied greatly and many were sanctioned. Many had legitimate reasons for not working.

We have also discovered that outcomes of a qualitative nature do indeed include individual benefits as mentioned above, community service benefits, family benefits and both direct and indirect taxpayer benefits.

HOW MUCH HAS IT COST

A complete cost analysis was made for a 13-month period from January, 1981, through February, 1982. The statistics reflect a significant variance between the actual costs and the amount of benefits received by the community and the clients as the following display shows:

Federal dollars expended	$85,649
In-kind services (primarily worksite supervision, soft match)	78,361
Total	164,010
The value of hours worked, if figured at $3.35/hr. times 64,204 hours worked during the period. Most of the labor would be valued more than $3.35 if actually paid for on the open market.	215,083

The $85,649 cash cost and the $78,361 "soft match" should be compared to the $215,083 return in value of work. Actual costs, of course, will vary as the design is modified to fit different situations. The degree to which a design will or will not work will depend upon the political climate, attitudes toward the program, the tasks to be accomplished at the worksites, the type of workers, and the linkages developed among agencies.

WHAT MAKES WORKFARE WORK

Our experience has shown that no single strength will lead to a successful operation of Workfare. However, we strongly feel there are prominent factors contributing to success with some being the following:

Strong support of the community and political jurisdictions;

An effective working relationship between the food stamp office and the Workfare Program;

A wide variety of worksites allowing Workfare to assign participants according to skills and interests;

A staff that is experienced; understands the problems and needs of the disadvantaged; seldom takes "no" for an answer; and continually coaxes participants to view Workfare as an opportunity, not a wasted effort;

A positive attitude by all parties toward Workfare and its purpose;

A belief that Workfare is an intervention program for persons needing a variety of training and employment skills; and

An honest effort to test the concept.

Any program fortunate enough to have these strengths coupled with a strong program design with flexibility to serve individual needs will probably have good results. However, this task should not scare prospective program operators because any program design must be molded to fit local demographic situations to facilitate a "Human Scale" and "localized" operation. For example, a large are a with a highly transient population or an extremely rural area with limited worksites requiring extensive travel would have to develop a different strategy than Springfield. But to say that "Workfare will not work in a particular area" is not a fair statement by itself. Too often program operators are not willing to make a program "Human Scale" where participants are understood, positive attitudes are present, individuals understand the significance of their work effort and where there is a persistence on the part of staff and project sponsor to accept Workfare as an intervention program to make individuals more productive.

An overall picture of the Springfield experience has been summarized in Table 1. It shows the relationship between numbers assigned and worked, the hours of assignment and hours worked, and a monetary value of all work performed. Table 2 shows the characteristics of all referrals to the Springfield Program. These characteristics vary among the projects demonstrating Workfare and may produce a variance in outcomes. Table 3 shows a typical experience of one participant—the monthly assignment, where assigned and the actual hours worked.

In our opinion, Workfare has been operationally feasible in terms of our mission. We also believe the concept can be operated in almost any area of the State with minor adjustments to the program design to fit different circumstances.

In this short description of Workfare, you no doubt recognize that it is a new, controversial and complex concept; but, we think, one that can be an effective and useful tool within the nation's Employment and Training System.

Table 1.—WORKFARE STATISTICAL REPORT, SPRINGFIELD, MO., JANUARY 1981—MAY 1982

	Action	
	Assigned	Worked
Month of May 1982:		
Participants	229	164 (72[1])
Hours	7,915	5,070 (64[1])
Monetary value at $3.35 per hour	$26,515.25	$16,984.50
Projects to date data:		
Participants	3,711	2,481 (67[1])
Hours	138,544	81,000 (58[1])
Monetary value at $3.35 per hour	$464,122.40	$271,350.00

[1] Figures in parens are percent.

Table 2. Characteristics of all referrals to the Springfield program

Male (percent)	66.9
Racial minority (percent)	2
Average age (years)	30.5
Average educational level (years)	10.9
Average monthly food stamp allotment	$125.0
Average monthly workfare hours	33.4

Table 3. Example of one participant's workfare experience

March, 1981: Court House/Fairgrounds—Assigned, 74 hours; worked, 74 hours.

April, 1981: Worked, 8 hours. Obtained job.

May, 1981: OACAC [1]—Assigned, 36 hours; worked, 36 hours.

June, 1981: OACAC—Assigned, 74 hours; worked, 74 hours.

July, 1981: OACAC—Assigned, 74 hours; worked, 74 hours.

Hired by OACAC: Highest grade completed, 09; date of birth, 1954; household size, 5.

[1] Ozarks Area Community Action Corporation.●

WHY THE WHITE HOUSE IS WORRIED

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, the White House is worried. After nearly 2 years of supply-side failure, those who have charted the course toward economic disaster are concerned that the generous voters of 1980 have become skeptical—possibly vengeful—as the November elections draw near.

The concern is well placed.

