

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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IVAN LOUIS COTMAN: A VOLUNTARY RESPONSE TO THE NEW FEDERALISM

HON. WILLIAM M. BRODHEAD OF MICHIGAN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

• Mr. BRODHEAD. Mr. Speaker, recently Ivan Louis Cotman, one of my constituents and an associate superintendent of the Michigan Department of Education, spoke before the Seventh Annual Conference of the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education here in Washington.

I would like to commend Mr. Cotman's speech to the attention of my colleagues:

The speech follows:

IVAN LOUIS COTMAN: A VOLUNTARY RESPONSE TO THE NEW FEDERALISM

Good afternoon, my name is Ivan Louis Cotman and I am an Associate Superintendent with the Michigan Department of Education. I am a native of Detroit, Michigan who received his B.A. from Kentucky State University in 1962. In 1964, I was awarded a M.S.W. from the Atlanta University in social work. In addition, I have done doctoral work at the University of Manchester in Manchester, England. In 1975, I was granted an Ed.D. in Educational Administration from Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan.

I have served as an elected member of the Detroit Regional Board of Education; have consulted with school districts, state boards, and school superintendents in both the public and private sectors and now serve as a member of the Executive cabinet for the Michigan Superintendent of Public Instruction. But most of all, I am a proud graduate of two black institutions of higher education in the public sector (K.S.U.) and the private sector (A.U.).

Further it is my pleasure to share with you a model which has been developed to underscore what can be done by joint working efforts between Sororities, Fraternities and Fraternal orders. In addition, what I will describe relates to the key theme of this session on "Developing Linkages and Networks for Blacks in Higher Education with Sororities and Fraternities and Fraternal Orders."

My topic is "A Foundation Model for Black Inter-Organizational Greek Letter Linkages to Insure Education and Youth Development: A Voluntary Response to the New Federalism."

CLARIFICATION OF INTENT

The model I'd like to describe today is not designed nor intended to highlight any one organization in contrast to another. Moreover, it is singularly a model which is in existence, does work, can be replicated and might be adopted by a consortium of fraternities, sororities or fraternal orders.

I also want you to know that the model I want to describe is the IRS tax exempt pri-

vate corporation known as the Alpha Phi Alpha Education Foundation. I serve as Vice-President of the Foundation which is a separate and distinct entity from Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

BACKGROUND ON THE ALPHA PHI ALPHA EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. since its founding in 1906 at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, has been vitally concerned and dedicated to the improvement of educational opportunities among blacks. The "Go To High School-Go To College" effort begun in the decade of the twenties and continuing until the fifties was an action program to encourage and stimulate Blacks to do just as the slogan states.

There was recognition, however, that a more systematic approach had to be developed to assure higher educational opportunities. With this in mind, the Alpha Phi Alpha Education Foundation, Inc. was authorized by the Fifty-first General Convention of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. for the purpose of accepting tax exempt monies for educational activities. Following this General Convention, the Foundation was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois on September 3rd 1965. The purposes of the Foundation as stipulated in its Constitution and By-laws are as follows:

"To accept and receive donations in property or money from Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., its members and others and to use and make the same and the income therefrom available for use solely and exclusively for charitable, scientific and educational purposes, no part thereof, principal or interest, ever to be used for carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, but the same to be devoted to purposes only of providing financial assistance including grants and non-interest bearing loans to students beyond high school; to promote continuing education for constructive citizenship; to encourage the production of scholarly works by members of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., and others; to collect, systematize and preserve the creative works of the members of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., and others, and doing any and all things necessary and incident thereto."

The Foundation is supported by a dues rebate from all financial members of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Its programs include: (a) scholarships of \$1,000 apiece to members in each of its Regions, (b) conduit of all funds for the Alpha Million Dollar Fund benefitting the Urban League, NAACP and the United Negro College Fund, (c) administration of a \$25,000 federal tutorial grant for tutorial and remedial purposes and (d) educational programming for the Fraternity. These are but a few of its activities.

The Foundation has as its major goal the development of projects for which private or public funds may be secured. Contributions to the Foundation are deductible for income tax purposes. Ultimately, the Foundation hopes to finance projects entirely on its own.

EDUCATION AND BLACK YOUTH DEVELOPMENT: A FOUNDATION EFFORT

As has been suggested, I believe that the foundation model with appropriate funding

can serve to undergird an education and youth development effort.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES PROPOSED BY THE FOUNDATION WERE

Career Guidance.—A high quality Career Guidance Program will be established. The Program will provide guidance to youth with regards to:

Careers and life-long experiences; Speech and dress patterns during job interviews;

Academic experiences and performances; and

Use of role models for youth (high school and college) motivation.

Experiences will take place via internships, summer enrichment activities, seminars, advisement and will be supervised by persons who have achieved some success in their chosen careers.

Chapters will establish partnerships with local schools to provide for career clustering. A career cluster is one which focuses upon a certain career with appropriate role models in various disciplines—e.g.—science, allied health, etc.

Leadership Development.—A national thrust in the area of Leadership Development is a must for the Fraternity. The goals of the thrust will be to:

Increase leadership awareness; Build leadership skills;

Provide reinforcement for youth in leadership positions; and

Provide citizenship education.

The curriculum will include:

Communication skills development;

Management/organization:

Problem-solving;

Establishment of goals and objectives;

Evaluation;

Organizational development;

Conduct of meetings;

Decision-making;

Leadership:

Theories;

Parliamentary procedures;

Group Dynamics:

Management; and

Team skills.

Counselling and Tutorial Efforts.—Local chapters will be encouraged to establish counselling and tutorial thrusts as joint partnership efforts with local public schools. Emphasis will be placed on tutoring students in reading, natural sciences, English, History and Mathematics. The tutorial thrusts will occur on Saturdays and evenings.

Chapters will undertake a massive effort designed to provide Black youth with academic and career counselling which many are not given during their high school tenure. Young people will receive information on colleges and other post-secondary education institutions. They will obtain information on available scholarships and assistance with designing programs of study at the high school level which will enable them to pursue collegiate studies.

Youth Motivation.—In order to inspire young people to continue to achieve at high levels of excellence, recognition activities will be made at Chapter, State or District, Regional and National echelons. Chapters will be encouraged to recognize outstanding

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

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local youth at a Founders' Day dinner or luncheon with appropriate plaques and certificates. Such recognition should be afforded for academic, service, community and citizenship achievements. The most outstanding youth from each Chapter will be sent, at Chapter expense, to compete at the State or District meeting. The process will be repeated at a luncheon at the State or District with the most outstanding person being sent, at Chapter expense, to the Regional meeting.

The Regional participants will be feted at a luncheon and will be judged on their achievements. The most outstanding youth will be sent, at the expense of each Region, to the National Convention for similar judging and recognition with a National Youth of the Year award (\$500 and a plaque) provided the winner. Other participants will receive plaques and \$150 each.

Press releases and media coverage will occur at each level of recognition.

Employment opportunities.—The Fraternity and its subordinate Chapters will undertake the task of assisting in the employment of Black Youth and young adults. It is well recognized that many talented Blacks are unable to attend College and must seek gainful employment; however, it is well known that the unemployment rate is extremely high among such persons and, as a probable consequence, the crime rate is also high. This thrust will employ the following strategies via Job Fairs:

Employers, with jobs, will receive invitations to set up interview booths with company displays at the Job Fair. Unemployed persons will be sought and brought, by the local Chapter, to the Job Fair for contracts with potential employers.

Local civic and business leaders will serve as advisory and contact persons in order to promote and gain credibility for the program.

Potential employers will undertake sensitivity awareness seminars in order to understand and empathize with the plight of unemployed Black youth.

Black youth will receive job counselling and information regarding training opportunities.

Black History.—Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity should encourage Black youth to read about successes of Blacks not only during Black History Month, but throughout the year. Chapters are to embrace this as an active part of their programs. The potential strategies for the program implementation are:

Use of electronic media for program enhancement.

Black History Clubs will be organized and provided with materials for study. Brothers will supervise the activities of the Clubs.

An oratorical contest will follow the preceding activity at the end of the project.

Education.—The Alpha Phi Alpha Education Foundation Scholarship program will continue with efforts made to enhance it.

The Foundation will develop two educational booklets:

A Scholarship Manual will contain the names and addresses of potential scholarship donors along with directions of how to prepare a scholarship application. The Manual will also contain information regarding how to seek financial aid—e.g.—Pell Grants, College Work-Study, National Direct Student Loans, etc.

A booklet which outlines the growth and development of educational programs within the Fraternity. This booklet will also contain a compilation of scholarship funds donated by individual Chapters.

Fund-Raising.—The Education Foundation will plan and implement a vigorous fund-raising program involving grants and gifts from Brothers, corporations and foundations. Although the Fraternity provides the Education Foundation with \$1.25 per financial Brother, this financial base is too small to support this proposed program over a long period of time. The Foundation will establish goals and objectives for the effort which will involve the entire fraternal structure.

The effort will embrace a five-pronged approach:

The Foundation will propose the enactment of a social-action tax, as part of the national fee structure, which will support only social action programs.

Individual donations by Brothers via cash and property gifts, wills and insurance programs.

Corporate support will be sought for implementation and continuation of social action programs. In addition to gifts of money, support will include in-kind services and use of company equipment and personnel.

Proposals will be developed which seek financial support via grants and contracts from various federal and state agencies for the implementation of eligible social action thrusts which meet the missions of such agencies.

Support will be sought from interested Foundations for the youth development and educational efforts.

CONCLUSIONS

(1) The establishment of an IRS tax exempt private education foundation can provide for tax deductible contributions for use in distributing scholarship grants and/or funding tutorial or remedial programs for black students in higher educational settings. The Alpha Phi Alpha Education Foundation model can and should be replicated.

(2) The creation of an IRS tax exempt private foundation can be replicated to provide Inter-Greek organizational linkages to benefit black students by adoption under the auspices of the national Inter-Greek Council or other appropriate panhellenic umbrella organization.

(3) The National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (NAFEO) can be a catalyst to result in the fruition of the objectives set forth above.

CONCLUDING NOTES

The signals from the current national administration clearly indicate that public sector resources which have aided minority growth and youth development programs are declining at a rapid rate. Increasingly, the private or voluntary sector, if programs and causes of merit are to continue, will be required to absorb and underwrite these initiatives. The Alpha Phi Alpha Education Foundation model can work during the "new federalism" and beyond to assist in the education and development of black youth. Further, this Inter-Greek letter organizational model can be one link in the new chain based on self initiative and minority resource development which will be needed to insure the survival of black youth in higher educational settings during the days ahead.

Finally, let us resolve to let the new federalism become a "challenge" rather than a "clarion call" for us to come together across fraternity and sorority boundaries to chart an inter-organizational effort based on the notion that the key to our survival is educa-

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tion and that the basis of our survival is vested in our own initiatives on our own behalf.

I close with this note of optimism from William Ernest Henley's immortal poem *Invictus*,

Out of the night that covers me,

Black as the Pit from pole to pole,

I thank whatever gods may be

For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance

I have not wined nor cried aloud.

Under the bludgeonings of chance

My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears

Looms but the Horror of the shade,

And yet the menace of the years

Finds, and shall find me, unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,

How charged with punishments the scroll,

I am the master of my fate:

I am the captain of my soul.

WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY (1849-1903).

With our collective will and unconquerable commitment to better Educational opportunities for our black youth, I have shared with you one model that has the potential for improving our present situation. Thank you.●

A TRIBUTE TO CHIEF WILLIAM
T. "BILL" HOCKING

HON. JAMES A. COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise on this occasion to say a few words of appreciation for a highly respected and greatly admired individual, Wharton Police Chief William T. "Bill" Hocking:

On June 6, Bill Hocking's family, friends, and colleagues will honor him with a dinner-dance celebrating his 25 years of dedication and fine work on the Wharton police force and in the Wharton community.

Bill's long and distinguished career with the Wharton Police Department began in 1957 when he finished first in the New Jersey State Police Chief's Exam. Following service in the U.S. Army, he returned to Wharton and assumed the position of sergeant, responsible for the supervision of all patrolmen and special employees. In 1964, Bill was promoted to detective lieutenant in charge of all criminal investigations. And, in 1966, Bill became Wharton police chief, supervising 34 employees and demonstrating the leadership and management qualities which have earned him the respect of his colleagues on the Wharton police force.

Active in the Morris County Police Chief Association, Chief Hocking served with distinction as president of that organization in 1977 and was director of police training for 2 years.

The Borough of Wharton and its police department will surely miss Bill

Hocking as police chief—his training and outstanding abilities have brought him recognition at the top of his profession.

And so, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of his family and friends in the community and the department, I would like to congratulate Chief Bill Hocking on his 25 years of service to the Borough of Wharton and extend a heartfelt word of thanks for all he has done. I wish him the best of health and happiness in the years ahead. Thank you.●

JUDICIAL REFORM

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a proposed amendment to the Constitution requiring that Federal judges be reconfirmed by the U.S. Senate every 10 years.

Mr. Speaker, presently, Federal judges once appointed serve life terms. The only constitutional mechanism for removal of these judges is impeachment. And as we all know, impeachment is a long and arduous process which historically has been exercised on only nine occasions, resulting in actual removal from office of only four judges.

In the absence of any other effective formal procedure for dismissal, Federal judges have been elevated to a stature unprecedented and unequaled by any other Federal official. Unfortunately, as a consequence, there is no procedure for removal of a judge who may be senile, disabled, dishonest, or in any other way unfit to fulfill his or her constitutional responsibilities.

According to Article III of the Constitution, Supreme and inferior court judges are appointed to their office for a term of good behavior. I certainly recognize and compliment the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution who, by separating judicial officials from the political process, preserved and defined the principle of separate but equal branches of Government. However, I continue to believe that this separation has resulted not in a more effective judicial system but rather in a greater disparity between the various branches of Government. The life tenure of these judges has made them less, not more accountable for their actions and decisions.

Furthermore and more significantly, is the increasing use by judges of their judicial power as a forum for legislating social policy. Our judicial system was established to interpret law, not to formulate national policy. However, in the last several years, many of our Federal judges have taken to backdoor legislating on such controversial issues as school prayer, abortion, and school

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busing. I sincerely believe that neither this legislative body nor the American public can stand by and watch this transgression of constitutional authority. National policy decisions should not be formulated in our courts but rather should be duly deliberated and decided by the people's elected Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge expeditious consideration of this legislation so that our Nation can once again be assured of three separate but equal branches of Government.●

HADASSAH'S 70TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN LeBOUTILLIER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. LeBOUTILLIER. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to have joined many of my fellow colleagues in supporting a resolution designating May 20 as an official day of recognition for observance of the 70th anniversary of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America. I wish to take this opportunity to contribute my thoughts about the meritorious work that Hadassah performs, and add my views on the challenges which Hadassah will face in the next 70 years.

Hadassah serves the entire American community through its strong and consistent advocacy of democracy, political decency and intelligent debate. Hadassah seeks to contribute to the political process through constructive ideas rather than through divisiveness, through discussion rather than demagoguery, and through reason rather than hysteria. In a free and open political environment such as ours, the complex range of decisions which each voter must face is large. The information and insight needed to reliably make these decisions is essential, and Hadassah is in the forefront of providing this type of informational service to the public.

In addition to playing a major role in the political life of our Nation, Hadassah performs many vital services on behalf of America and world Jewry, which finds itself under increasing assault.

Hadassah enjoys nongovernmental but prominent status as a United Nations observer, and also maintains expertise near the vital power centers of influence regarding the Middle East. Dedicated to a secure and lasting peace between Israel and her neighbors, Hadassah believes that only through accurate and timely information can bloodshed be avoided and progress toward permanent peace enhanced.

Through education and cultural enhancement, Hadassah seeks to keep the cohesiveness and creativity of

American Judaism alive. The priceless possessions of heritage and history will not be lost thanks to the consistent educational works of Hadassah.

On behalf of making Israel a more unified, informed and active nation, Hadassah has much to be proud of.

On behalf of offering intelligence and rationality to the American political landscape, Hadassah has much to be proud of.

On behalf of fighting dangerous drifts toward pronounced anti-Israel foreign policies, Hadassah has much to be proud of.

On behalf of educating Jewish youth about their heritage and culture, Hadassah has much to be proud of.

On behalf of caring for the sick, aiding the needy, providing for the educationally ambitious, and aiding the elderly, Hadassah has few rivals.

The past 70 years that Hadassah has served world Jewry and the American public with distinction, forces of powerful destructiveness have sought to stamp out all that is dear to it that these forces do not prevail.

The next 70 years may be harder, and the 70 years after that may be even more difficult; however, the vital and highly effective works of Hadassah will aid in efforts to make the future brighter and to promote change and improvement in the present.

Hadassah operates in the best traditions of humankind, and I salute their record and efforts on this very special 70th anniversary observance.●

INFLATION'S DECLINE

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, the Tahoe Daily Tribune recently carried an editorial which I find worthy of my colleague's attention, as well as praise for its responsible commentary. Indeed, the editorial is one of very few media notations of the fact that inflation is declining. Like the Tribune's editors, I believe this decrease in the rate of inflation is a healthy and positive sign, one for which the current administration is justified in taking at least some credit.

[The editorial follows:]

[From the Tahoe Daily Tribune, May 3, 1982]

EDITORIAL—INFLATION'S DECLINE HELPS EVERYONE OUT

Possibly because of the drama of the confrontation between Britain and Argentina over the Falklands, the decline in the cost of living index in March has not received the journalistic attention it deserves.

Government figures showed that the cost of living had declined by 0.3 percent in March, the greatest drop since 1953, and the first drop in seventeen years. Perhaps it

marks an end to the inflation the country has endured.

Conversely, it indicates an increase in the value of the dollar because a dollar will now buy more goods and services than in the past. Principal leaders in the decline in prices were in food, housing and gasoline.

Some economists are now predicting that the overall rate of inflation will drop to 6.5 and even 4.4 percent for 1982. It will be remembered that at the end of Gerald Ford's term as president inflation had fallen to 4.5 percent. Under Mr. Carter it rapidly rose to double-digit figures of over 12 percent.

In one respect this may be good news for those attempting to decrease the budget for 1983. Cost of living adjustment for those receiving Social Security payments will drop to 7 percent this July. Last July payments were increased by 11.7 percent.

The decrease in the inflation rate is being widely attributed to the tight money policies of the Federal Reserve Board. If so, Chairman Paul Volcker has done a great service for the American wage earner. For years inflation has wiped out increases received by workers, as well as those on fixed incomes.

Rightly the Reagan administration is claiming some credit for lowering the inflation rate. Other factors, such as the world oil glut and bountiful harvests have also contributed. And housing costs are creeping down, too, is the result of the extremely high cost of new homes and the ruinous interest rates of mortgages.

The decline in inflation may work some hardship on business borrowers who have been counting for years on paying back debts with inflated currency. But it should also have an influence on interest rates since lenders should not have to figure inflation costs into the interest that they charge.

Some, of course, are charging that the price decline is the result of the recession which has been felt in business and in unemployment. If it continues we think that it is well worth the 9 percent unemployment that the nation is now suffering. And we realize that this is little consolation to those who are out of work.

All in all, however, we consider the decline a healthy sign that inflation is being beaten. And that would be a boon to everyone in the United States because it would mean that their money is worth more.●

PARRIS PRAISES EMPLOYEES OF NTIS

HON. STAN PARRIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, the 400 employees of the National Technical Information Service, located in Springfield, Va., should serve as a model of efficiency and productivity to us all. I recently had the privilege of visiting the massive NTIS complex and was quite impressed with the dedication and competence of the employees I met there.

For 40 years the NTIS has served the public interest by disseminating the results of Federal technological, scientific, economic, and engineering

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research to business, industry, and the general public. The NTIS has provided these services inexpensively and efficiently on an at-cost basis. This agency requested an authorization for fiscal year 1983 of only \$2 million for computer hardware and software, capital improvements which will further increase its efficiency. Today I express my appreciation to my colleagues who joined me yesterday in approving this request. The \$26 million per year operating costs of the NTIS are completely self-generated. Obviously the demand is high for the services the NTIS provides, and the demands the NTIS places on the Federal budget are low.

For the American economy to prosper in an era of explosive technological change, the functions performed by the National Technical Information Service are assuming unprecedented importance to our country.●

NUCLEAR FREEZE AMENDMENT TO THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, there is a large and growing number of American citizens who support the idea of a freeze on nuclear weapons. If a nuclear freeze were to become U.S. policy, it would result in a considerable reduction in Federal spending. Today I am asking the Rules Committee to grant a rule for an amendment I am proposing to the budget resolution that would effectively put a halt to further nuclear weapons production.

The amendment would delete \$20.9 billion in budget authority and \$8.4 billion in outlays from functional category 050—national defense—and reduce the Federal deficit by the same amount.

The deleted funds consist of all expenditures related to the further testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and of missiles and new aircraft designed primarily to deliver nuclear weapons. Specifically, the amendment seeks to delete all funds for the MX missile, B-1 bomber, Trident submarine and missile, air-, sea-, and ground-launched cruise missile, and Pershing II missile programs. In addition, it seeks to delete \$5 billion in budget authority and \$4.6 billion in outlays from the atomic energy defense activities administered by the Department of Energy, and the funds for which are included in the national defense function. These funds support the production cycle for nuclear warheads.

The amendment does not, then, arbitrarily cut funds from the Department of Defense. It calls for the deletion of only those funds that relate to the

further testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons—the nuclear materials used in their production; their nuclear and nonnuclear components; the nuclear warheads themselves; and the delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons. I have attached documents that explain what is included in the proposed deletions. The amendment does not propose a policy of nuclear disarmament. It does not effect existing nuclear weapons stockpiles, or the funds to maintain such stockpiles. Rather, the amendment would freeze nuclear weapons at existing levels and preclude the further testing, development, and production of additional ones.

What I am proposing in the amendment is a strategy of arms control by mutual example, a freeze perhaps for a 2-year period that would demonstrate to the Soviet Union and the world that we are, indeed, serious about nuclear arms reduction.

The amendment is similar to scores of amendments that were granted rules in the past. Some had sought to delete or increase funds for particular functional categories. Others sought to transfer funds from one set of functional categories to another, for example from national defense to domestic programs.

The amendment I am proposing reflects a major policy question that is being debated throughout the Nation and the world—namely, the support for a freeze on nuclear weapons stockpiles. In the most recent national poll conducted by ABC News and the Washington Post (April 21-25, 1982), respondents supported a nuclear freeze by 71 percent to 25 percent—nearly a 3-to-1 ratio. The amendment translates into budgetary policy the savings that would result in freezing existing nuclear weapons.

I believe the House should be permitted to pass judgment on what has become an overriding policy question in our times.●

PRESIDENT SHOULD URGE NUCLEAR SUPPLIER NATIONS TO REQUIRE FULL-SCOPE SAFEGUARDS

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 340, which urges the President to seek an agreement at the upcoming Versailles economic summit conference an agreement from all the other nuclear supplier nations that they will not export nuclear material and technology to nonweapons States unless they

have accepted the full-scope safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

I would like to thank Congressman BINGHAM for his leadership in keeping the issue of nuclear proliferation before the House as it conducts its foreign policy debates. As the gentleman from New York has eloquently pointed out time and again in this Chamber, nuclear proliferation—the spreading of weapons of mass destruction—should be one of the top foreign policy concerns of this Nation and of other nations of the world.

Congressman BINGHAM should be commended for his foresight in bringing this resolution to the floor. Indeed, the threat of nuclear proliferation should be an uppermost concern of the nuclear supplier nations meeting at Versailles. And I feel it is important that the Congress go on record in making it clear to the President that it feels that proliferation should be at the top of his agenda during his discussions with other supplier nations.

Mr. Speaker, on March 10, 1978, Congress passed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, of which Congressman BINGHAM was one of its principal authors. The act was largely the result of congressional concern over India's nuclear test, which had occurred 4 years earlier.

With the adoption of the Nonproliferation Act, the United States placed itself at the forefront of the nonproliferation battle by refusing to export nuclear materials to nonweapons States unless they agreed to place all their nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards.

This was a bold move for the United States to take. It was met with strong opposition from the nuclear industry, which claimed it was an unreasonable restriction on their commerce overseas.

But it was the right move. And for it to be truly effective it must not end up a unilateral move. The leadership the United States has shown in requiring full-scope IAEA safeguards from receiving nations must not be undercut by other supplier nations. Full-scope safeguards are in everyone's interest. If the United States stands alone and the other supplier nations continue with business as usual, not only do we suffer, but the entire world suffers.

Last year, President Reagan recommitted the United States to becoming a reliable nuclear supplier. It is now time for the President to recommit this Nation to remaining a responsible supplier and to urge other supplier nations to do the same.

The day has long passed when a supplier nation could sell nuclear merchandise then turn its back on the proliferation consequences of that sale. The world's supplier nations can no longer be content to rely on limited IAEA safeguards to insure that the

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nuclear material they export is not diverted to nuclear weapons.

The Falkland Islands crisis shows how a regional flareup, which nobody expected, could easily become a global catastrophe. Argentina has refused to sign the Nonproliferation Treaty, has not adopted full-scope safeguards, and has received nuclear supplies from Germany, without the requirement of full-scope safeguards. Now Argentina, according to most reliable estimates, should be able to test a nuclear device by the mid-1980's. Would Argentina use nuclear weapons in a Falkland-type crisis? As Lord Mountbatten once said: "In warfare the unexpected is the rule and no one can anticipate what an opponent's reaction will be to the unexpected." The Falkland Islands crisis has shown how the unexpected can happen. It has also shown that the nuclear materials supplier nations have freely exported in the past quickly—and unexpectedly—explode in their faces.

Mr. Speaker, there have been signs that other supplier nations might be willing to impose the full-scope safeguard requirement. That is why it is so important for the President to begin urging other nations to join the United States in this effort.

As Congressman BINGHAM has pointed out before, full-scope safeguards are not the final solution to the proliferation problem. There is still considerable room for improvement in the safeguards themselves. But the full-scope safeguards requirement is a necessary first step.

I therefore strongly urge the adoption of this resolution. It contains a very important message that the President should bring to Versailles.●

DON'T FREEZE PLUTONIUM— BURN IT!

HON. MARILYN LLOYD BOUQUARD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mrs. BOUQUARD. Mr. Speaker, we have witnessed recently the introduction of the so-called plutonium production freeze resolutions in the House and Senate. House Joint Resolution 469 and Senate Joint Resolution 192 call for a negotiated halt to the production of plutonium, regardless of the purpose for which it might be used. I urge that you not support these resolutions on the grounds that they simply represent a back-door attempt to halt the pursuit of the development of safe, reliable, and economic advanced nuclear technologies.

That there is a heartfelt desire on the part of millions of Americans to halt, slow down, or roll back the size of the world's nuclear arsenals is an accepted fact. The needs for meaning-

ful arms control and the avoidance of even limited nuclear war are undeniable. These are laudable goals which all Americans endorse. These sentiments have resulted in the introduction of a number of resolutions in both Houses of Congress. Whether or not you currently endorse or cosponsor any one of these several arms control resolutions, however, the plutonium freeze resolutions do not deserve your consideration because they lack any real relevance to the development of a meaningful arms control policy for three fundamental reasons:

First, as demonstrated by the 66-nation international fuel cycle evaluation (INFCE) results, no nuclear-power fuel cycle can be made completely free of proliferation risks solely by technical fixes. Stopping production of plutonium and relying on natural and low-enriched uranium in the once-through fuel cycle will not prevent the possibility that weapons-grade materials will be available. In fact, it is worth noting that nations such as Great Britain and France, who are actively developing commercial-size breeder reactors, perceive their programs as one way to preclude the availability of plutonium for nuclear weapons. Dr. Walter Marshall, the head of the United Kingdom's Atomic Energy Authority, has pointed out that the safest thing to do with plutonium from thermal reactors is to render it inaccessible by burning it up in fast breeders.

Second, the sponsors of the plutonium production freeze resolutions claim that such a freeze could be monitored by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). This is not a credible claim since at least one of the resolution's sponsors has continually attacked the IAEA as ineffective.

Third, and finally, a ban on the future production of plutonium would halt the possible deployment of breeder reactor technology—an action that would condemn nuclear power to the status of a relatively short-term, exhaustible energy source. The claim that worldwide uranium resources are sufficient to meet our needs well into the next century rests on the questionable assumptions that there will be relatively low electric growth, that as-yet-unproven technologies will provide the additional quantities of electricity to meet our needs, and that pessimistic breeder economics will, in fact, prevail. Such a proposition may be a popular one in certain circles; however, we do not believe it is a credible course with which to risk our Nation's energy future.

The plutonium production freeze resolutions represent nothing less than the cynical attempt by certain elements to play upon the fears of the American people in order to achieve other than their stated aim. They

claim that their goal is to pursue arms control. In reality, they are pursuing the suppression of breeder and fuel cycle technologies and denial of the beneficial uses of nuclear energy.●

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE SERVICES IN CLEVELAND

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, the American Red Cross, which has responded to crisis situations for over a century, is in the forefront of a nationwide effort to attack hypertension. High blood pressure is the silent killer which claims thousands of Americans as its victims each year.

In the 21st District of Ohio, which I serve, the Red Cross blood pressure screening program has grown since its inception in 1979 from 11,000 testings to 33,000 testings in 1981. There is no charge for this service. Each month there are 25 sites manned by Red Cross nurse volunteers at which free blood pressure testing is done on a regular schedule. Referrals and followup are part of this program.

Seven of the sites are of particular interest because they are located in the heart of the black community. They are Red Cross chapter headquarters, Goodwill Industries, Antioch Baptist Church, Friendly Inn, King Kennedy Hi-Rise, Murtis H. Taylor Service Center, and the Red Cross Heights office.

Individuals found to be hypertensive are referred to community clinics, hospital out-patient services, or their own physicians for immediate treatment. These clients receive a personal call within 24 hours to make sure they have received medical care. Those who have slightly elevated pressure are asked to return to the site at a later date for additional followup. A permanent record is maintained for each individual. A personal blood pressure record is given to clients for their own reference.

As a part of the high blood pressure screening program, Cleveland's Red Cross also offer health education courses and information on nutrition and diet to more than 500 individuals.

May is now recognized nationally as high blood pressure month. The federally funded Greater Cleveland High Blood Pressure Coalition, of which Red Cross is a member, has established 45 blood pressure sites which will operate each day in May.

All testing is free, and referrals and followup are offered at each site. Other agencies and institutions involved include Marymount Hospital, Glenville Health Association, Huron Road Hospital Senior Alliance, the

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Kidney Foundation of Ohio, Visiting Nurse Association, American Sickle Cell Anemia Association, Kenneth Clement Health Center, Brentwood Ambulatory Center, St. John's Hospital, Hough-Norwood Family Health Center, J. Glen Smith Health Center, Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital, Detroit Family Practice Association, County Tuberculosis Clinic, Brecksville VA Medical Center, City of Brecksville, Collinwood Community Services Center, Miles-Broadway Clinic, Fairview General Hospital, Free Medical Clinic of Greater Cleveland, and McCafferty Health Center.

Mr. Speaker, this community approach to the massive problem of hypertension is already proving its value. The public has been made more aware of the danger of high blood pressure. The growth of the Red Cross program alone from 11,000 testings only 3 years ago to 33,000 by December 1981, with an anticipated increase to 36,000 in 1982, is indicative of the concern and attention private citizens now give to monitoring their blood pressure and seeking medical help if it is needed.

I would like to commend the Greater Cleveland Red Cross Chapter and the other Cleveland agencies and institutions which are involved in free blood pressure education and screening of Cleveland citizens. With their assistance the hypertension epidemic will be brought under control.●

TRUTH IN BUDGETING

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD a rebuttal to the Washington Post's editorial of May 17, 1982, concerning the removal of social security from the unified budget.

The article emphasizes a point which I feel has been consistently overlooked in the discussion of this issue; that is, the inclusion of social security in the budget actually distorts the information the budget gives us on deficit spending.

"The basic purpose of a budget is to provide information and control." This point is well-stated by the Washington Post in its May 17 editorial "Budget Fakery." But the Post is misguided in believing that removing the social security trust funds from the budget will weaken the Federal budget process.

In fact, separating social security from the budget will strengthen the budgeting of general revenues, while saving the independent social security system from ill-conceived cuts.

Suppose the Federal budget deficit, excluding social security, stands at \$50 billion, and the social security system

is running a budget surplus of \$50 billion. Under the present budget accounting methods, with social security in the budget, the deficit would appear to be \$0. However, because money in the social security trust funds cannot be spent on anything except social security benefits, the \$50 billion general revenue deficit would have to be financed through Treasury borrowing. Thus the unified budget would indicate that there was no deficit to finance when, in truth, there would be 50 billion dollars' worth.