As the following article explains, the economic Dunkirk which Ronald Reagan's staff shed crocodile tears over in December 1980 pales in comparision with the Depression-level business failures and skyrocketing unemployment brought about under Mr. Reagan's administration. American voters, having bought bought the snake oil 2 years ago, appear to want their money—and sound Government policy—back.

The article follows:

NOVEMBER CHILL AT THE WHITE HOUSE

(By Hobart Rowen)

As the November election comes into view—and is seen more clearly than are any of the administration's promises of economic recovery—President Reagan gets increasingly defensive about the high level of unemployment, now approaching 10 percent.

Can there be any connection between the recent dramatic decline in inflation—of which the administration is so proud—and the rising jobless totals? Perish the thought! says Reagan. When critics charge that his administration "fights inflation by putting people out of work, I say . . . it's the most cynical form of demagoguery," Reagan snapped in his weekly radio address last Saturday.

Reagan prefers to blame high unemployment on another decade, when the Democrats were in charge. The only blame that belongs to him, he said in a flip aside at his

press conference Tuesday night, is for being a Democrat "for many years."

The slick one-liners disguise neither the poor performance of the economy nor the president's disjointed and jumbled cacophony of economic "facts." From his double-talk on jobs ("there is a higher percentage employed today than has been true even in past times of full employment") to his claims that "we're better off today than we were [when he took office]," the president's press conference was distressing.

In relating higher unemployment to lower inflation, no one is saying that the president enjoys the spectacle of soup lines springing up around the country, although his sarcastic reference in an interview last March with the Daily Oklahoman to "some fellow out in South Succotash someplace [who] has just been laid off" (not since repeated) showed a certain insensitivity.

Instead, what careful analysts like Isabel Sawhill of the Urban Institute have said is that the "tight monetary policy endorsed by the administration led to a recession. The business downturn, along with some fortuitous softening of oil and food prices, produced a substantial drop in the rate of inflation."

The president complains about demagoguery. But in his radio address, the man who has presided over the biggest budget deficit in American history, with even larger ones in prospect as military outlays soar, had the audacity to say: "There's only one major cause of our economic problems: government spending more than it takes in and sending you the bill."

There's a kind of schizophrenia here. Reagan sounds like an outsider—a candidate, not a sitting president who is supposed to be in charge.

This is not to say there is no demagoguery among those Democratic politicans who can hardly wait for the Labor Department to publish the September unemployment figure, the last to hit the headlines before voters go to the polls in November. And if the number hits 10 percent, or goes higher, Democrats will shed only crocodile tears, and Republicans real ones.

But practically everybody except the president—and that includes Reagan's new chief economic adviser, Martin Feldstein—acknowledges that a basic reason for declining inflation is higher unemployment. And to recognize this fact is also to acknowledge that Reagan had promised the best of both worlds—lower inflation plus an economic recovery—and failed to deliver.

In his confirmation testimony, Feldstein pulled no punches.

"The extremists among both the supply-siders and the rational-expectation monetarists who predicted that inflation would be reduced without raising unemployment have been decisively proved wrong," Feldstein told the Senate Banking Committee.

What's more, Feldstein said that the basically sound idea of stimulating the economy by boosting supply through more capital investment "got a bad name when the label 'supply-side economics' was attached to some extreme rhetoric about self-financing tax cuts and to euphoric forecasts of a painless transition to rapid but inflation-free growth."

Many independent analysts, including Albert T. Sommers and Edgar Fiedler of the Conference Board, believe that the gloomy long-term outlook for the economy has been overdone, that rising productivity and new industries will eventually kick the American economy forward in the second half of the 1980s.

But over at the White House, they burn the midnight oil not over the prospect for 1985–90, but on what happens at the polls next month. "Long term," in the polls' lingo, means the rest of 1982 and maybe 1983. From that perspective, they have every reason to run scared.

"There is little doubt that the public believes (the supply-side part of) Reaganomics has failed," Fiedler wrote recently. "In view of the high incidence of unemployment and bankruptcy—in contrast to the investment boom that supply-side policies were supposed to bring—this is hardly surprising. Much of the disappointment is the administration's own fault, since, following time-honored tradition, it promised too much too soon."●

STATUS OF MAJOR WOMEN'S LEGISLATION IN THE 97TH CONGRESS

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, during this Congress, I have received numerous inquiries and followup inquiries concerning the status of various bills to provide more equity and remove discrimination in areas of particular interest to women.

Therefore, I would like to provide in the RECORD at this point a review of the major bills in these areas and their status at this time.

Clearly, the 97th Congress has not been a great Congress for women's issues—it has not even been a good Congress. While it is possible that some progress will be made on some of these bills during the postelection session, I suspect that we will have to wait on the 98th Congress for major progress.