No wonder President Johnson found inclusion of the social security surplus in the Federal budget for the first time ever such an attractive ploy. He received an enormous one-shot reduction in his Vietnam war deficit: the \$25.2 billion deficit in 1968 became a \$3.2 billion surplus in 1969, the only budget surplus since 1960. The fact that the Government was engaging in over \$25 billion in deficit financing was hidden. Therefore, keeping the untouchable social security trust funds in the Federal deficit distorts "the basic purpose of a budget," as the Post put it, "information and control."

The Post argues that if you remove the social security trust funds from the budget, why not remove all the trust funds from the budget. Simply, the social security trust funds are the only ones that are completely independently financed and that fully fund the system they pay for, with the exception of the \$1 billion veterans' life insurance trust funds. The other 10 Federal trust funds all have access to general Federal or State revenues, or only partially fund the system for which they are earmarked.

Because these other funds are not independent, they should be included in the Federal unified budget. This is what the 1967 Presidential Commission on Budget Concepts had in mind when it recommended inclusion of the various Federal trust funds in the budget.

The Post mentions in the same editorial that Congress has been "backsliding from the principle of a unified budget" by the proliferation of off-budget financing. I agree. Off-budget financing uses general Treasury funds in a manner that blatantly skirts the scrutiny of the budget process. For this reason I have introduced in the House the "Truth in Budgeting Act of 1982," which Senator PROXMIRE has introduced in the Senate. This legislation would put almost all off-budget agency spending back in the unified budget where it belongs.

Social security, however, does not belong in the budget. Support for moving it off-budget has been growing ever since it was placed in the budget. The 1971 Social Security Commission endorsed this proposal, as have four former Social Security Administration

Commissioners, including Robert Ball, and two former Secretaries of HEW, including Wilbur Cohen. President Carter's National Commission on Social Security, and in particular, Bob Myers, one of the architects of the Social Security system, recommended separation in 1981. Richard Schweiker, Secretary of HHS, personally likes the idea. A majority of the members of President Reagan's National Commission on Social Security Reform, which must report by December 31, 1982, support separation. Finally, my separation bill, H.R. 4773, now has 99 co-sponsors, including both liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans.

Removing the social security system from the budget will enhance the meaning of the budget totals, will allow the troubled social security system to be independently refinanced as the National Commission and Congress deem appropriate, and may even break the budget deadlock that is keeping interest rates high and our economy in severe recession.●

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, May 25, the residents of the city of Paterson, my congressional district and State of New Jersey will gather together for a 60th anniversary birthday celebration in testimony to a great champ, sportsman, leading citizen and good friend, the Honorable Lou D. Duva, who has attained excellence and national prominence among the champions in the sports world of boxing as well as the people of our community for his good deeds. Even as we gather together for a testimonial to him, the proceeds of his birthday party on May 25 will be donated to the Bergen-Passaic Chapter of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society to help the victims of this dread disease.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join with me in extending our heartiest congratulations and best of wishes to Lou Duva and share the pride of his good wife Enes and their children, Donna, Daniel and his wife Cathy, Denise and her husband Wes MacPhail, Dino, and Deanne and their grandchildren Casey and Maxie in commemorating Lou's lifetime of purpose and fulfillment in their family endeavors at the Lou D. Duva dinner-dance for multiple sclerosis.

Lou Duva was born in New York City on May 28, six decades ago and at an early age came to New Jersey with his parents who adopted our great State as their home. Lou attended Public School No. 4 in Paterson and

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Central High School. He joined the CCC Camp and took correspondence courses to complete his high school education.

A recent news article sums up his career endeavors in the boxing world, as follows:

Lou Duva's life has been dedicated to boxing. He has seen the days when Joe Louis ruled the heavyweights and Sugar Ray Robinson ruled the welterweights and middleweights. He began as an amateur, won a Diamond Gloves title and turned pro to help support his family.

Holding down two jobs, training, and fighting, could not all be done in the course of a 24-hour day. Therefore, an aspiring fight career ended.

It's 40 years later and Lou Duva is now one of the most recognized members of the boxing industry. As a fighter, a cut man, a trainer, a promoter and now a very successful manager, Duva can say he's just about done it all.

Mr. Speaker, Lou Duva has been involved in the boxing business for 40 years. During that time he has been an amateur boxer, winning the Paterson Diamond Gloves Championship, a professional fighter, a cut man, trainer, manager of fighters and promoter.

The father of five children, Lou married Enes Rizio on November 6, 1949. He passed the legacy of his boxing experience to his children, who now run Main Events, the promotional company he founded.

Lou now occupies his time as one of the premier fight managers in the world, handling several world-rated contenders, including Tony Ayala, Jr., Bobby Czyz, Alex Ramos, Johnny Bumphus, James Green, Rocky Lockridge, Tony Braxton, Curtis Harris, and Diego Rosario.

He became involved in professional boxing when he "carried the bag" for his older brother, Carl, a successful professional fighter in the 1940's. Following his years in the ring, Lou began promoting fights for the U.S. Army during World War II. After the war, he began promoting on his own. His career as a promoter culminated with the staging of the world middleweight title bout between Dick Tiger and Joey Giardello on December 7, 1963, in Atlantic City, N.J.

Since then, as a manager who has guided his prospects to the top of the world boxing ranks, Lou has also guided his children in their rise to the top of the boxing promotional field. On September 16, 1981, the Duva family made history as the promoters of the showdown between Sugar Ray Leonard and Thomas Hearns for the World Welterweight Championship.

Mr. Speaker, our champion, Lou Duva, has achieved in his lifetime the respect and esteem of all of us who have had the good fortune to know him. It is to his modesty in his achievements, his outstanding expertise in his field of endeavor, the warmth of this friendship and his standards of excellence in the Ameri-

can way of life that I seek this national recognition of his service to his community and his fellowman. The quality of his leadership and excellence in the sports world of boxing—a lifetime dedicated to good works, compassion and fair play, always with dignity and universal respect—has truly enriched our community, State, and Nation. We do indeed salute a distinguished citizen, community leader and great American—the Honorable Lou D. Duva of Paterson, N.J.●

FALKLAND LESSON ON TAIWAN?

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, the Christian Science Monitor recently carried an editorial which drew upon the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands to secure an object lesson concerning the possibility of hostile action against Taiwan. The author points out what may happen when an insecure, authoritarian government experiences increased domestic pressure from its citizens because of economic distress and questionable human rights treatment. I believe the article is worthy of my colleagues' attention.

The article follows:

(From the Christian Science Monitor, May 12, 1982)

A FALKLAND LESSON ON TAIWAN?

(By Robert L. Downen)

Argentina's surprise military seizure of the Falkland Islands offered an important lesson regarding Taiwan's security, for anyone who cared to notice. The incident demonstrated once again what may happen when an insecure authoritarian government experiences increasing domestic pressure from its citizens because of protracted human rights abuses and a lagging economy. It may in desperation launch an aggressive campaign elsewhere in a effort to divert attention from internal problems and to rally popular unity behind a patriotic cause.

It is just this example which leads one to wonder what Peking's ambitions may be a few years hence, when the present regime's modernization goals fail to materialize, the country's economic troubles reach crisis levels, and enlightened Chinese exposed to Western liberalism begin to demand government reform. At such time, an aggressive unification crusade directed against Taiwan could offer several redeeming benefits for Peking.

Yet, at this moment, many observers still question the need for continuing United States defense commitments to the people on Taiwan. To place an artificial ceiling on such assistance is neither practical nor wise, even if Peking "promises" to pursue its peace offensive against Taiwan peacefully.

Furthermore, such concessions by U.S. officials are unnecessary. There is ample reason to suspect that Peking leaders, for domestic and foreign policy reasons of their

own, are already reconciled to a temporary withdrawal of their ambassador from Washington and a "symbolic" downgrading of relations with the US for a short time. In this way, Deng-Xiaoping could give mainland China the appearance of a more independent position, situated apart from both Washington and Moscow.

That Peking has already decided upon a temporary but highly visible public rupture with Washington can be detected from several policy pronouncements in recent months. Chinese officials spurned cooperation with Washington's economic sanctions in response to the Polish crisis of last December, actually increasing its level of trade with Poland by 30 percent after imposition of martial law. Peking has openly attacked US support for El Salvador, calling for a "national liberation movement" to defeat superpower interference in that country. It has warned the Reagan administration against "providing assistance and making loans, compromises or concessions," to its enemy in the south, Vietnam, in view of recent contacts between Washington and Hanoi.

After a hiatus of several years, Peking resumed demands that the U.S. withdraw its armed forces from South Korea which it claims "impede the relaxation of tension in the Korean peninsula" and it refused to act as an intermediary between Pyongyang and Washington after the North Korean missile-firing incident last year.

Chinese leaders continue to differ openly with U.S. official policy concerning the Palestinian issue in the Middle East and sanctions against South Africa, among other longstanding differences. And Vice-Premier Deng has restored his application of the term "hegemonists" to the U.S. A recent assertion by one senior U.S. official that "when it comes down to it, we don't have any contradictions [with Peking] except Taiwan" seems naive and misleading in the current context.

Should Peking carry out its plans to temporarily downgrade political relations with Washington, it nevertheless will not allow this move to damage more substantive commercial and cultural ties or the fundamental strategic relationship it now enjoys with the U.S.—all of which benefit China so much. Therefore, it would be a serious mistake indeed for American diplomats to make major concessions now in a futile effort to reverse Peking's preordained decision on a largely cosmetic, diplomatic maneuver.

The U.S. Congress devoted a great deal of conscientious bipartisan effort to the careful drafting of the Taiwan Relations Act in 1979. It is all the more important now to ensure that those thoughtful commitments are not slowly undone by diplomatic maneuvers carried on outside the realm of public scrutiny. Any binding limitations on the level or time frame of future U.S. arms sales are premature and should be subject to congressional hearings and amendment of the Taiwan Relations Act.

THE HOPELESS HOUSE

HON. DOUGLAS K. BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

• Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal, in an editorial published on May 13, reflected on

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recent activities of the Congress—on some actions we have taken and on some we have not. I am entering a portion of that editorial in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I commend its wisdom to my colleagues. I hope that all of us will find the time to read it and take appropriate action and advice to heart.

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 13, 1982]

THE HOPELESS HOUSE

One thing you can say about the House of Representatives, it sure is a busy place. Just in the last three days:

An overwhelming majority of members voted to spend \$1 billion the government doesn't have to give young folks a subsidy so they can afford to buy that dream house they've been thinking about;

The Banking Committee approved an \$8.5 billion bill, put forward by Chairman St Germain of Rhode Island, to try to restore the relaxed life style savings and loan executives once enjoyed. All that money, also wafted out of thin air, would go for "net worth guarantees," an instrument the sickly institutions could put on their balance sheets as assets (in much the way you would capitalize an insurance policy if the accountants would let you) to make them look healthier. The Treasury would have to go out and borrow money to give to an S&L if the institution collapsed;

Three Democrats, Wolpe of Michigan, Edgar of Pennsylvania and Oberstar of Minnesota—joined by Republicans Schneider of Rhode Island and Jeffords of Vermont—introduced a bill to bring back the energy crisis. Congress has been pining for the good old days of the 1970s when all the government's mistakes could be blamed on the oil companies. This bill would put a big new tax on crude oil production, at a time when industry profits are falling, thus discouraging oil output and giving us a chance to have gasoline lines again in a few years. Congress would then be able to re-engage itself in crisis management, meddling in the energy, automobile, housing and other businesses.

The only thing neglected amid all this activity is the thing the Founding Fathers once fondly hoped the House would take the primary responsibility for, seeing to it that the government was prudently managing its finances. Tip O'Neill, who theoretically presides over the present maelstrom of irresponsibility, is mainly interested in making the people pay for electing Ronald Reagan in 1980. Hence, he has devoted his energies to once more baiting the Social Security trap, which he sprang on the President so successfully last year. . . .

The upshot is that Congress probably won't even take the first, relatively simple, step of the budget process on time this year, that is to say passing the first joint budget resolution that is due next Saturday. Mr. O'Neill is carrying an outrageous budget, involving enormous tax increases, around in his hip pocket. Phil Gramm and Jack Kemp have their own proposals but there is very little incentive this year to put up a first resolution budget and have it blown to bits in the appropriations process in the fall.

The result is stalemate, with the House leadership laying back and trying to force the Republicans and conservative Democrats to take the responsibility and the political heat for the spending cuts that will be necessary if the budget is to be brought under control. It's a cute game but we wonder how it will really play with the

voters next fall when the Speaker and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee go forth to explain why it is that there has finally been a complete breakdown in the ability of the House to manage the nation's finances. And the irony is that if the House were doing its most important job, its members wouldn't have to be dreaming up schemes to bail out savings and loans and others who are in trouble because of federal irresponsibility. •

A TRIBUTE TO FOSTER A. DAY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

• Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to hail the lifetime work of Foster A. Day who has selflessly contributed to improving the community of Redondo Beach, Calif. Mr. Day will be honored on May 26, 1982, by the Salvation Army in a presentation of the "Others" award, given only to those rare individuals who devote their energies toward helping others and improving living conditions in their community.

For nearly 40 years, Mr. Day has been actively involved in community organizations including the Rotary Club of Redondo Beach, the B.P.O.E. Redondo Beach Lodge, the Redondo Beach Chamber of Commerce, the Redondo Beach Round Table, the Harbor Review Board, the YMCA Board, and the Salvation Army Board. Foster Day has been a leader in all of these organizations, taking the initiative in planning projects such as the Harbor area in Redondo Beach.

Mr. Day has also devoted many hours toward improving Redondo Beach's school system. He was elected to the Redondo Elementary School Board, served twice as its president, and then was appointed to the El Camino College Board, where he also served as president. During his tenure in the school system, between 1945 and 1957, Mr. Day's leadership abilities resulted in successful and well-coordinated expansion of educational facilities to meet growing population demands.

Mr. Speaker, Foster A. Day is one of those rare individuals in our society who take it upon themselves to improve the lives of others around them. I want to commend his efforts to you and our colleagues, in the hope that the accomplishments of such a unique community leader will be appreciated by others and emulated by all. •

HIGHER EDUCATION AMONG NATIVE AMERICANS

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

• Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, it is with enthusiasm that I, along with Congressman PAUL SIMON and other colleagues, introduce the reauthorization of the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges Assistance Act. This bill has greatly enhanced higher education among native Americans and has, as its title suggests, been written with much guidance by tribally controlled community colleges.

Indian people are at the low end of the economic ladder in this country—they have a poverty rate 300-percent greater than the national average, the highest unemployment rate, and the worst health conditions in the Nation. The investment we make in Indian education is one of the best things we as a Congress can do. The modest amount of money we expend is paid back over and over again, both in monetary and nonmonetary terms. The costs of a lack of education to individuals and society as a whole by any measure—economic, social, spiritual—are much more than the investment we make to insure an educated populace.

I would like to submit for inclusion in the RECORD an article from the Lakota Times regarding the success of one tribally controlled community college, the Oglala Sioux Community College located on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. I urge my colleagues to read this success story and to support the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges Assistance Act.

OGLALA SIOUX COMMUNITY COLLEGE

WORKING OR NOT?

(By Reva High Horse)

KYLE.—A recent report from Oglala Sioux Community College shows that 86 per cent of its graduates are employed. Another 10 per cent are in school.

Out of 163 graduates since the school opened, only 4 per cent are not working or in school.

"On a reservation where there is 80 per cent unemployment, a study showing the 86 per cent of our graduates have jobs certainly proves that getting a degree is effective," observes Tom Allen, director of Institutional Development at the college.

Graduates since the college opened in the fall of '72 have gone into all walks of life. Most have stayed on the reservation, going into work that will benefit the people here. The college has produced, for example, four Tribal Councilmen, a Tribal Treasurer, a postmaster, the current head of Public Health Human Services, two community health representatives, two mental health workers, and four social workers. All are working on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

Thirty teachers, 30 nurses and 18 teacher aides also graduated from OSCC. The overwhelming majority work on the reservation.

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Seventy-four per cent of the nurses who graduated from OSCC have passed the state boards.

The school's adult education program has trained 756 people for their high school equivalency degrees, as well as the 163 graduates with A.A. degrees.

Officials say they are pleased to see that one of their goals for the college has been achieved: manpower coming out with the school's A.A. (associate of arts) degree is going back to work for the community. The college is producing directors of local programs, government representatives, nurses for the local hospital, and teachers for the local schools.