The following material was submitted for the RECORD:

Major WOMEN'S LEGISLATION OF THE 97TH CONGRESS

Bill	Provisions	Status
Domestic violence:		
H.R. 1651, Domestic Violence Prevention and Services Act	Establishes a grant program for Federal support of local activities to prevent domestic violence and assist victims; includes study of elderly abuse.	Education and Labor Subcommittee on Select Education. No action.
Education:		
House Joint Resolution 268	Supports title IX of Education Act which calls for equal access to education	Education and Labor Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education. No action.
Employment:		
H.R. 217, Equal Pay Reform Act	Narrows the circumstances under which an employer may have wage differentials based on sex	Education and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Standards. No action.
H.R. 835	Gives tax credit to employers who hire displaced homemakers	Ways and Means Committee. No action.
H.R. 5320, Job Training Partnership Act	Provides for national programs similar to CETA. Establishes programs for economically disadvantaged youth and aid to Families of Dependent Children. Calls for enrollment of 50-percent women in the Job Corps.	Passed and sent to President Oct. 1.
H.R. 5366	Keeps the 3-year experimental project setting flextime for Federal Government civilian employees	Signed by President Mar. 26, 1982, Public Law 97–160.
Equal rights amendment:		
House Joint Resolution 533	Reintroduces the ERA Amendment	Civil and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee. No action.
Equity:		
H.R. 3117/S888, Economic Equity Act	Comprehensive legislation aimed at reducing economic discrimination against women, seeks reform in public and private pensions, tax policy, enforcement of alimony and child support, insurance and Government regulations.	The various parts of the bill are pending in House committees. "The Military Spouse Retirement Equity Act" became Public Law 97–34. The other parts. No action.
H.R. 4889	Requires the United States Code be gender neutral	Civil and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee. No actin.
Family:		
House Resolution 421	Establishes a select committee on children, youth and families	Passed.
H.R. 2387	Creates a comprehensive Federal child care program	Civil and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee.
H.R. 4710	Calls for a study on alimony enforcement and child support payments. Gives special attention to enforcement across State lines.	Executive comment requested, Governmental Relations Subcommittee. Executive comment requested of Justice.
Health:		
House Joint Resolution 567	Supports special supplemental food programs for women, infants, and children, under Child Nutrition Act	Elementary and Secondary Education Subcommittee. No action.
H.R. 731	Provides medicare payment for diagnosis of uterine cancer	Energy and Commerce Committee and Ways and Means Committee. No action.
H.R. 1712	Grants funds for community based emergency hot lines which mainly are used by older women	Energy and Commerce Committee and Ways and Means Committee. No action.
H.R. 4636	Allows certified nursemidwives to receive reimbursement under Government health plans	Compensation and Employee Benefits Subcommittee. No action.
H.R. 4637	Allows certified nursemidwives to receive medicare reimbursement for services delivered to disabled women and for routine gynecological care to elderly women.	Subcommittee on Health and the Environment and Ways and Means Committee. No. action.
Insurance:		
H.R. 100	Prohibits race, religion, ethnic, or sex discrimination in areas of health, disability, annuity, auto and life insurance.	Commerce, Transportation and Tourism Subcommittee. Hearing held.
Military:		
H.R. 3039/S.2248, Military Spouse Retirement Equity Act	Provides that in community property States like California if a divorce took place after June 1981, the spouse can seek a share of a former spouses' military retirement pay subject to court discretion. Can seek direct payment of court awarded moneys. Grants medical benefits if married 20 years. Provides for survivor benefits.	Signed by the President Sept. 8, 1982. Public Law 97–34.