SELF-DETERMINATION

"There's been a big push for self-determination and local control," comments OSCC graduate, Francis Montileaux, "but we need Indian people with credentials. Until we get them, programs will select non-Indians who are qualified." The director of Human Services at the Public Health Hospital says that's why education and credentials are so important.

Montileaux was in the first graduating class from OSCC, in the spring of 1974. That first degree propelled him forward, and he went on to get his B.A. from Chadron State, and then his master's degree from the University of Utah.

"I really believe I would never have gone further than high school if the college hadn't been here," he said. "I didn't have the ambition, then, to leave the reservation—and junior colleges, across the country, are very expensive. It's been a real advantage for us to have a local college, right here, where people can get to it."

"It was sort of a catalyst in my life," he said. Montileaux, who is the only Lakota on the reservation with a master's degree in health, became director of Human Services at the hospital last month. He had been chosen as acting director last year, after heading the BIA Social Services program.

Did he think he'd be in the position he is now if he had not gone to OSCC and pursued higher education. "I doubt it seriously," he said.

Cordella Attack Him also talked about the benefits she received from her two years at OSCC. She graduated from the college in 1978, after being married and raising a family. Cordella, who now teaches Lakota Studies at OSCC, served as a consultant at Harvard University this year—teaching a course in Native American Religion there in February. She has been asked to give another course at Harvard in May.

"I wouldn't have been able to go to college if OSCC hadn't been there," she explained. Lakotas have very strong family ties, and with the extended family concept, people want to be able to care for their grandparents or other relatives. So, since I had children, I didn't want to go off the reservation to study.

"I had been teaching elementary school, and telling the kids they should get an education. So I decided to practice what I preached."

That was in 1971. Cordella became a part-time student, taking a few courses here, and a few course there—and then enrolled full-time. Her son, John, 19, and her daughter, Lolita, 20, have also taken courses at the college.

"The school has improved since I went there. There are more courses, and some pretty good instructors. When OSCC opened, you'd find four or five students in a course; this year 32 signed up for my Lakota Social Systems course," she said.

More people are signing up at the college now than in the past. Enrollment this spring reached 670, a big jump from the 348 who registered for classes in the fall of '72.

One interesting fact emerged from the survey: 85 percent of the OSCC graduates are women. Only 15 percent are men. "The women are more aggressive. They're really out there pushing for what they want," Cordelia observed. "I notice, in my own classes, that the men will be going along fine, then they drop out for a semester. They're not as steady."

"I think they're too used to being forced to go to classes in high school. They find it hard to make themselves do it on their own. They're just too used to being told what to do," she said.

Montileaux, who is trained to observe people in his field, psychiatric social work, offered his own theory on the high number of women in college: "I think Indian women are more responsible, more concerned about the future of their children. The male children are favored, even catered to, and are not given many responsibilities."

"So the women—in all Native American groups, not just Sioux—mature emotionally way before the men. They're more motivated." He said he'd seen the same thing in graduate school: there would be eight women in a class to every man. "It's unbelievable, but it's true," he said.

One hundred and thirty nine women have graduated from the school since '74. In the same seven-year period, 24 men graduated.

The overwhelming majority of graduates are Indian (89 percent). But there have been some white students (18, or 11 percent)—even some from off the reservation. Maxine Watson is one of them. Maxine is from Rushville, and is now director of nursing at the Parkview Lodge Nursing Home in Rushville.

"I didn't have to give up being with my family to go to college," she said. "OSCC provided a place for a lot of men and women to go to school who wouldn't have gone, otherwise."

Maxine said she was one of only two white students in her class, but she was never made to feel uncomfortable by the Indian students. "We got along fine," she said, looking back.

Several graduates said they thought the college could have been more demanding on the students in its early days. Some, going on to four-year schools, said they found their study habits were poor, and their basic skills in writing and math weak. Another student pointed to the problem of too many students dropping out before finishing.

There have been changes to work on these problems, Allen said. More Basic Skills courses are offered now, and there is more emphasis on teaching study habits. "We're also working on the retention rate. That is an area of concern—the problem of students signing up, and then dropping out before they get their degree."

OSCC was first chartered by the Tribe in 1971, under Tribal President Gerald One Feather. The federal New Careers Program, headed by Birgil Kills Straight, gave the school a big boost when it started. Allen explained. The college has branches in all nine districts of the reservation, so people can attend classes close to their homes.

"I think in the beginning, people had seen so many programs come on the reservation, flounder around, and fall apart, that they didn't expect the college to be around for very long, said one graduate, "I think that

was the attitude of most of the students, in the beginning.

"But people saw that it didn't flounder, that it stayed around—and that lots of students have walked out its doors with degrees. And with jobs.

"So they're taking it pretty seriously now."●

THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF
HADASSAH

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take time now to share with my fellow Members of the House of Representatives a story of remarkable dedication and service. In this year Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, will be celebrating its 70th anniversary. For seven decades Hadassah has made a magnificent contribution in the building of health and social services in Israel and in increasing and changing the lives of American Jewish women. Through war and peace, Hadassah medical facilities have served the people of Israel in immeasurable ways. Hadassah was the first to bring modern medical care to the old city of Jerusalem. Yet, since its founding in 1912 by Henrietta Szold, Hadassah has not only contributed to the improvement of Israel's medical facilities, but has also extended its scope to the point of rescuing some of the Jewish youth of Europe from the grasp of Hitler during the 1930's. However, while the chapters programs and activities have centered upon Hadassah facilities in Israel, its members are American women who have contributed earnestly to their communities in order to make the United States a more peaceful place to live.

Therefore, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in recognition of Hadassah's past achievements and its future goals.●

GUAMANIAN COAST GUARD RESERVIST WINS ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL

HON. ANTONIO B. WON PAT

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in pointing out to my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives the news that one of my constituents, Petty Officer Alejo (Al) Sablan, has received the Coast Guard Achievement Medal for demonstrating "outstanding initiative."

Yeoman Second Class Sablan received the award during a special cere-

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mony held recently on Guam at the reserve unit on the naval station. His commanding officer, LCDR Robert E. Hahn, praised the hard work done by Yeoman Sablan by saying: "Sablan has worked hard to bring our unit up to its present level of strength."

The award was given for the excellent job in recruiting that Yeoman Sablan did during his tour of duty while serving as the reserve unit's recruiter. The award he received is not his first. He has been commended previously for his performance beyond the call of duty and was cited as the outstanding reservist in the 14th Coast Guard District.

Yeoman Sablan is clearly a man who loves his job and who places a premium on excellence. He has served as a model to his colleagues and I salute this dedicated American for serving his Nation, the Coast Guard, and his island, with dignity and pride.

One special item in his commendation caught my attention and that was a note about the great amount of time Yeoman Sablan has put into his job. This willingness to put more into one's job than normally asked is typical of men such as Yeoman Sablan and is a characteristic which puts him apart from so many others. This manner of dedication is hard on a family life, however, and we must also salute his wife, the former Rosaline Yamashita Babauta of Agat and the Sablan's two beautiful twin daughters, Rochell and Marchell and their son, Saul, for working with this outstanding serviceman to make his success possible. We on Guam are most fortunate to have a man with the qualities possessed by Yeoman Alejo Sablan and so is the Coast Guard.

At this time I request that the following article from the Pacific Crossroads be reprinted:

COAST GUARD RESERVIST RECEIVES

ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL

(By PA1 Phill Mendell)

Yeoman Second Class Alejo (Al) Sablan received the Coast Guard Achievement Medal during special ceremonies held at the Reserve Unit on Naval Station recently.

Presenting the medal during all hands drill was Captain James R. Costello, Commander, Marianas Section.

Sablan was cited for outstanding achievement and superior performance of duty from January 1977 to September 1981 while serving as the Reserve unit's recruiter.

In the citation received from Rear Admiral Bernie Thompson of the Fourteenth Coast Guard District, Sablan was commended for demonstrating outstanding initiative and contributing countless hours of his personal time in recruiting members and improving the unit's recruiting program.

"Petty Officer Sablan certainly deserves the award," commented Unit Commanding Officer, LCdr. Robert E. Hahn. "Sablan has worked hard to bring our unit up to its present level of strength." The award is the second that Sablan has received. He also has been cited as the Outstanding Reservist in the Fourteenth Coast Guard District.

He is married to the former Rosaline Yamashita Babauta of Agat, and the couple have twin daughters, Rochell and Marchell, and one son, Saul.●

REAGAN AND BLACK AMERICA

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my colleague JULIAN DIXON of California for his excellent letter to the editor which appeared in the New York Times on May 17. Entitled "Black Americans' Complaints About Reagan," the letter eloquently expresses Black America's dissatisfaction with the policies of the Reagan administration.

The problems and concerns of which Mr. DIXON speaks will not be resolved by the type of cosmetic response toward blacks which the President has practiced in the last few weeks. The simple truth is that the policies which the President is intent on pursuing hurt blacks and other minorities both economically and socially. No amount of cosmetics, no amount of PR work, will disguise that. I commend Mr. DIXON's article to you:

BLACK AMERICANS' COMPLAINTS ABOUT
REAGAN

(By JULIAN C. DIXON)

TO THE EDITOR: The President, the Republican Party and apparently now even The Times (editorial May 7) believe the Reagan administration has an image problem with black Americans. Nothing could be further from the truth.

In general, blacks share the public perception of the President as a decent and sincere individual. This does not alter the deep and abiding black opposition to the substance of the Reagan program or the policies his Administration espouses.

Because of its potential significance for the fall elections, of late there has been a flurry of reports regarding Republican concern over diminishing black support and expressed views that Reagan does not care about black problems.

Representative Guy Vander Jagt, head of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, believes this problem is solvable: "We don't have to change our policies, but we have to change our focus. We have a lot to sell, and we haven't done a very good job of presenting those arguments to win back allegiance."

If this sounds more like a marketing strategy for a new laundry detergent than formulation of sound national policies, perhaps it explains why it has taken Mr. Reagan over two years to realize that his programs as they relate to black Americans must be reassessed.

My view is far more jaundiced than The Times' regarding the promise of recent Presidential actions, which I find largely cosmetic.

His 11th-hour endorsement of the Voting Rights Act does not warrant effusive praise. As the President himself has said, the right to vote is a fundamental one and should be

protested by law. That his support follows months of waffling, and several nebulous endorsements timed to mitigate earlier black criticism, cast serious doubt on whether this action can be considered more than political self-interest.

It is difficult to be sanguine about the establishment of a White House special assistant to monitor the effect of Administration policies on blacks and other minorities without evidence that input will be heeded.

It will take time to judge but just four days after announcing this appointment, the Administration sanctioned proposed regulations to further weaken equal employment opportunity and affirmative action guidelines by making it considerably easier to demonstrate progress in minority hiring and by making it tougher for victims of discrimination to receive judgements for back pay. And the naming of a black adviser cannot begin to correct this Administration's abysmal record on including minorities among Presidential appointments.

Nor can it compensate for the fact that the President is refusing to meet with the Congressional Black Caucus or the Black Leadership Roundtable to discuss specific concerns about his Administration's actions. His tolerance seemingly extends only to media events or gatherings of hand-picked blacks, such as the White House visit of black Republican ministers, designed to ensure that no criticism of his Administration is heard.

Record joblessness, evisceration of Federal programs helping the poor and working families, continued high interest rates and massive redistribution of tax benefits to America's wealthy are products of the Reagan economic plan.

His gesture of visiting a black family to show concern for the racial harassment they have endured is indeed commendable. Yet it will not even begin to bridge the gap which separates the concerns of black Americans from the substance of the Reagan Administration. •

SUPPORT OF BIOMEDICAL SCIENCE PROGRAMS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

• Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to focus your attention to a program of which I have a great deal of interest and concern. It is an effort which takes young college students, the leaders of tomorrow, and help them forge careers in many areas of the biomedical sciences. It is, in short, part of our investment in the future.

The health and vitality of our people require the constant production of scientific expertise and manpower in the biomedical sciences. It is with pleasure that I bring to your attention the minority biomedical science research program (MBRS) and the minority access to research careers program (MARC) both at the National Institutes of Health and point to their effectiveness in the development of scientific expertise in students of mi-

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nority colleges and universities. The MBRS and MARC programs assist in providing the manpower to address the health concerns of all citizens of this Nation.

You have listened to me numerous times in the past as I presented the disturbing statistics that describe the health status of American minority groups. And for that reason, I need not remind you that the infant mortality rate among minority Americans is almost twice that of majority Americans. It is not necessary to state to you that the life expectancy for minority adults is some 6 to 8 years less than that of the majority population. You have heard that minority persons demonstrate higher incidences of major cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, accidents, homicides, and suicides.

Some of this disturbing health data reflect the inadequate availability of health care providers to minority groups. Several studies have shown that most members of minority groups receive health care from persons of their own ethnic background. When we look at the composition of the health care work force, we find on the average that there are some 200 majority physicians per 10,000 majority population, but only 26 black physicians per 10,000 black population. As we take a closer look, we find that less than 3 percent of the dentists are black; less than 1 percent of the optometrists are black; less than 2 percent of the osteopaths are black; less than 4 percent of the pharmacists are black. The black population, on the other hand, comprise 12 percent of our populace. Clearly, these are too few to serve so many.

Other reasons for the poorer health status of minorities are related to the need to make new discoveries about the human disease state; to gain a greater understanding of growth and development of aging and death. In other words, to advance the frontier of science such that we can conquer these human illnesses that wreak havoc on mankind. To accomplish these tasks, we must provide funds for basic biomedical research and research training. The funds that we appropriate for the MBRS and MARC programs provide those dollars to support the much needed research at minority institutions. Through the MBRS program senior researchers and students have conducted studies on such subjects as the effect of barbiturate administration on recovery from brain trauma, and the effect of selenium on liver cancer. These are significant undertakings that have the potential of benefiting each and every one of us.

May I also bring to your attention the words of Dr. Allan Bromley, the former president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, who in a presentation at the Jan-

uary 1982 annual meeting of this group, issued a challenge to succeed on two major frontiers. One is that of advancing the boundary of human knowledge. The second is that of assuring sufficient resources from the Federal Government and private industry to insure the adequate continuation of research and research training in our universities. He noted that we are presently experiencing a severe shortage of mathematicians, natural scientists, and engineers. He also made the following observations:

The number of Ph. D.'s awarded in physics and astronomy in 1980 was almost identical to the number of degrees awarded in these two subjects in 1965, and only 57 percent of the 1740 awarded in 1971.

The number of Ph. D.'s employed in the United States who practice physics in 1977 was the same number employed in 1968, 18,000.

In the 1979-80 academic year, a total of 86,430 foreign students were enrolled in United State's Colleges and Universities, eight times the number enrolled in 1954-55. Over 55 percent of the present foreign students are enrolled in science and technical fields.

In 1980, almost half of the Ph. D.'s in engineering went to foreign citizens, 24 percent of the Ph. D.'s in physics went to foreign nationals and 23 percent of the Ph. D.'s in chemistry to foreign nationals.

In the face of the shortage manpower, American universities still do an inadequate job of attracting women and minority groups into science, mathematics, and engineering. In 1980, black students received less than 3 percent of the Ph. D.'s in science and engineering; and Hispanic and Native Americans received far less than 1 percent of the Ph. D.'s awarded in these fields.

However, I am pleased to report that the picture does not have to remain as bleak as I have painted. I predict that continued support of programs such as the MBRS and MARC will lead to a lessening of the difference in student population of minorities and majority groups, and will lead to the production of a greater number of minority scientists who can assume their responsibility for advancing the frontier of knowledge.

And in years far ahead, I look forward to the day when I will read in the printed press of the men and women whose education we have provided for will have made contributions of significance and distinction. These learned scholars will have assumed positions of eminence in our society equal to that of the late Dr. Charles Drew, the black physician who contributed so much to the preservation of blood and plasma during World War II and the late Dr. Percy Julian, one of two black members of the National Academy of Sciences.

It is for this reason that I ask for your continued support to maintain the life and vitality of these two very significant programs, MARC and

MBRS at the National Institutes of Health.●

NL'S SAYREVILLE, N.J., PLANT RECEIVES NATION'S HIGHEST ENVIRONMENTAL AWARD

HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

- **Mr. DWYER.** Mr. Speaker, the Nation's highest award for air pollution control has been earned by a pioneering industry in the 15th Congressional District—NL Industries, Inc., of Sayreville, N.J.

This titanium pigment plant has been given the 1982 National Environmental Industry Award for Excellence in Air Pollution Control, awarded jointly by the White House Council on Environmental Quality and the Environmental Industry Council.

We can all be proud of the advancements made toward curbing air pollution, but none of us more so than those innovators and achievers like NL Industries whose efforts make it all possible.

NL Industries has achieved a 99.6-percent reduction in atmospheric emissions through a new liquid phase digestion (LPD) manufacturing procedure. This new process also allows for significant energy savings and reduces waste disposed of in the ocean.

It is important to continue to properly recognize these advancements which make such vital contributions to improving our quality of life and national health.

It is with deep appreciation and respect that I join the Council on Environmental Quality and the Environmental Industry Council in saluting NL Industries for its initiative and important role in protecting our Nation's environment.●

OUR COUNTRY NEEDS EXPORT TRADING COMPANIES

HON. STEPHEN L. NEAL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

- **Mr. NEAL.** Mr. Speaker, the American economy is struggling through some perilous times. It is hamstrung by high interest rates, major recession, and low productivity. The work force is plagued by unemployment, underemployment, and the same high interest rates. The consumer is buying sparingly, if at all, many of the basic goods that keep the economy going.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that this is an ideal time to bolster overseas sales of American goods and services.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The need to do so is apparent; the anticipated effect persuasive. Each \$1 billion of exports, for instance, supports 32,000 American jobs. One of every three jobs in agriculture—and one of each eight jobs in manufacturing—is related to exports.

The United States used to be the marvel of the industrial world in its ability to trade overseas to its advantage. Throughout the entire 20th century—up until 1971—we enjoyed a trade surplus. Since 1971, however, we have been in surplus only 2 years. Moreover, the annual trade deficits have become large. Over the last 3 years, in fact, the annual deficits have been \$34 billion, \$30 billion, and \$28 billion, respectively. In the first quarter of 1982, we had a deficit of \$5.9 billion in the merchandise trade balance. While this was better than the \$9.1 billion deficit of the preceding quarter, most of the improvement was due to an 8-percent decline in imports; exports rose only 3 percent.

Mr. Speaker, without a concentrated effort to drum up trade in foreign markets, the prognosis for American foreign trade is not particularly encouraging. Many predictions indicate that there will be slow growth in the world economy during the next 10 years. International competition will increase. I would surmise that it also will become more intense; that other governments will do even more than they are now doing to support, subsidize, and encourage their own exports. I believe, therefore, that the United States must help its producers sell overseas; and that the Congress should enact laws which establish policies to promote trade.

The Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs has developed a bill which would help accomplish that purpose. The Bank Export Services Act (H.R. 6016), has been introduced by Chairman FERNAND ST GERMAIN and is now pending before the committee. It provides for formation of Export Trading Companies, or ETC's, which would facilitate the export of goods, especially by small- and medium-sized businesses. At present, small- and medium-sized firms do not have the resources necessary to penetrate foreign markets. Only 1 percent of American businesses are responsible for 80 percent of all our exports. ETC's, by exploiting economies of scale, could provide the capital, technical expertise, and knowledge of foreign markets—which are indispensable elements of successful export trade.

In addition, H.R. 6061 would send a signal to our trading competitors of our serious intent to increase our exports.

Simply stated, the bill would permit bank holding companies to invest up to 5 percent of their capital and surplus in ETC's. Edge Act corporations could invest up to 25 percent.

May 20, 1982

Some concern has been expressed—by me and by other members of the Banking Committee—as to the amount of risk that a bank participating in an ETC should be allowed to take. The concern is well advised. The soundness of our banking community is essential to a healthy economy. I am convinced, however, that while this bill will allow enough bank participation to make ETC's profitable, it provides adequate safeguards against excessive risks to the participating banks. Their investment in ETC's would be limited to 5 percent, and Bank Holding Companies would be subjected to the lending limits between a parent and its affiliate, as specified in the Federal Reserve Act. In short, this bill would induce banks to invest in ETC's, while guarding against undue risk to our banking system.

While there is much bipartisan support for ETC's, several provisions of H.R. 6061 are still subject to debate.

Concern has been expressed that H.R. 6061 would exclude small and regional banks from participating in ETC's. To alleviate this, there has been proposed an amendment which would allow banks with less than \$300 million in assets to establish export subsidiary corporations.

Other aspects of the bill still being debated include: The restriction that ETC's not use the same name as their parent bank; that ETC's not take title to goods; and that ETC's be restricted exclusively to exporting.

These issues will be thoroughly examined in hearings this month. While many feel very strongly about them, there is, I believe, a bipartisan sentiment for getting the bill passed and I am optimistic that a compromise will be reached sometime this summer.

H.R. 6016 does not include Webb-Pomerene provisions at this point, despite the importance of clearly defining their operating procedures. At present, Webb-Pomerenes are permitted to operate outside the provisions of Sherman and Clayton antitrust laws while engaging in export activity; however, many Webb-Pomerenes have been sued by the Justice Department for antitrust violations. The Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction over this subject matter and is looking at the Webb-Pomerene situation. We should hope that the committee will expedite its consideration so we can have a clean, strong bill.

Finally, H.R. 6016, the Bank Export Services Act, would involve no direct cost to the Government and would provide a much needed stimulus to our economy. I am optimistic, Mr. Speaker, that the bill soon will be passed out of the Banking Committee and I am here urging my colleagues to support it when it reaches the floor.●

INTRODUCTION OF VICTIMS OF CRIME COMPENSATION ACT OF 1982 AND VICTIM AND WITNESS PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE OF 1982

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, in 1728 B.C. the Ancient Babylonian code of Hammurabi stated:

That when a robbery occurred and the thief was not caught, the person robbed shall set forth the particulars regarding his lost property in the presence of God, and the city and governor in whose territory and district (the crime) was committed shall make good to him his lost property.

The code also said that when a person was murdered "the city and governor shall pay one mina of silver to his people."

As we read these ancient laws and think about the history of civilization, it is almost unbelievable that in a country as advanced as ours, the Federal Government cannot find the means to help States meet the basic needs of those citizens who have suffered from criminal attacks.

It is especially disheartening when we consider that the Federal Government has spent billions of dollars helping States in the treatment of criminals.

I am introducing legislation today that will offer meaningful assistance to the innocent victims of violent crime, in hopes of correcting the growing perception that Government only cares about the criminal—and not about the law abiding citizen who has suffered at the hands of the criminal.

The two bills I am proposing will also help in the fight against crime by encouraging greater victim cooperation in the apprehension and conviction of criminals.

The Victims of Crime Compensation Act will offer financial assistance to State programs that help crime victims recover from personal injuries. The Victim and Witness Protection and Assistance Act will establish new rules of Federal criminal procedure to make our criminal justice system more sensitive to the needs of crime victims and to better protect all those who cooperate with prosecutors to convict criminals.

The Victims of Crime Compensation is identical to the bill I introduced last year, with one important exception: It would require no new Federal expenditures. This new bill would establish a crime victims compensation trust fund as set forth in legislation introduced by my colleague, Marty Russo. The fund would obtain its revenues from the current Federal excise tax on the sale of handguns. Roughly, \$30 million is collected each year in handgun

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

taxes, more than enough to fund the first year of the bill's victim compensation program, according to estimates by the Congressional Budget Office. These funds are currently being used, along with tax receipts from long guns, ammunition, and bows and arrows, to support State programs for sportsmen, such as target shooting and hunter training. It seems to me highly inappropriate to pay for hunting programs with a sales tax on handguns—when handguns have nothing to do with hunting. In fact, most law-abiding handgun owners purchase their handguns for the purpose of protecting their families from criminal attacks. These Americans are deeply concerned about crime in our country and its effect on their communities. Many of these people have gone out and bought handguns out of fear, after someone in their family or their neighborhood had been the victim of a criminal assault. I believe that these Americans would welcome diverting the handguns sales tax they pay to a fund which helps the innocent victims of violent crime.

Thirty-three States now operate programs to compensate crime victims. Unfortunately, most of these, like my home State of New Jersey, are unable to meet all the legitimate demands of crime victims in their States because of a lack of funds. My bill would simply give these States the means to help more victims, and would encourage other States to establish victims compensation programs. It would do this, not by establishing another Federal program, but by reimbursing States for 50 percent of their grants to crime victims, with the maximum Federal payment on a single grant being \$25,000.

Federal funds would pay only for those personal injury expenses not covered by insurance or other means. They would not pay for a victim's property losses or for a State program's administration costs. The bill would require victims to report crimes to police within 72 hours and to cooperate with all reasonable requests by police and prosecutors in order to be eligible for compensation.

The bill also would direct States to mandate that criminals make restitution to their victims whenever the courts believe it is appropriate. This requirement reflects my firm belief that criminal wrongdoers should be responsible for the losses that they cause their victims. However, as a practical matter, restitution cannot be considered a substitute for victim compensation programs since not all offenders are caught and most who are caught are financially unable to pay restitution.

But as long as violent crime continues to threaten the peace and stability of America's families, our Government has the obligation to help those who

have been victimized overcome their injuries with dignity.

The second bill I am introducing today, the Victim and Witness Protection and Assistance Act, is designed to prevent crime victims from being twice brutalized: Once by the criminal and then by an insensitive criminal justice system. This bill would make several changes in the rules of criminal procedure to better protect victims and witnesses and to provide for a more effective administration of justice in criminal cases. It would require that before a criminal is sentenced, the judge receive a report detailing the crime's impact on the victim. It also would make it a crime to tamper with a witness or retaliate against a witness because of the witness' testimony in court.

The bill would broaden Federal law regarding restitution by permitting Federal courts to order restitution in any offense, including antitrust and industrial fraud cases. This would open the door for victims of white collar crime to obtain restitution of the funds they lost to criminals. The victims of high class business scams often have their life savings wiped out, and they get little financial help after the criminal goes to jail. This bill would allow the courts to order some form of payment to these victims above and beyond the prison terms served by the white collar criminals.

The bill would also direct the Attorney General to issue guidelines for the fair treatment of victims and witnesses, as recommended by the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime.

I am convinced that the Victims of Crime Compensation Act and the Victim and Witness Protection and Assistance Act will go a long way toward reversing the growing alienation in society toward our criminal justice system. I urge my colleagues to work with me to enact these measures, which could help prevent future Americans from being victimized.●

H.R. 6068—THE INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. JAMES A. COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, on May 19, the House approved an extremely important piece of legislation affecting our national security. The bill, H.R. 6068, known as the Intelligence Authorization Act of 1983, will provide the requisite funds for our Nation to enhance our strategic and military intelligence capabilities, as well as providing for the brave personnel of these agencies.

As our Nation has learned through prior mistakes, one of the most important aspects of our Nation's national security is its intelligence capabilities. In the past several years, our Nation has suffered from self-inflicted wounds to our national intelligence apparatus. Under the Reagan administration, a revitalized attempt to upgrade our intelligence capabilities has begun. In order that our Nation is always prepared and never misjudges real or potential adversaries, we must have the finest intelligence agencies in the world. The funds contained in this legislation are geared to provide this requirement.

Though I sincerely regret that I could not be present for this important vote, I would like to state that I strongly support its passage by an overwhelming number of my colleagues in the House of Representatives.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.●

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE
DAY, BOSTON 1982

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, the Boston chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee has asked that I insert several articles dealing with their commemoration of Ukrainian Independence Day this past January 22. I am more than happy to comply with this request, and I insert a narrative of the Boston anniversary written by Mr. Orest Szczudluk, as well as a resolution adopted by the Boston Ukrainian American community, at this point in the RECORD:

ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE IN
BOSTON

(By Orest Szczudluk)

BOSTON, MASS.—The 64th anniversary of Ukraine's independence was commemorated here with two programs. January 22, 1982, was also designated as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in Massachusetts and in Boston.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FLAG AT CITY HALL PLAZA

On January 22, 1982, over 150 people braved the frosty weather by attending a program at Boston City Hall Plaza. Orest Szczudluk, president of the Boston Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, opened the program and introduced attorney Robert B. Zozula as master of ceremonies. Mr. Zozula stated briefly the purpose of the observance and asked that the Ukrainian national flag be raised. Very Rev. Mykola Newmerzycky, pastor of the St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church, gave the invocation. Maria Hapij read Major White's proclamation and Oksana Mykytyn read Boston City Council's resolutions. Irene Kwasnij gave a very spirited talk about the Ukrainian people's struggle for national independence, from 1918 to the present.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Councilor Frederick C. Langone, an old friend of the Boston Ukrainian community, greeted the assembled on behalf of the City of Boston.

Greetings and statements of support for the cause of the national independence of the Ukrainian people and all captive nations were extended by: Alexander J. Chaplik, president of the Lithuanian American Council of Boston; Sylvester Lambers, chairman of the Latvian Heritage Foundation; Dr. Boguslaw Lipinski, representing Support of Solidarity; Lajos Masszi, president of the Hungarian Society of Massachusetts and Isabel Rivero-Arguelles, secretary of the Facts About Cuba.

Congressman Brian J. Donnelly (D., Mass.) co-chairman of the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, sent a message of "support you your noble and just cause, that of an independent Ukraine once again." Present were also attorney Marty Foster, representing Cong. John J. Moakley's office and Earle W. Tuttle, editor and publisher of THE TRUTH, a new quarterly which concerns with issues pertaining to captive nations.

The program was concluded by benediction, offered by Very Rev. Peter Ohirko, pastor of the Christ The King Ukrainian Catholic Church.

COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAM

On Sunday, January 24, 1982, prayers for the freedom of the Ukrainian people were offered in both Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches.

The commemorative program was held at the St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall. After singing of the American national anthem by Olga Baryski and Eugene Moroz, with Miroslav Vintonov at the piano, Orest Szczudluk opened the program and introduced Romanna Michajliw, head educational counsellor of the Ukrainian American Youth Association in Boston, who delivered the principal address. Mrs. Michajliw stressed the importance of the Acts of Proclamation of the Ukrainian States on January 22, 1918/19, March 15, 1939 and June 30, 1941, because those acts underscored the determination of the Ukrainian people to live in an independent and sovereign Ukrainian State.

Christine Michajliw read Governor Edward J. King's proclamation and Roxanne Szczudluk recited the resolutions passed by the Boston City Council. The younger members of the Ukrainian American Youth Association, under the direction of Olga Baryski, performed three songs, two of them on instruments. The same youth, under the direction of Maria Hapij, danced two Ukrainian folk dances. Larissa Diak and Eugene Moroz each rendered two songs, with Mr. Vintonov on the piano. In addition, Miroslav Vintonov rendered two musical scores on the piano.

Upon Mr. Szczudluk's recommendation, the assembled adopted resolutions, urging President Ronald Reagan to take political and economic sanctions against the Soviet Union not only in regard to Poland but also to Ukraine and all captive nations; authorize the U.S. delegations to the Madrid conference and the United Nations to take up the issue of national and human rights in Ukraine and in all captive nations; to use the power of the Office of the U.S. Presidency to appeal to the Soviet government to release Yuri Shukhevych, Mykola Rudenko, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Lev Lukianenko and hundreds of other Ukrainian political prisoners from Communist Russian jails and concentration camps.

May 20, 1982

Copies of the resolutions were sent to President Reagan, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation.

The concluding remarks were given by Volodymyr Fedoriv Boston UCCA's program director, who was also master of ceremony. The program was concluded with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem.

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, January 22, 1982, was observed as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in Massachusetts and in Boston, and the Ukrainian national flag was flown at the Boston City Hall Plaza; and

Whereas, the Ukrainian people could not observe this anniversary freely, because Ukraine is a captive country in the Soviet Russian colonial empire; and

Whereas, the Ukrainian people continue to struggle for full national independence and sovereignty, as attested to by writings, memoranda, appeals, trials and sentences of Ukrainian patriots by the Soviet Government in the present-day Ukraine

Now, therefore, we, Americans of Ukrainian descent, who assembled at the commemorative observance of the 64th anniversary of Ukraine's independence in Boston, Massachusetts, on January 24, 1982, do hereby resolve:

1. We support the Ukrainian people in their struggle to re-establish an independent and sovereign Ukrainian state, to which they are rightfully entitled under God's law and many international covenants.

2. We support the right of all captive nations in the Communist Russian colonial empire and under Communist Russian influence to national independence and sovereignty, as stated in the Captive Nations Week Resolution of July 17, 1959—Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Byelorussia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Czechia, Romania, Cuba, Afghanistan, Vietnam, and others.