Major WOMEN'S LEGISLATION OF THE 97TH CONGRESS—Continued

Bill	Provisions	Status
H.R. 3117	Eliminates gender-based distinctions in the United States Code provisions on military service, promotions, appointments, separation and retirement.	House Armed Services Committee. No action.
H.R. 3955	Requires that dependents of military personnel living apart from the serviceperson be automatically paid a minimum monthly allowance equal to the basic quarters allowance of the serviceperson.	Military Personnel and Compensation Subcommittee. No action.
Pensions:		
H.R. 1641	Amends ERISA: Lowers vesting age from 25 to 21; institutes mandatory survivor's benefits for spouse of participant who dies before pensioner's earliest retirement age; prorates retirement and survivor's benefits to divorced spouses.	Labor Management Relations Sub-committee and Ways and Means. No action.
H.R. 3040	Grants Civil Service spouses the same benefits as contained in H.R. 3039	Compensation and Employee Benefits Subcommittee Executive comment requested.
H.R. 4242	Amends ERISA in an attempt to end discrimination against women in private pensions	Became part of Public Law 97–34.
Reproductive rights:		
H.R. 867	Bars all Federal courts, including Supreme Court, from hearing abortion cases	Courts, Civil Liberties and Amendment of Justice Subcommittee. Hearings held.
Senate Joint Resolution 110, Hatch Human Life Federalism Amendment.	States that the right to abortion is not secured by the Constitution. Confers upon Congress and the States concurrent Jurisdiction to limit or ban abortions.	Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar and then withdrawn.
Senate Joint Resolution 137, Human Life Amendment	Grants fetuses constitutional rights under the 5th and 14th amendments	Successfully filibustered on Senate floor, Sept. 16, 1982.
Social security:		
S. 1125	Eliminates reductions of social security benefits for spouses or surviving spouses receiving certain Government pensions.	Senate Finance Committee. No action.
H.R. 1513	Assumes equal social security benefits to both spouses	Social Security Subcommittee of Ways and Means Committee. No action.
H.R. 1514	Provides for equal social security benefits to surviving spouses	Same as above.
H.R. 1515	Divides social security benefits equally upon divorce	Same as above.
H.R. 1516	Grants a transition social security benefit to surviving spouse if attained age 50	Same as above.
H.R. 1517	Provides full social security benefits to disabled widows and widowers without regard to age	Same as above.
H.R. 3207	Mandates limited earnings sharing for couples married at least 25 years and divorced. Indexes wage records of deceased worker's to benefit the widow, widower or surviving divorced wife.	Social Security Subcommittee. Hearings held, preliminary markup.
Taxes:		
H.R. 1382	Amends IRS Code to permit single householders to use the $3,400 zero bracket amount available to married persons when figuring Federal income tax.	Ways and Means Committee. No action.
Several bills, marriage tax	Permits 2-earner married couples filing jointly to deduct 5 percent of the lower-earning spouse's earned income up to $30,000 and increases the deduction to 10 percent in 1983.	Part of Public Law 97–34.
Volunteer organizations:		
H.R. 767, Volunteer tax credit	Provides credit against income tax to individuals who perform voluntary services for certain public service organizations.	Ways and Means Committee. No action.
H.R. 768, volunteer mileage deduction	Provides that the standard mileage rate for use of a car which may be used in computing the charitable contribution deduction can be the same as the standard mileage rate which may be used in computing business deductions.	Select Revenue Measures Subcommittee of Ways and Means. No action.●

MAYOR PANSY RIDGEWAY HONORED

HON. JOHN L. NAPIER

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 1, 1982

● Mr. NAPIER. Mr. Speaker, an exemplary woman, leader, and teamworker from my district was recently bestowed a high honor, and today, I want to share the experience with my colleagues in Congress.

The individual, Mayor Pansy Ridgeway from Manning, S.C., is a pacesetter as well as a qualified achiever. She was elected the first councilwoman for the town of Manning, elected one of only two women mayors in the State and the third woman mayor ever elected in the State of South Carolina. In 1982, she was reelected to her fourth term without opposition.

And now this incredible woman has joined the ranks of few who live to see such a day, and has been awarded the distinguished honor of having a building named for her.

A true inspiration to others and loved by all who cross her path, Mayor Pansy Ridgeway has a farsighted perspective combined with the ability to make her dreams become reality.

On her special day of recognition, many distinguished guests were present to confer upon Pansy Ridgeway her well-deserved laurels and to join in the official renaming of the city hall.

I have included materials relating to the dedication ceremony of the Pansy Ridgeway Administration Building which was held on September 19, 1982, so that my fellow Members of the U.S. House of Representatives can know this individual too. These include: A personal letter sent by President Ronald Reagan; memorable remarks made by one of our State's and our Nation's finest statesman, Senator STROM THURMOND, who was the keynote speaker for the commemorative event; a mailgram sent by Gov. Dick Riley of South Carolina; comments by a dear friend of Mayor Ridgeway, Mrs. Fred Hook; newspaper articles from the Manning Times; the invocation; the program from the dedication ceremony; and a statement awarding Mayor Ridgeway with the esteemed Order of the Palmetto by the Governor of South Carolina:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C., September 8, 1982.

Hon. PANSY RIDGEWAY,
Mayor of Manning,
Manning, S.C.

DEAR MAYOR RIDGEWAY: I am delighted to join the community and the City Council of Manning, South Carolina, in paying homage to you by dedicating the city hall building in your honor.

This is a proud day that will be filled with memories you will always treasure. Your years of distinguished and dedicated service to the people of your area have led to this well-earned recognition.

Congratulations on this tribute and good luck in the future.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR STROM THURMOND

Mayor Ridgeway, Chairman Dickson, Mr. Ray, Members of the Dedication Committee, Council Members, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentleman: It is a distinct privilege for me to be with you today to participate in this very special occasion—the dedication ceremony naming the Manning City Hall for a great administrator, a skillful leader, and a charming lady, Mayor Pansy Ridgeway.

I know the thrill Mayor Ridgeway is experiencing today, for you have honored her in a very unique way. It is difficult to think of a greater compliment—or a more humbling tribute—than to have one's fellow citizens name a facility that will serve the public in his or her honor. This experience is one I have shared on several occasions in our State, and it never fails to touch me deeply.

Our names are among our most valuable possessions. They tell others who we are and, in many cases, what we have done for good—or for evil. When other people think enough of who you are to put your name on a structure of this importance, it is a compliment, indeed.

I know this is a proud day for Mayor Ridgeway, and rightfully so. It is appropriate that this facility, The Pansy Ridgeway Administration Building, be named for her, because it is the people's way of saying "thank you" to a dedicated and hard-working public servant.

I know Pansy Ridgeway to be an aggressive leader and a Mayor whose vision and belief in Manning have motivated her to seek out the necessary resources to help her city grow and prosper.

Mayor Ridgeway and I have enjoyed a strong working alliance over the years. On numerous occasions, she traveled to Washington to seek help in obtaining Federal assistance on many projects which would better the Manning community. As always, I have been pleased to provide aid and direction to see that her goals for serving the people of Manning are met.

Over the years, hundreds of thousands of Federal dollars have been awarded the City of Manning in the form of grants and other financial aid. These monies have helped to provide an efficient water and sewer system, three recreational parks, improvements of

black housing areas, low income housing facilities, and improvements to the downtown sector, including 100 new parking spaces downtown, public restrooms and entertainment facilities for senior citizens. In December, 1976, $184,000 from the Economic Development Administration was used to construct the very building we are dedicating today.

Fortunately, Mayor Ridgeway and other members of the City Council realize that the Federal government is not exclusively responsible for providing resources to help Manning grow. These leaders understand that the purpose of Federal assistance is to provide a foundation upon which a community can build, so that local business and industry may tap its own valuable resources. Your local government and business leaders recognize that Manning's best resources do not come from Washington, D.C., but that they exist right here in Manning.

Like many communities in South Carolina, Manning is a city that is ready to grow. It is blessed with plenty of room for expansion; the land, water, climate and services conducive to farming, industry, and other businesses; and the ready and able manpower willing to take on the challenges of the future, which are certain to bring about economic prosperity.

I am pleased that Manning is led by wise government officials who have the vision to see the city's potential and who are not afraid to maximize all that Manning has to offer.

Since the end of World War II, we have noticed a migration of industry and business to the South, and particularly to South Carolina. I believe that Manning can expect to be an integral part of this exciting growth tend. South Carolina is a progressive state, and with continued leadership like that of Mayor Ridgeway, the City Council, and numerous others in the community, Manning has the ability to reach new heights as one of the more promising cities in the State.

Just as the dream of this City Hall has come true through the untiring efforts of many, so can Manning fulfill any other goals it sets out to accomplish. This serene community in the heart of Clarendon County is on the verge of new opportunities, and I believe that its time to shine has come. An example of Manning's growth is the recent announcement of the newest member of your industrial family, The Starflo Corporation.

Of course, agriculture will continue to thrive in the community. South Carolina needs and depends upon your contributions to farming and agribusiness.

Manning's bright future has only begun, as it stands ready to meet the challenges of tomorrow. Never before has Manning had so much potential waiting to be tapped, and never before have the city and its people been so eager to grow.

I pledge to you today that I will continue to support your city as it seeks to become the best it can be. As always, I am available to work with you and your business and government leaders to ensure that Manning is able to grow, able to pioneer opportunities, and able to function as a vital community in our State.

You can all take pride in Manning, and you can especially be proud of Mayor Pansy Ridgeway, a true leader whose character and record of service have won the respect and admiration of the people. Mayor Ridgeway, I am delighted to have been here today, and I salute you for the lifetime of invaluable service you have rendered to the City of Manning. I applaud the efforts of you and others who have played equally important roles in the community. Together, you have proven that you understand the meaning of teamwork, and the fruits of your efforts are certainly evident here today.

Mayor Ridgeway, your service to the people is your tribute to Manning. Yet, today Manning honors you with one of its greatest tributes. The structure behind us, this beautiful city hall, will stand as an expression of the love and appreciation of the people of Manning for your great service to your city. May you continue to serve its citizens with the same enthusiasm and optimism for many years to come, I am happy to join these fine folks in again saying "Thank you, Pansy Ridgeway, for showing Manning the way to a bright tomorrow."

God bless you, Pansy, and each of you gathered here today.

COLUMBIA, S.C.,
September 17, 1982.

Hon. GEORGE DICKSON, Jr.,
Manning, S.C.

DEAR GEORGE: I wish I could be with you for the dedication ceremony naming the Pansy Ridgeway Administration Building. Please convey my congratulations to Mayor Ridgeway upon this high honor. Pansy has served Manning very well and this recognition is certainly deserved. Tunky joins me in sending our best wishes to Mayor Ridgeway and the city of Manning for a successful dedication ceremony and a most enjoyable afternoon.

Sincerely,

DICK RILEY,
Governor of South Carolina.

MR. FRED HOOK'S SPEECH

In the early 50's when our family moved to Manning—I bacame acquanited with a lovely lady who often came in our store, and we enjoyed fellowship with one another. She shared with me stories about her family—and how proud she was of her children. She spoke of one of the younger ones still in college—and as she talked, her face beamed with pride!

That was the first time I knew, and the first impression I had of my friend and yours that we honor here today—Pansy Ridgeway.

There is no way I can relate to you in this short time, my personal relationship with Pansy, and the kind of friend she is—not only to me—but to many of you here in Manning and throughout our State.