3. We support President Ronald Reagan's economic sanctions against the Soviet Union in regard to its imperialistic policies in Poland and urge him to keep them in force until national and human rights are restored not only in Poland but also in Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Byelorussia, Hungary, Armenia, Afghanistan, Cuba, Vietnam, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and in all captive countries.

4. We call upon President Ronald Reagan to authorize the United States delegation to the forthcoming conference on the Helsinki Accords in Madrid to take up the issue of freedom and independence for Ukraine and all captive nations at the conference.

5. We call upon President Ronald Reagan to authorize the United States delegation to the United Nations to take up at the United Nations the issue of the decolonization of the Soviet Colonial Empire.

6. We call upon the United States Government to cancel all the trade agreements with the Soviet Union, because the Soviet economy is built on the exploitation of the captive peoples.

7. We call upon the United States Government and Congress to continue to fund Voice of America and Radio Free Europe; and to expose the Soviet Russian imperialistic policies in Ukraine, in all captive nations and throughout the world.

8. We appeal to President Ronald Reagan to use the power of the Office of the United States Presidency to appeal to the Soviet Government to release all Ukrainian politi-

cal prisoners from Communist jails and concentration camps; among them—Yuri Shukhevych, Mykola Rudenko, Oksana Meshko, Ivan Hel, Lev Lukianenko, Oles Berdnyk, Petro Sichko, Rev. Wasyl Romanuk, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Josf Terelya, Oleksiy Tykhyi, and hundreds of others.

9. We authorize the Executive Committee of the Boston Chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to send a copy of these resolutions to: President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig and Members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation.●

**ANDY JACOBS TO BILL PALEY
ON ED ASNER**

HON. FORTNEY H. (Pete) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, our colleague from Indiana (Mr. JACOBS) has a fresh and effective way with words. No matter what the issue, ANDY JACOBS is quick to draw the right phrase and make us think, "I wish I had said that."

He has done it again with a letter he sent May 13 to William Paley of CBS. The subject is the recent CBS decision to cancel Ed Asner's television program "Lou Grant," described by JACOBS as "so elevating that ratings concerning it seem no more important than ratings concerning CBS news."

The Asner show grappled with relevant social issues and now CBS has decided to end it. As our colleague points out in his letter, reprinted below, CBS has a knack for wasting shows that relieve the great wasteland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., May 13, 1982.

WILLIAM PALEY,
President, CBS
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. PALEY: Why must it always be CBS?

You wouldn't cover the China hearings and Fred Friendly resigned. CBS viewers watched Lucy for the millionth time as the world and its largest nation passed them by.

When the Smothers Brothers tried to help us laugh our tears away about the tragedy of our foolish involvement in Southeast Asia, they were dismissed by CBS.

When Edward R. Murrow did what he could to bring sanity to the moments of McCarthy madness, CBS hesitated.

And now Mr. Ed Asner. Whether Mr. Asner is right or wrong in his political advocacy of medical aid for one side of the civil war in El Salvador, his television program is of the finest quality, so elevating that ratings concerning it seem no more important than ratings concerning CBS news.

An artist's biography does not change the intrinsic value of the art. And not only CBS, but also our country is the poorer for your acquiescence to unreasonable political and economic pressure to deprive Mr. Asner of his livelihood and the nation of his refreshing art.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

"Courage," my mother says, "is fear that has said its prayers." Pray God CBS can learn to pray.

Sincerely,

ANDY JACOBS, Jr.●

EASTERN CONNECTICUT'S OUTSTANDING SCORE VOLUNTEER

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, last week was proclaimed National Small Business Week so that we can show our due appreciation to the men and women who employ millions of Americans, who provide the innovation needed to fuel our production capacity, and who comprise the basic structure for economic growth.

In the spirit of this special week, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to Mr. Edward McCloy, a resident of Uncasville, Conn., who gives his total energy and talents to the betterment of his fellow man, his community and society.

As chairman of the SCORE/ACE chapter in Norwich, Mr. McCloy heads a group of retired and active business owners who volunteer their services to residents of eastern Connecticut. The SCORE/ACE team offers, on a continuing basis, the background experience and technical know-how needed to assist owner-managers of small businesses in identifying basic management problems and their causes. With the help of these volunteers, businessmen are able to develop solutions and to achieve efficient, profitable business operations.

In addition to his outstanding services as chairman of SCORE/ACE, Mr. McCloy conducts workshops, on a monthly basis, at Mohegan Community College. These workshops deal with topics of interest to the area's small business, and several hundreds of people have benefited from his effort.

After a career in the armed services, Mr. McCloy retired as colonel, USAF, in 1965. Since his retirement, he has pursued a long and meritorious record of service to the community. In addition to his work with the SCORE/ACE chapter, Mr. McCloy serves as Selectman in the town of Montville, Conn.; he is a member of the Board of Directors of the Southeastern Connecticut Tourism District; he is on the Board of Directors of the Community Service Credit Union in Groton, Conn.; he is active with the Easter Seals Society.

Edward McCloy's contributions to the small business community—and indeed to all residents of eastern Connecticut—are immeasurable. Small business is characterized by service and progress, both of which are exem-

plified by the work of this outstanding citizen.●

THE SLAYING OF THE RELIGIOUS WORKERS IN EL SALVADOR: STILL NO JUSTICE

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, recent disclosure by the State Department that there is not enough evidence to solve the murders of the four American religious workers in El Salvador is indicative of the kind of problems still present in that country. I realize that El Salvador is trying to pull itself out of a state of political and economic chaos. I also realize that investigative techniques are not as sophisticated in El Salvador as they are in this country, and that even with FBI help there may be difficulties in solving this case. I am also aware that the Salvadoran judicial system does not function the same as ours.

But it has been 18 months since the women were killed. The families of the victims, and all Americans, are still waiting to see that justice is served. There is no excuse for this lengthy delay. Justice must be served, and it will not be served unless the U.S. Government exerts pressure on Salvadoran officials to resolve this case quickly and judiciously.

Apparently, Judge Bernardo Rauda Murcia, who is handling the case for the Salvadoran Government, has called for further legal review, indicating that a trial may eventually take place. That's fine, but I understand that it will be several months before any such trial would occur.

This entire process is being dragged on and on. The families of these women have been left hanging. Congress has been given the runaround, and the United States is still giving millions of dollars to the faltering Salvadoran military and security forces. I cannot sanction this kind of action on the part of my Government, nor do I accept the excess of excuses offered by the Salvadoran Government for its inability to see that justice is served.

What disturbs me even more is the recent failure of Congress to renew strict conditions on Salvador for receiving military aid. By forgoing strict conditions, the United States is severely limiting its leverage with the Salvadoran Government in seeing that they resolve this case.

We have exponentially increased military assistance to El Salvador since the 1979 coup. The only positive transformations that have occurred since that time are a stalled land reform program and the recent elec-

tions, and both of these successes are severely limited.

Over 80 Salvadoran military and security personnel were in the area when the slayings occurred. Yet, the progress in solving this case, as I have repeated, has been remarkably slow. But we still continue to allocate funds for military assistance without preconditions, despite this lack of progress.

Our Nation is suffering from severe economic problems. The poor of this country are being forced to bear the burden of cutbacks in social assistance programs. The administration, however, still requests more military aid for El Salvador, throwing good money after bad. We must be more prudent with military aid we offer to El Salvador or to any other country. I also believe the only real assistance we can offer the Salvadoran people is economic, but if the administration is adamant about sending military aid to El Salvador, should not that aid at least be conditioned on the Salvadoran Government resolving the murders of the four churchwomen? I am convinced it should.●

HMO RESCUE: A LOSING PROPOSITION

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, of particular interest during consideration of the 1983 budget is the following article written by Hans Sennholz, Ph. D., in the April 1982 issue of *Private Practice*. Dr. Sennholz relates the current trend toward reduced Government involvement in the financing of health maintenance organizations (HMO's) and also raises serious questions about the ability of HMO's to successfully accomplish the purpose for which they were instituted; namely, to restrain rising medical costs.

Since the Health Maintenance Organization Act was passed by Congress in 1973, the Federal Government has awarded some 617 grants, 81 direct loans, and 4 loan guarantees to HMO's. Of the 120 HMO's which currently meet Federal qualification standards, only 28 have received no Federal assistance. It should be noted that the Government has already lost over \$193 million in defaulted loans from HMO's which have gone out of business.

In addition, in 1978 the General Accounting Office issued a report which stated that out of 14 HMO's examined, only 3 were determined to have a good chance of achieving financial independence before the end of their eligibility period to receive Government aid.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

As the Federal Government is facing unprecedented budget deficits and concern is increasing about the need to limit Federal expenditures, the time has come to end the Government's financial stake in the experiment of health maintenance organizations and allow HMO's to succeed or fail on their own merit. I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following article:

HMO RESCUE: A LOSING PROPOSITION

(By Hans Sennholz, Ph. D.)

Health maintenance organizations (HMOs) are falling on hard times. The federal government is now trying to extricate itself from the expenses and controversies of this modern concept in health care. It slashed some \$30 million from 1982 HMO appropriations and probably will eliminate the remaining \$70 million from future budgets. By 1983, just 10 years after the Health Maintenance Organization Act created the federal program and provided the seed money for a large number of HMOs, this chapter of government experimentation may draw to a close.

Whether supported or opposed, this particular federal venture in medical care is one of the many expensive transfer systems that seize income and wealth from productive taxpayers and inflation victims. Inflation victims should not be overlooked as transfer victims since the federal government dispensing HMO funds is appropriating primarily red-ink funds. In each year of HMO existence, the government suffered huge deficits that needed to be monetized in order to meet the expenses. Therefore, the federal HMO program is seen as one of many deficit programs that have given the 1970s its most conspicuous characteristics—rampant inflation.

HMOs must brace for lean years ahead. As the government begins withdrawing its financial support to get its deficit spending under control, many HMOs will be forced to close. Unless private sponsors come to their rescue, the future of all HMOs may be in question since spending could rage on, causing inflation to accelerate again. The inevitable economic decline will paralyze all phases and aspects of health care and cast serious doubt on HMOs.

In terms of purchasing power after inflation and taxation, American wages have declined some 15 percent since 1977, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. If it had not been for massive federal expenditures for Medicare, Medicaid and other programs, the health-care industry would have suffered serious declines in income and employment. Its condition now depends primarily on the continuation of federal largess. But the economic decline sooner or later necessitates federal spending cuts.

With the handwriting on the wall, many HMOs are scrambling for private sponsors and supporters. They are seeking rescue especially from a few, large tax-exempt or investor-owned national companies that are dominating the field: Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Oakland, Calif.; Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association, Chicago; INA Health Plans, Inc., Philadelphia; Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N.J.; Connecticut General, Hartford, Conn.; and Wausau Insurance Co., Milwaukee. In the state of Michigan, which is lingering in a deep economic depression, the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association (BCBS) is spending big money on local HMOs.

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It is not surprising the Michigan Blues, whose share in the state's health-care market has been falling steadily and whose underwriting losses continue to mount, are reaching for the straw of the HMOs. They could be making a mistake that will compound their losses and accelerate their decline. The HMOs they are acquiring for millions of dollars are high-cost and economy-class service operations that are unlikely to enhance the competitive position of the parent company.

If third-party involvement in medical care is inefficient and costly, a fourth party participation makes matters worse. But that's precisely what the Blues are doing in buying up local HMOs.

The phenomenal rise in the costs of medical services in recent years can be attributed primarily to the removal of restraints on demand and the appearance of third parties carrying the costs. Whenever individual demand for a valuable service is no longer limited by individual costs and sacrifice, the demand tends to be unlimited. Economists speak of "free goods" that are not subject to society's economizing efforts. The third party, called upon to meet the rising demand, must receive a remuneration sufficient to cover its own costs and include a pecuniary incentive for providing the service. Altogether the soaring demands and the third-party expenses are causing medical care to become extraordinarily expensive.

The third parties now are calling on fourth parties to help reduce the soaring costs. BCBS is spending millions of dollars on HMOs that promise to render medical services at bargain prices. But the HMO itself is an administrative organization that incurs additional costs. Closed-panel HMOs are run by professional managers who require payment. They determine the working hours and working conditions of the medical staff, the doctors' pay and fringe benefits and stipulate the number of patients who must be treated every day. The salaried-staff physicians, in turn, begin to engage in collective bargaining with management and often resort to union policies to enforce their demands.

In some HMOs, the doctors may have a direct stake in the operation and earn shares of HMO revenue. Many times the "conflict of interest" theory comes into play.

There is only one way for HMOs to reduce expenses—reduce the service. When BCBS of Michigan spends \$10 million to acquire HMOs in Lansing, Saginaw and Detroit and commits \$2 million more to the Grand Rapids HMO alone, it expects more than \$12 million in future cost reductions. HMO administrative expenses constitute additional costs that also must be offset by service reductions. It is very doubtful that the HMO as a fourth party is capable of enhancing the competitive position of the third party.

The private sponsors of HMOs seem to overlook the essential differences between government-support HMOs and privately sponsored, prepaid health plans. A government plan obscures the multiplicity of costs covered by millions of taxpayers and inflation victims. A private plan needs to be self-supporting and regenerating in order to assure its survival. A million dollars granted by the federal government may be spent without pain. But the same amount granted by private sponsors must be retrieved from the payments or withholdings of many thousands of covered members. The former is a gift that is enjoyed by its beneficiaries;

the latter is a price paid by customers who are buying medical services in a competitive market. If, in their judgment, the price is excessive for the given services, they will turn to other insurers. The beneficiaries of the gift are not likely to be very critical of the giver, although they are always eager to receive more. But the subscriber-customer is always cost-conscious and searching for better services at lower prices. Thus, the subscriber-customer wants to allocate health-care dollars to the most efficient producer.

ONE RESCUE MISSION FAILS

Michigan Master Health Plan, a health maintenance organization (HMO) based in Pontiac, Mich., filed for bankruptcy in February.

An independent practice association with 18,000 members, the plan had \$5.6 million in debts. Approximately \$3.5 million was owed to physicians, numbering 900, who had contracts with the HMO.

The organization went out of business less than two years after it opened and only two months after Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan made a rescue attempt by assuming the administration of the plan.

Before Blue Cross Blue Shield, the HMO was part of Medserco of St. Louis, Mo. ●

ANN LANDERS ON NUCLEAR WAR

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the columnist Ann Landers wrote a response to a concerned reader, in which she urged everyone to write to President Reagan urging that we reverse our present lemming-like rush to the brink of nuclear annihilation, and that we stop wrecking our economy in the service of that enterprise. She concluded: "Do it today. Nothing on your calendar can be more important."

Well, it may be I disagree with Ms. Landers a little bit. For anyone concerned about nuclear war, the most important date on your calendar is not the day you write the President. It is the day in November 1984, when you pick the next President and the Congress that will serve with him. And the second most important day is in November of this year, when you decide who will be in Congress to make the decisions on war and peace over the next 2 years. What you do on those 2 days, and on the days leading up to them, may well determine whether you and I and our families live or die.

Setting this aside, her column was magnificent, and I am going to insert it in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks. I recognize that by doing so I will provoke a certain number of letters and phone calls to my office, making disparaging reference to allowing nuclear policy to be set by an advice-to-the-lovelorn columnist. So this is what I have to say about that:

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I know the value of expertise. For my part, I have probably calculated and published at least as many hard target kill probabilities as anybody here or in the other body. I know the yield, accuracy, throw weight, alert rate, MIRV loading, and so forth of all major United States and Soviet systems at least as well as any other elected official around.

I also know the limits of expertise.

It was the experts who gave us MIRV, thus bringing us closer to war and creating the Minuteman vulnerability problem they now groan and moan about with such passion. It was the experts who developed the entire concept of strategic counterforce, probably the most likely cause of nuclear war in the world today. It was the experts who supported the Presidential candidate who now brings us closer to war by refusing to ratify SALT II. It was an expert in this administration who said we will all make it through a nuclear war if there are enough shovels to go around. It is the experts who seem to devote their most serious efforts to encouraging Soviet aggression by proclaiming imagined and nonexistent U.S. military weakness. It is the experts who are preparing to take us a giant step closer to the brink by giving us silo-killing SLBM's to which they may in time add depressed trajectories and space weapons—if there is anyone left to build anything by then.

So, yes, Ann Landers misstates the yield on the new nuclear warheads, and she oversimplifies counterpopulation effects to the point of misstatement. No matter. Her counsel is more fundamentally sound than that of the experts who have brought the probability of nuclear war to its present dismal state.