I guess I was first attracted to Pansy because of her strong christian character and faith. And, as a result of her character—I can always know where she stands. We may not always agree, but we do disagree agreeably.

To everyone here today, I believe her thoughtfulness and concern for others is her outstanding attribute. I often wonder how she remembers so many occasions! Like birthday's, holidays, high school or college graduations—and many times just a telephone call to remind you that she is thinking about you. Many small things—but so meaningful!

I will always remember the occasion when our youngest son was leaving home to enter college for his freshman year, and I was driving him to the upper part of the State. Because Pansy knew I would be traveling home alone—she called me and said she would like to go with us. She took off from her work at a very busy time. Everything was fine on our trip upstate, and after leaving my son—for the first time away from home—I was having a difficult time holding back the tears—and never will I forget—Pansy talked non-stop all the way back to Manning! Simply to keep me from thinking of my distress!

I know Pansy as a friend to people from all walks of life—rich and poor—black and white.

This book in my hand entitled "Friendship" was given to me by Pansy in 1965—and a quote from it best expresses what I am trying to say—

"It is a good thing to be rich, and a good thing to be strong, but it is a better thing to be beloved of many friends."

[From the Manning (S.C.) Times, Sept. 22, 1982]

CITY HALL OFFICIALLY RENAMED

(By J. Alan Young)

Manning Mayor Pansy Ridgeway joined the ranks of an elite few Sunday when the Manning City Hall was officially dedicated the Pansy Ridgeway Administration Building.

Sixth District U.S. Congressman John Napier noted, "she joins the ranks of distinguished citizens today. Generally, only after a person is deceased do they receive this honor.

But Napier added Mayor Ridgeway's honor was not without reason.

"She has served with perseverance that few people know," the U.S. Congressman said. "She has been perseverant and farsighted. And she does not yield when she knows she is right."

The keynote speaker for the event was South Carolina's elder statesman, U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond.

"I know the thrill Mayor Ridgeway is experiencing today," Thurmond said, "for you have honored her in a unique way. It is difficult to think of a greater compliment—or a more humbling tribute—than to have one's fellow citizens name a facility that will serve the public in his or her honor. This experience is one I have shared on several occasions in our state, and it never fails to touch me deeply."

Senator Thurmond noted, "Our names are among our most valuable possessions. They tell others who we are, and in many cases, what we have done for good—or for evil. When other people think enough of who you are to put your name on a structure of this importance, it is a compliment indeed."

"I know this is a proud day for Mayor Ridgeway," Thurmond continued, "and rightfully so. It is appropriate that this facility, The Pansy Ridgeway Administration Building, be named for her, because it is the people's way of saying 'thank you' to a dedicated and hard-working public servant.

"I know Pansy Ridgeway to be an aggressive leader and a Mayor whose vision and belief in Manning have motivated her to seek out the necessary resources to help her city grow and prosper."

The U.S. Senator said he has enjoyed a strong working relationship with Mayor Ridgeway during the years. "On numerous occasions," he said, "she traveled to Washington to seek help in obtaining federal assistance on may projects which would better the Manning community. As always, I have been pleased to provide aid and direction to see that her goals for serving the people of Manning are met."

Also during Sunday's ceremony, the recently-completed portrait of Mayor Ridgeway was unveiled. The portrait will be displayed in the Pansy Ridgeway Administration Building. The Mayor's sister, Poly Sankus, noted the portrait was paid for by funds donated from friends of the Mayor.

Also, Betty Roper awarded the Mayor the Order of the Palmetto, which was approved by South Carolina Governor Dick Riley. Roper said Mayor Ridgeway became one of less than 50 women ever to receive the honor, and one of less than 1,000 people ever to receive it.

"I am pleased that Manning is led by wise government officials who have the vision to see the city's potential and who are not afraid to maximize all that Manning has to offer," Senator Thurmond said. "South Carolina is a progressive state, and with continued leadership like that of Mayor Ridgeway, the City Council, and numerous others in the community, Manning has the ability to reach new heights as one of the more promising cities in the state."

FITTING HONOR FOR OUR MAYOR

Sunday was truly Mayor Pansy Ridgeway Day in Manning.

Perhaps no greater compliment could have been given to the Manning public servant of more than 20 years, than that which occurred this weekend. As U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond noted, 'Our names are among our most valuable possessions. They tell others who we are and, in many cases, what we have done for good—or for evil. When other people think enough of who you are to put your name on a structure of this importance, it is a compliment, indeed.'

The mayor's motto, 'Service is the price you pay for the space you occupy,' never rang truer than it did Sunday.

One of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ridgeway, Pansy Ridgeway was raised on a farm just outside Manning. A graduate of Manning High, she went on to receive B.A. degree from Furman University in 1953. And, after teaching in the local public school for two years, she went into business with her sister, Polly Sankus, when they opened a business they still operate in downtown Manning.

Mayor Ridgeway's public service career began in 1962 when she became the first woman ever to be elected to the Manning City Council. She was then re-elected to two more terms as councilwoman, and in 1970 she won in a bid for the mayor's office. In 1974 and 1978 she won bids for re-election by wide margins and most recently won election to her fourth term as mayor, running for the first time unopposed.

In her tenure of public service in Manning, Mayor Rigeway has been intricatly responsible for thousands upon thousands of federal and state dollars being directed this way. The fruits of those endeavors are evident at the early every turn within the city, from the city's entrance, through many of its recreational parks to a municipal mini-park and parking lot, and last but not least to City Hall. It was most appropriate, this considered, that this facility bear her name—The Pansy Ridgeway Administration Building.

During her years of public service, and indeed long before that, Mayor Ridgeway has continued to make many friendships. This was very obvious by the large turnout of friends on 'her day' Sunday. Few other occasions could have brought such dignitaries as were present in Manning.

Another example of her many friendships was evidenced by contributions donated to pay for the portrait of our mayor which now graces the main entranceway to the Pansy Ridgeway Administration Building. Quite frankly, city officials may have been hard-pressed to justify spending local tax dollars on this fringe of the dedication ceremony. But make no mistake about it, the money was well spent.

But it takes more than a large family and many friends to reach the level of popularity which Mayor Ridgeway enjoys today. It takes just what she has given—sound, fair and considerate public leadership. Although her decisions have not always been popular, she has stuck to her guns when she knew she was right. And when she knew she was wrong, she has been just as willing to back down.

It is safe to say Manning has ventured a long way under the guidance of Mayor Ridgeway. But more important than this, is knowing this city will continue to grow and move in a forward direction long after she no longer serves in her present capacity. For her far-sightedness at the present will linger, perhaps forever, as a slice of cake we can both enjoy and cherish at the same time.

INVOCATION

Heavenly Father, we respected in thy word to, in all our ways, acknowledge Thee. We pause therefore in the beginning of this ceremony to acknowledge Thee as our God in all our civic affairs as well as in our religious and other relationships. We are here to dedicate a building an attractive, commodious building; and first of all, we would dedicate it to Thee for we know that all our benefactions come from Thee—every good and perfect gift cometh down from above. So we pray that Thou would direct that this building may ever be used for righteous causes, for justice, for the welfare of all the people of this community. May those who serve within its walls, and those who serve under its direction, ever be mindful that except the Lord build a house, they labor in vain who built it. Except the Lord keep the city, thy watchman waketh but in vain. We give Thee thanks for this building and to all who had a part in making it possible. We give Thee thanks for Mayor Ridgeway, whose name this building bears. We thank Thee for her dedicated service through the years, for her noble accomplishments, for her upright Christian character, and for her concern for all the people of this community. We thank Thee for Senator Thurmond, and for his honesty, his integrity, his usefulness to our State, and to our Nation, and for his accomplishments during the years. We pray that Thou would ever raise up others like these to take their stand for righteousness in government, ever remembering that righteousness exalteth the nation, that sin is a reproach to many people. We pray thy continued benefits and blessings upon the Mayor of this City, and upon all who labor with her, the Council and all who have a part in its progress; that she may ever continue to lead them in every way in further accomplishments for this City and for all concerned. And now may thy benefits and thy blessings be upon this audience here today; and as we dedicate this building, may we dedicate ourselves to Thee, that Thou mayest use us to promote good citizenship, good government, and loyalty among the people for thy glory and to all concerned. We pray humbly in the name of him whose name is above every name even Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

DEDICATION CEREMONY: THE PANSY RIDGEWAY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, MANNING, S.C., SUNDAY, SEPT. 19, 1982

PROGRAM

Program Emcees: Betty Roper, Pres., Clarendon Broadcasting, Inc.

Carl Roach, President, Clarendon Cablevision, Inc.

Invocation, Dr. M. B. Webb.

Welcome, George Dickson, Jr., Mayor Protem.

Recognition of Family and Guests.

"Bouquets for the Lady":

"The Sweet Fragrance of Song", Jean Hiott, Greenville.

Congressman John L. Napier, U.S. House of Representatives, 6th Cong. Dist.

Senator John C. Land, III., Sumter-Clarendon Dist. No. 12.

Senator Phil Leventis, Sumter-Clarendon Dist. No. 12.

Representative Alex Harvin, III, S.C. House of Representatives, Dist. 66.

Mrs. Fred (Jackie) Hook, Manning, S.C.

Introduction of Keynote Speaker, Don Wray, Exec. Dir., S.C. Municipal Assoc.

Keynote Speaker, United States Senator Strom Thurmond.

Special Presentations:

Portrait Presentation, Mrs. William (Polly) Sankus.

Unveiling of Portrait, Miss Christy Norris, Niece of the Mayor; Master Christian Penny, Nephew of the Mayor.

Acceptance of Portrait, George Dickson, Jr., Mayor Pro-Tem and Members of the Manning City Council.

Garden Reception:

Viewing of Portrait and Plaque—Pansy Ridgeway Administration Building.