[From the Washington Post, May 17, 1982]

ANN LANDERS

Dear Ann Landers:

Can you stand another letter about the woman who didn't know whether to leave her gold crowns to relatives when she dies, for fear she might need them when she returns to life for the resurrection?

If the two strongest nations in the world, the United States and Russia, don't agree to put a freeze on nuclear weapons she won't have to worry about her teeth or anything else because they will be vaporized in a matter of minutes—along with millions of people.

Talk about a limited nuclear war and plans for civilian defense are insane. It would be impossible to evacuate the cities. Where would people go? What would they eat? What would they drink? Who would take care of them? The physicians and hospitals would be blown to smithereens.

You are more than an advice-to-the-lovelorn columnist, Ann Landers. You mold public opinion. People believe in you. For the love of mankind and its survival, please address yourself to this issue.—Terrified in D.C.

Dear Terrified:

Thank you for writing about a subject that is plaguing us all.

Dr. James E. Muller of the Harvard Medical School said, "The horror of nuclear war is so great that many people choose to deny it exists."

"An all-out attack on the United States could kill as many as 150 million Americans. Their immune systems, weakened by radiation, would succumb to fatal diseases. At least 80 percent of the doctors would be incinerated."

As the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh said at the a peace rally, "The living would envy the dead."

The New Republic pointed out in a recent editorial that the global arms budget for all countries is now \$550 billion a year. About \$100 billion is earmarked for nuclear weapons. When one considers that \$500 billion equals the entire annual income of the poorer half of the earth's 4 billion people, one begins to grasp the magnitude of that expenditure. Meanwhile, we are cutting programs that benefit the elderly, the handicapped and the poor. More cheery news: Our Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan says, "Our economy is dead in the water."

The standard reference is the Hiroshima bomb. It destroyed the city with the equivalent of 12,500 tons of TNT. (This is 12.5 kilotons.) The newest nuclear bomb is not measured in kilotons, but megatons. The yield would be equivalent to approximately 12 million one-ton trucks filled with TNT.

The Poseidon submarine carries 16 missiles, each with 10 warheads. Each warhead has three times the explosive force of that single bomb dropped on Hiroshima. We can already kill every Russian seven times. Now we are trying to build our arms supply so we can kill each Russian 14 times. The United States and other major powers are spending themselves broke on a war we dare not let happen.

Jonathan Schnell wrote in The New Yorker, "The machinery of destruction is in place, poised on a hair-trigger, waiting for the button to be pushed by some misguided or deranged human, or for some faulty computer chip to send out the instructions to fire."

I implore every person to sign his or her name across this column and mail it to President Ronald Reagan, the White House, Washington, D.C. An overwhelming response might prevent a nuclear holocaust that would mean the end of all life on this planet. Do it TODAY. Nothing on your calendar can be more important. ●

RESOURCES URGENTLY NEEDED FOR DRUG AGENCIES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, one major issue that has not received enough attention during the battle over the budget is the urgency for funding our Nation's war on drug traffickers and drug abuse. This issue must be elevated to a top priority within the Oval Office and the Congress and we must address the need to provide sufficient funds to combat our Nation's drug problems.

At a time when drug law enforcement officials throughout the world are reporting massive seizures of heroin, cocaine, marihuana, quaaludes, and other dangerous drugs by the plane load and the boatload, this administration has yet to fully commit itself to combating the drug problem. Our Nation cannot rely, as some contend, primarily on volunteers to reduce the supply and demand for drugs. A Federal drug strategy will not succeed if it focuses primarily on drug prevention, at the expense of the other three critical drug supply and reduction foundation blocs: Law enforcement, drug treatment and rehabilitation.

Furthermore, a national drug strategy will fail if it focuses primary attention upon a single drug of abuse, such as marihuana, while failing to recognize that many of our citizens are polydrug abusers.

A drug strategy will fail if it singles out one age group of drug abusers, such as youngsters, while failing to recognize that drug abuse adversely affects the health of all our citizens: The young and the elderly, the rich and the poor, individuals from all sectors of society.

A national drug strategy will fail if we do not intensify our efforts to raise the consciousness of the public regarding the dangers of drug abuse and if we do not back up our well-intentioned words with an intensified commitment to wage war on the drug problem by providing the funds needed for effective law enforcement and to meet the needs of our drug demand reduction agencies.

A strategy built upon the well-intentioned efforts of volunteers to prevent drug abuse, while cutting back on urgently needed equipment and professional personnel in the areas of law enforcement, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation is a strategy built upon sand.

After 16 months in office, this administration still does not have a comprehensive, coordinated Federal drug strategy, a strategy committed to eradicating the illicit production of drugs at their sources, to interdicting the drug traffickers, to raising the consciousness of our citizens regarding the dangers of drug abuse, and to treating and rehabilitating those individuals who are dependent upon drugs.

At a time when the Golden Triangle of Burma, Laos, and Thailand produced an estimated 600 metric tons of opium in 1981 compared to the estimated 170 metric tons produced during 1979, when Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan produced approximately 675 metric tons of opium, when Mexico produced more than 10 tons of opium annually, when Lebanon, Pakistan, Morocco, and other Middle East nations produced an estimated 970

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tons of hashish, and when between 40 to 48 metric tons of cocaine and between 9,500 and 14,000 metric tons of marihuana were imported annually into the United States, the administration has been cutting back on allocations of equipment, personnel, and resources for our various drug agencies.

During the first 6 months of fiscal year 1982, our drug law enforcement agencies seized more than 207 pounds of heroin with a street value exceeding \$131 million, compared to the 269 pounds of heroin valued at more than \$166 million during the entire fiscal year 1980. More cocaine was seized by our law enforcement agencies during the first half of fiscal year 1982 than for the entire 12 months of either fiscal year 1980 or fiscal 1981. Over 5,500 pounds of cocaine were seized in fiscal year 1982, compared to the more than 4,700 pounds of cocaine seized in fiscal year 1981. The 56,691 pounds of hashish seized by our law enforcement agencies during the first half of fiscal year 1982 far exceeds the combined seizures of 32,666 pounds of hashish for fiscal year 1981 and 1982. During fiscal year 1981, law enforcement agencies seized more than 5.1 million pounds of marihuana with a street value of \$3.1 billion, compared to the nearly 2.4 million pounds of marihuana seized for fiscal year 1980. Furthermore, intelligence reports predict that 8,800 pounds of heroin, nearly 92,000 pounds of cocaine approximately 28.6 million pounds of marihuana will be smuggled into the United States during 1982. Against that background, the U.S. Customs Service will be cut from a force of 15,065 to a proposed force of 12,120 for fiscal year 1983, and the Coast Guard's budget will be reduced by more than half a billion dollars: From \$2.512 million for 1982 to a proposed \$1.998 million for 1983.

At a time when increased numbers of our citizens are succumbing to drug overdose and are being reported to hospital emergency rooms, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), our lead Federal drug demand reduction agency, has been reduced from a budget of \$244 million in 1981 to a proposed \$60 million for 1982. Its national leadership role in the fields of drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation has been gutted. NIDA has been reduced to primarily a research agency whose research budget has been effectively reduced by 25 percent and whose mission is to participate in administering alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grants to the States. It no longer provides necessary resources for drug prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation initiatives; it no longer has the resources to respond to requests for assistance in the areas of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation.

On November 19, 1981, Dr. William Mayer, Administrator of the Alcohol,

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Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, appeared before our Narcotics Select Committee, of which I am a member, and stated:

NIDA will continue to disseminate public information and sponsor programs of active discouragement of drug misuse and abuse, following hard on the heels of a nationwide media campaign involving many, many voluntary community groups throughout the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, how will NIDA fulfill this function when the production of NIDA brochures and research monographs have already been severely curtailed?

Dr. Mayer further states:

We will be launching a nationwide media campaign directly, explicitly, no holds barred, directed toward the use of pot and directed at the youngsters . . .

Six months later, I am at a loss to see this nationwide drug media campaign, let alone one that is narrowly directed at a single drug, marihuana, and targeted to a single group of drug abusers, youngsters. Where is this mass media drug campaign that was to be viewed on our television sets, aired on our radios and advertised in newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals? Where is our comprehensive, co-ordinated Federal drug strategy?

As a member of the Narcotics Select Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee that held separate hearings on different aspects of the drug problem, I can assure my colleagues that drug trafficking and drug abuse both in this Nation and abroad is not getting any better; rather, the situation is getting worse for every region of the world, and the problem is not going to go away today or tomorrow. Fighting drug abuse is a never-ending battle. It is a cancer eroding our society, contributing to a massive underground economy, corrupting public officials, and causing suffering to citizens from every sector of society. An endless wave of illicit drugs is inundating our shores.

Unless we elevate drug trafficking and drug abuse to a top priority on our national agenda, we will develop a society whose political, economic, and social institutions will be corrupted and whose citizens will become increasingly dependent upon drugs as a way of life. It does not make much sense authorizing sophisticated military equipment if our combat troops are strung out on drugs, if the tank gunner or air crewman cannot operate his equipment because he is high on drugs. What is the sense in developing a national drug strategy if our law enforcement agencies do not have the wherewithal *** the equipment, personnel, and resources to interdict drug traffickers, if NIDA is reduced to administering block grants to the States, and if our citizens will be unable to obtain brochures on drug trafficking and drug abuse?

The drug problem has reached epidemic proportions, but senior administration officials apparently do not perceive that we have a drug epidemic, that we must marshal our resources, equipment, and personnel to combat this deadly menace. We have a crisis comparable to the deplorable state of our economy with its unacceptably high levels of unemployment and high interest rates. This is a crisis and it requires crisis management, a war room strategy and the commitment of our Nation to devote its resources, personnel, and technology to combat the scourge that plagues all mankind.

Mr. Speaker, the administration has undertaken some positive initiatives to combat drug trafficking and drug abuse, such as the south Florida drug task force, headed by our Vice President, and by the efforts of the First Lady whose visits to drug treatment centers have focused attention on the drug problem. Legislation relaxing posse comitatus restrictions on the use of military bases and equipment and the repeal of the Percy amendment prohibiting foreign assistance to nations conducting herbicidal spraying of marihuana fields are vital weapons in this Nation's arsenal to combat drug trafficking.

The south Florida drug task force is to be commended for its efforts to plug a major hole through which so much illicit drugs reach our shores. The task force plays an important role in our efforts to combat drug trafficking. Unfortunately, vital resources are being diverted to that area, leaving other regions exposed to the shifting trafficking patterns of the highly organized and well-financed drug traffickers. The drug task force should be an ongoing operation not only in Florida but throughout our country and they should be backed up with sufficient equipment and personnel to perform their mission.

But rather than adopt a "borrow-from-Peter-to-pay-Paul" drug strategy, our drug policymakers and budgeteers must recognize that drug trafficking and drug abuse constitutes a clear and present danger to our society and to the international community requiring adequate equipment, personnel, and resources to contain an estimated \$90 billion illicit activity that undermines the political, economic, and social foundations of our society. Against this illicit drug activity, it is estimated that the administration proposes to spend far less than the estimated \$900 million that was spent by previous administrations to control drug trafficking, to prevent drug abuse, and to treat and rehabilitate individuals victimized by drugs.

Mr. Speaker, it is pathetic that the south Florida task force must draw upon at least five major Coast Guard vessels from the Northeast, New York, mid-Atlantic regions, thereby reducing

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the number of vessels available in those regions for patrolling the high seas and waters over which the United States has jurisdiction. It is sad that our policymakers and budgeteers are not planning to beef up the Coast Guard whose present resources do not permit it to completely choke off sea-borne drug trafficking through the Caribbean passes, but instead are proposing to reduce the Coast Guard's budget by more than half a billion dollars. It is pathetic that the south Florida task force does not have the funds to purchase the needed 16 automobiles, 21 portable radios, 5 shotguns, 5 binoculars and other basic equipment but had to borrow that equipment from the New York region.

A comprehensive, coordinated Federal drug strategy buttressed by an infusion of additional equipment, personnel, resources is urgently needed . . . and needed now. The formulation of such a drug strategy requires the attention of the Chief Executive and his senior associates.

As a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I was pleased to have been able to recently support a \$42.5 million authorization for the State Department's international narcotics control program, an increase of \$2.5 million over the administration's request, and to support passage of H.R. 5922, the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1982, providing a supplemental authorization of \$48 million for the Coast Guard. But much more resources are needed if our drug agencies are going to be capable of effectively waging war on drug abuse.

Mr. Speaker, as we debate our budget priorities, I urge my colleagues to consider supporting increased funding for our drug agencies, and I urge the administration to elevate the drug problem to the highest level of national priorities.●

OAK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OF ADDISON, ILL., VISITS ROME, EGYPT, AND ISRAEL

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, March 16, 1982, was a historic day for 24 elementary school-age students from Oak Elementary in Addison, Ill., as they embarked on a 10-day visit to Rome, Egypt, and Israel. Their trip was the first ever student exchange program at the elementary school-age level.

The idea began in the summer of 1980 when Dr. John Czech, principal of Oak Elementary School, concerned about the fate of the American hostages in Iran, proposed the student exchange program as a means of improv-

ing understanding between Americans and the Middle East. His proposal was enthusiastically accepted by Government officials of Egypt and Israel, and planning began.

Dr. Czech selected 24 fifth and sixth grade students, searching out those he knew personally, were strong academically, emotionally stable enough to be without their parents for 10 days, and able to believe, listen, and work with him on the trip. Funds for the trip were raised by Dr. Czech from a variety of sources, including local businesses in the Chicago suburbs.

I am proud to share with my colleagues reports written by two of the students upon returning from their trip. Though we are accustomed to reading the accounts of seasoned journalists and adult travelers about their international journeys, we rarely have the opportunity to share the experiences of children on their first international trip so far from home. These essays are refreshingly candid and a reminder to all of us that the world is an even more wondrous place when viewed through the eyes and open minds of children.

The reports by Joey Bodzioch and Paul Franch of Addison, Ill., follow:

MY TRIP

(By Paul Franch)

My trip to Rome, Egypt and Israel was something that I will never forget.

The first day upon landing in Rome we went by bus to Vatican City, a city-state within the city of Rome. We saw the Pope in a general audience and then had a tour by bus of Rome where we saw the Colosseum, the Arc of Constantine and a number of churches. We left Rome by plane and arrived in Cairo Wednesday evening.

We were bussed from the airport to the El Nasr school where Egyptian families were waiting to take each one of us to their homes. The boy I stayed with was named Amr Reda. I had supper and slept with Amr everyday I was there. Each morning his mom or dad took us to the school where we all met and had a tour of different, interesting sites.

The first day we visited a Mosque, this is an Islamic church and you have to take off your shoes before entering. We also saw the oldest Jewish Synagogue in Cairo and a Coptic Christian church.

The second day we had a free morning. I played with Amr and some of his friends. We had a game of soccer. We went to lunch at the Sheraton Hotel and did some swimming there.

On Saturday, we visited the Egyptian museum where we saw the King Tut exhibit with the six tombs, his jewels and the small gold mummies where his organs are kept. We did not see the mummy of King Tut since it is kept in the museum in Luxor, a city in upper Egypt and we did not go there.

We were also a guest of the El Ahram Newspaper, the largest publication in Cairo, with a tour of the building.

On Saturday afternoon, we left for Alexandria by bus and saw the countryside, passed some small villages and larger cities. Alexandria is a port city on the Mediterranean Sea. We visited a Roman museum, had

lunch on the grounds of King Faruk estates and swam in the Mediterranean Sea.

On Monday, we went to see the pyramids and the sphinx and in the evening, we saw the Sound and Light program. The pyramids and the sphinx are lighted up and the history is explained. It is hard to believe that the pyramids were built 4500 years ago without the help of machinery.

On Tuesday after meeting at the school, we left for the Suez Canal, a canal cut in 1869 between Africa and Asia to connect the Red Sea with the Mediterranean. This canal is navigated by large ships and submarines and 109 nations have the right to use it.

Wednesday morning, we went shopping at the Khan El Khalili Bazaar in Cairo, a very crowded place with stores on both sides of very narrow streets. The interesting thing about this place was the way you could talk down the prices. If what you wanted cost ten pounds, you could offer four pounds and probably settle at six pounds. In the evening we met with the Minister of Education.

Thursday we stayed at the El Nasr school and had a game of soccer, Americans against Egyptians and lost 8-0. In the evening we had a farewell party and now it was time to leave our new friends. I shall never forget the warm and friendly people, the interesting sights we saw, the different food we had and the sunny Cairo weather.