MAYOR PANSY RIDGEWAY

Mayor's Motto: "Service is the price you pay for the space you occupy."

Mayor Pansy Ridgeway learned early in life how to plant the seeds and work for the harvest. She was one of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ridgeway and was reared on a farm just outside the city of Manning. Her love for politics began when she joined her father in the front seat of the farm truck as he headed out to Stump Meetings around the county. She is a 1949 graduate of Manning High School and a 1953 graduate of Furman University in Greenville with a B.A. Degree in Social Studies. On returning to Manning, she taught in the public schools in 1953 and 1954. In 1954, she opened the Polly and Pansy Ladies Shop with her sister Mrs. William (Polly) Sankus, a business they presently operate in downtown Manning.

Pansy Ridgeway began planting the seeds of service to her town in 1962 when she was elected the first Councilwoman for the Town of Manning. She was re-elected for two more terms. In 1970, she bid for the Mayor's office and won, thus becoming one of only two women Mayors in the State and the third woman Mayor ever elected in South Carolina's history. In 1974 and 1978, she was re-elected by a substantial margin and in 1982, she was elected to her fourth term without opposition.

Pansy Ridgeway learned from her mother the love of planting the new and different and believing it would grow, because her mother was known as having the most unusual collection of houseplants in the City.

Mayor Ridgeway has not been afraid to "Clear New Ground," even when the prospect of the harvest was doubtful to many citizens. Two of the largest being the Water and Sewage project which led to the recent

announcement of the first new industry for the county in ten years, and the building of a new City Hall in 1976 which is being named for her today. But Mayor Ridgeway also took the time to plant hundreds of dogwood and holly trees on Main street in Manning and to build tennis courts and City parks including the award winning Pocotoligo Park and Municipal Parking Lot and Recreation area. She has sought and received almost three million dollars in Federal Grants for Manning.

In 1965, she was named "Outstanding Young Woman in America." In 1970, she received the Mary Mildred Sullivan Award as an outstanding alumni from Furman University. In 1976, she was listed as one of the outstanding Personalities of the South and in 1981, the Career Woman of the year by the Business and Professional Woman's Club. In 1972, she was elected to a five year term on Furman's Board of Trustees, and has served as Chairperson of the Board of Directors of Santee-Lynches Council of Governments.

Mayor Ridgeway is presently on the Board of Directors for the S.C. Municipal Association and recently elected its third Vice-President and us the Vice-Chairman of the Clarendon Development Board. She is also active in a number of civic and community organizations of which she has served as President.

Mayor Pansy Ridgeway is a life-time member of the First Baptist Church of Manning and has served as Chairperson of the Budget and the Nominating Committees, as well as several State Baptist Committees.

Her life has been a garden of service to her City, her State and her family.

We all will continue to reap the harvest from the seeds she has sown for years to come.

She says her greatest honor came when the Manning City Council passed the resolution to name the City Hall, The Pansy Ridgeway Administration Building.

Today, Pansy Ridgeway counts herself as one of the fortunate ones who has planted the seed, seen it grow and through God's grace and the generosity of her friends, realized the fruits of her labor.

MANNING CITY COUNCIL

George Dickinson, Jr., Mayor Pro-tem; James O. Ham, Lawrence Dupree, J. M. Bradham, Jr., Fred Harrington, Ben DeWitt.

DEDICATION COMMITTEE

George Dickinson, Jr., Chairman; Ray Brown, City Administrator; Dorothy Rawlinson, City Clerk; Nita Denny, Betty Roper, Carl Roach, Lawrence Dupree, Corrine Jennings.

GARDENS MATRONS

Susan Horton, Aimee Lucas, Kiz Morrow, Sarah Ann McNair, Kadsa Ridgill, Lee Ann Rose.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Manning City Council and the Dedication Committee acknowledges with thanks the cooperation of the following individuals and firms who contributed to the overall success of this event.

Garden Music: Brenda Brewer, Tony Beam, Ron Richburg.

Flag Presentation: Christy Jackson on Drums and the Manning High School Color Guard, Teresa Nelson, Judy Witherspoon and Diane Graham.

Refreshments: Betty Daniels and F. E. DuBose, Vocational Center Food Service Department.

Decorations: Garden Club Council of Manning.

Traffic Control: Chief Keith Josey and Manning City Police Department.

Sound System: Radio Station WTWE and WYMB.

Brunsons Nursery.
Fred Ardis.
Larry Williamson.
Nell Sprott.
Tammie Belt.
Joy Brewer.
Bill Johnson.
Alan Hovermale Associates.
The Manning Times.
The Clarendon Chronicle.
The Sumter Daily Item.
John Francis.
Quality Printers.
Manning Presbyterian Church.
Stephens Funeral Home.

ORDER OF THE PALMETTO

State of South Carolina.
Richard W. Riley, Governor.

In grateful recognition for her interest in and friendship to the State of South Carolina and her people, I do hereby confer upon Pansy Ridgeway the Order of the Palmetto with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto and do hereby designate her a Palmetto Lady.●