Friday morning we left the Cairo Airport for our way to Israel. We landed at the Ben-Gurion Airport in Tel Aviv and were bussed to Jerusalem. The countryside was very beautiful and Jerusalem is built in a bowl-like surrounding on small hills. We had a nice tour of the city by bus and stopped at different, interesting sites. Just before supper, I got my little finger cut in a door and had to go to the hospital. We then went to the Youth Hostel.

On Saturday morning, we left for Old City and had a full day of walking. We visited churches, the western wall, Temple Mount, Mosques, the way of the cross that Jesus took, it was like living 2000 years ago. In the evening, we went to a Folklore Performance.

On Sunday, we met with Mr. Zilka, the advisor to the mayor of Jerusalem, he gave us a brief history of the city and also a flag of the city to bring to our schools. We then visited a school and met with the students. We exchanged addresses and will write to each other. After lunch, we went to a Kibbutz, this is like a little village where some 60 families live and work together and do not get paid, everything is shared alike. We then went to Bethlehem and saw the place where Jesus was born. In the evening, some of the children from the school came to the Hostel and we had a party.

Monday morning we returned to Tel Aviv and started our trip back home. We arrived at O'Hare Airport at 3:30 and were greeted by our families and friends.

This was an experience I shall never forget. We made new friends, saw many interesting sights and I now can appreciate the way of life we have in the United States.

A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

(By Joey Bodzioch)

This is a story of the trip I was so lucky to go on. It was a student exchange program to the Middle East and Italy.

First we went to Rome to see the Pope and some other sites. We saw the Pope with an audience of about 4,000 people. It was held in a huge auditorium. We didn't have as good of seats as expected but just seeing him was fine with me.

After seeing the Pope we had some sightseeing time. We saw the Colosseum, The Arc

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of Constantine and an Italian pyramid. I especially liked the Vatican and St. Peters square, because my teacher who has been to Italy had shown my class pictures of it.

We then went to Cairo Egypt. It was about 9:30 p.m. when we arrived so we couldn't really see anything that night, but we did see the El Nasr School. The school was very big. It taught from 1st grade to high school. That night at the school all we did was meet our Egyptian families.

On my first night sleeping in the Egyptian home, I was very nervous. I started crying because I was nervous and scared. It was pretty scary being with a family you know nothing about. Also the people in Egypt honk their car horns a lot all night long, so while your sleeping with the windows open it is hard to sleep with all the racket going on. It was pretty lonely because all the people I knew were somewhere else. I was up crying for a while, but the Egyptian mother stayed up with me. She also made me hot chocolate. She was very nice.

The next day we all met at the school at about 8:30 a.m. Egypt time which was 12:30 a.m. American time. We would always meet in the morning to go on our daily sightseeing. We would go on little buses with our Egyptian kids. There were two buses.

On the first day we saw a Jewish Synagogue, a Mosque, and an Islamic Church. We saw a lot of Cairo. It was very crowded and everybody had a horn and they use it constantly.

That night I was able to catch up with my sleep because the next morning we had free. I woke up at 10:30. After I was dressed and had eaten, my Egyptian friend, Waleed, and I went to the biggest club in Egypt. At the club we met a few other kids who were on the trip. At the club there was everything. There was two pools, soccer fields, basketball courts, and tennis courts. That afternoon we had lunch at the Sheraton Hotel and went swimming.

The next day we went to the Cairo Museum and saw the King Tut Exhibit. I really liked seeing the exhibit because I missed it when it was in Chicago. After that we went to the El Ahram newspaper, which is the biggest paper in Egypt. We saw the printers. I thought it was very un-modern, but they are developing ultra-violet printing. They put an article about us in the paper. We also had lunch at the paper. It was very good. I met one person working there, who I think put my name in the paper.

We went back to our Egyptian homes early to get to sleep because the next day would be very busy.

We met at the school at 7:30 AM because we were going to Alexandria, and it was a 4 hour drive. Most of us stayed up but a few slept. Only 6 Egyptian kids went with us. We went into a hotel where we were to stay overnight. John Pebler and I were roommates in the hotel. Once I got to my room I changed clothes and went down to the lobby to eat. Then we went back to our rooms and got ready to go to sleep. We had phones in our rooms so we were calling other kids and they were calling us.

The next day we woke up and had breakfast, and went to King Faruk's Estates. We saw his and his wife's castle. It was very big, and very well kept. There was a hotel on the estate. We did not stay there but we did get to swim in the Mediterranean Sea. The Med. Sea was the saltiest water I have ever swam in. If you go swimming you would want to try to keep your head above the water. I really liked Alexandria because I

was back with the people I knew. We returned to Cairo very late.

The following day was my favorite. We went to Giza. Giza is the place where the first 3 pyramids and the first sphinx was built. We spent most of the day in Giza. It was surprising when you first see the pyramids because we had been passing areas of trees and plants and all of a sudden everything was desert with pyramids sticking out of it.

At lunchtime we went to a hotel in Giza. We met the manager of the hotel. It was a very big and nice hotel. We had a few hours to wait so we went to a bazaar. The bazaar was different than American stores. At the bazaar anything you want to buy you can try to get the price down. We all learned to do this very quickly.

After shopping we returned to the pyramids for the sound and light show. The show has lights set up at different points shining on the pyramids and sphinx. They make it sound like the sphinx is talking to you. It was really nice. It was told in English which surprised me. Later I found out it is told in a different language each night, and that night was in English for us.

The next day we went to the Suez Canal. The Suez Canal is the biggest Canal in Egypt. We were able to take a boat ride through a small part of the canal. We then went to a beach park along the canal. I saw a few submarines. I don't know what country they were from. We couldn't go swimming but some kids rolled up their pants and walked around in the water. We ate at a nearby club and returned to our homes.

The next day was our shopping day. We went to Khan El Khalili which is a big bazaar. I bought a lot of stuff, but mainly plates. I got my mom a big platter. One place wanted 10 pounds for one mahogany plate. I asked for 5 pounds but the man said no, so I settled on 8 pounds.

That night we met the Minister of Education. He was in a big conference room. There were reporters and TV men. After he talked with us a few kids were interviewed. I was pretty nervous being with a top official. A gift was given to each of us. It was a key chain, a passport folder, and some kids got Nefertitis and got sphinxes, made out of this marble like rock which is very common in Cairo. I got a sphinx.

The following day we met at the school at 1:00 PM, to play the Egyptian kids a game of soccer. Soccer is the official game of Egypt. They always play soccer. We played them and we didn't do too bad. We only lost 8 to 0.

Later that day my Egyptian family and I went to the Concorde Hotel for a farewell party. Dr. Czech talked with most of the Egyptian parents at the party. After the party John Pebler and I went to the club with our Egyptian kids. Joe my Egyptian friends cousin, who was born in America, went along. We played soccer before returning home.

I had to wake up at 3:00 AM the following morning because our plane left at 7:00 AM. My Egyptian mother woke me, I was already ready to go because I had packed the night before. There were no horns, or else I had gotten use to hearing them, and there was hardly any traffic.

When we arrived in Tel Aviv, our tour bus was waiting, and we had a nice relaxing ride to Jerusalem. We arrived at the youth hostel we were to stay at and it was raining. We were split into 3 groups with 8 to a room. We were in very cramped rooms. There were 4 bunk beds and a desk. Dinner

was not bad. I liked the bread and especially the oranges. In 2 days in Israel I ate 10 oranges and I normally don't like oranges.

The next day was our most tiring. We were walking for over 8 hours, but it was nice seeing places like the place where Christ is believed to have been born and Jesus tomb. We started off going to the old city. We went to a lot of churches. We went into a few mosques, which was different because you have to take off your shoes. We saw the place where the cross was found. That really mystified me.

Later in the day we went to a folklore performance. I didn't really like it. I fell asleep during the performance as did others. After the performers went they made us dance. I was glad when it was over.

When we returned to the hostel there was a Space Invaders machine which made me feel more at home. The boys were all goofing around, and Paul Franch caught his finger in the door as someone slammed it, so he had to go to the hospital.

The next day we met the adviser to the mayor of Jerusalem Mr. Zilka. He gave a representative of each school who participated in our program a flag of Jerusalem. He talked with us about Jerusalem. We then visited Kibbutz. We didn't do much there but it was different. A group of families live in houses and share everything. We then went to Bethlehem and saw some more churches and went shopping.

After getting back to the hostel, the folk dancers came over and we had a party. We didn't do much except for dancing. A few kids from the school we had visited came also. It was a nice night, but what I wanted was the next day and going home.

We had to get up very early to leave for the airport, and it took the longest to go through customs. They checked our bags fully. When it was my turn the people who checked me asked a few questions, one was "Did you pack your own suitcase" I think they could tell I did it myself because it was so sloppy.

We were late getting to Rome, but they held our flight to Chicago about a half hour, and we rushed through the airport. We got our boarding passes and were on our way. It seemed like a fast flight, but it may have been I slept halfway.

Once we were in Chicago, it took a long time to get our luggage, but once we had our luggage it went fast. Our chaperones all had said customs would take a long time, but they didn't even check our bags. They only asked a few questions. We could see our parents above us looking down.

As soon, as I saw my mom, I kissed her, and said "I want to go to McDonald's", but she had made my favorite dinner, pot roast, fruit salad, corn and milk.

I was home from a trip I will never forget, A chance of a lifetime. ●

HANDICAPPED BABIES JOIN HUMAN FETUSES—BEYOND THE PROTECTION OF THE LAW

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, last month a baby born in Bloomington, Ind., was denied the routine surgery needed to keep it alive. It was denied this sur-

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gery for the simple fact that it was afflicted with Down's syndrome. The fact that a small fraction of the babies born with Down's syndrome are severely retarded was, apparently, considered sufficient cause to kill "Infant Doe."

"Killing" is most surely what was done. The routine, lifesaving surgery was withheld, and the parents and doctor might just as well have held the baby's head under water, or slit its tiny wrists. This baby was starved to death—but the crime has been legally excused because the child was handicapped. A terrible moral threshold has been crossed which allows some people to choose whether or not others will live. There is, it seems, an open season on human lives not considered "meaningful" or of sufficient "quality"—two terms used by those defending the murder of Infant Doe.

In a society which does not respect the right to life of all of its members, no one's life or liberty are secure. The law has previously allowed the taking of the lives of innocent fetuses, now, the same terrible prerogative is being extended over the lives of new born babies. Soon perhaps, that same logic will extend the power of healthy, "normal" individuals over the very old, retarded and handicapped adults, and innumerable others who may be deemed inadequate, meaningless, unpleasant, and insignificant.

I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a new case in Illinois, similar to the one of Infant Doe. On Monday, May 17, the Washington Times reported that a 3-week old baby was born with spinal bifida at the Lawrence County Hospital near Robinson, Ill. Once again, corrective surgery will allow the baby to live, but its parents have refused. Some prolife groups have asked the Government to enforce the civil rights of the child, but so far, the courts have refused to uphold this clear violation of this person's most basic rights. And the usually vocal major civil rights groups have been strangely, perversely, silent. Those who cannot speak for themselves are being allowed to die because of their handicaps.

Where is the chorus of liberal voices which rises up whenever discrimination is charged? Where are those who concern themselves with fighting child-abuse, or with providing day-care centers? Where are the fanatical advocates of women's rights, gay rights, and nonsmokers' rights? Where are the advocates of human rights at home and abroad? Why are these habitually shrill voices now so strangely silent?

The Federal Government has mandated equal access for the handicapped to public buildings and transportation. It has taken tax dollars to provide special educational facilities. It has legislated that providers of

health care who receive Federal funds may not discriminate against the handicapped.

But the very lives of handicapped children are being taken and Government officials are silent. Despite all the apparent concern for the handicapped, our Government has refused to provide the basic protections required by the clear and simple language of the Constitution. These babies are being deprived of their lives without due process in violation of the 5th amendment; and they are being denied the equal protection granted by the 14th amendment. These cases make a mockery of our Constitution, which no where provides that exceptions may be made in cases involving handicapped citizens. If a healthy baby were treated as Infant Doe, or the baby in Robinson, Ill., those guilty would be charged with murder. Morally and constitutionally, there is no difference. The usually vocal rights advocates who are now silent betray their bald hypocrisy.

These two cases, of Infant Doe, and the Robinson, Ill., baby, and many others like them are the bitter fruit of the abortion, "pro-choice" tree. I wonder how far we will go before people wake up to the utter immorality of it all. The correct label for these cases was supplied by my distinguished colleague, HENRY HYDE, who called it "eugenic infanticide." "Eugenics," you may remember, was advocated by Adolph Hitler as the policy appropriate to the perfecting of his master race. Since then, the policy has been discredited, but appears to be undergoing a revival here in America. If the handicapped can be rooted out early, then, as a lawyer in the Infant Doe case put it, society might be spared the horrific trauma *** but, of what? Of having handicapped people about? Well, Hitler might have used the same language to justify ridding German society of the horrific trauma of having the Jews about.

Given this bracing new environment of ours, I view as ominous the recent reports that a medical test has been developed to detect sickle-cell anemia in fetuses. A whole new class of unborn children will now be subject to a murderous form of preventive treatment.

I wonder whether civil rights groups will come forth when black babies with the sickle-cell trait join Infant Doe, the Robinson, Ill., baby, and the millions of aborted fetuses? It is my guess that the civil rights groups will be silent in this new situation which will make previous cases of prejudice seem trivial in comparison.

If all human life is not held to be sacred, then none is. There can be no middle ground. No one's life, and certainly no one's civil liberties, can be considered secure in a society which

refuses to acknowledge the most basic right of its most defenseless citizens. I hope my colleagues here in Congress, and more of my fellow citizens, will soon come to realize this.●

EASING A COMPANY'S RISKS OVERSEAS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 19, 1982

● Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent article in the New York Times describing the activities of the Overseas Private Investment Corp. Under the leadership of its president, Craig Nalen, OPIC has made remarkable strides in expanding its operations to provide political risk insurance and financial services for American investors overseas.

I am certain my colleagues will be gratified with the accomplishments of OPIC both for development in Third World countries and for helping to expand American exports.

(From the New York Times, Apr. 25, 1982)

EASING A COMPANY'S RISKS OVERSEAS (By Clyde H. Farnsworth)

Not that it craves anonymity, but the Overseas Private Investment Corporation "is probably one of Washington's best-kept secrets," or so acknowledges Craig A. Nalen, the marketing man that President Reagan picked as its helmsman last June.

"We intend to shed that cloak of secrecy," said the former executive at General Mills (cereals), Procter & Gamble (soaps) and the STP Corporation (gasoline additives). "Our mandate is to encourage the private investment in the third world that this Administration wants."

To do that, he has already logged 60,000 miles traveling around the world, match-making between American executives and officials of poorer nations, employing state-of-the-art technology to get his message across and drawing on extensive corporate ties to spread the gospel.

OPIC—not to be confounded with the oil cartel—provides political risk insurance and finance services for American investors in developing countries. It now insures investments and guarantees loans in 90 developing countries.

These are functions that Congress decided years ago are better performed by the Government than private industry. The Reagan Administration concurs. "We will explore the development of further safeguards for multilateral investment and ways to build successful bilateral experiences with OPIC," Mr. Reagan said in October.

With the Administration taking aim at food stamps and other domestic programs for the poor, foreign aid has become a prime target for the budget ax. The Administration wants private investment to help fill the gap between needs for developing countries and the shrinking pool of Government aid money. On the other side, in recent years many third-world countries, even those most oriented toward socialist economic policies, have shown themselves more

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receptive to foreign investment under programs to spur the private sector.

The American rationale for more emphasis on OPIC is not only that third-world development is speeded up but also that, because third-world countries comprise the fastest-growing export market, jobs are created in the United States by encouraging that growth.

Mr. Nalen says that American overseas affiliates generally buy their supplies and services from the United States. OPIC analysts contend that 40 percent of American exports go to American subsidiaries abroad and that OPIC-supported investments have created 47,000 export jobs in the last six years.

Not everyone agrees. For years, the labor union movement has argued just the contrary—that foreign investment takes away jobs from Americans.

"To the extent that United States corporations invest abroad, we undermine the attempt to enhance domestic investment," said Rudolph A. Oswald, director of economic research of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Whatever the ultimate truths of the job argument, OPIC is singular in that it has never cost the taxpayers a cent. Quietly, too quietly OPIC officials believe, their agency actually chalked up record earnings of \$76.2 million last year selling insurance to cover risks from expropriations, currency inconvertibility and wars, revolutions and insurrections.

Former Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho and then chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, once described OPIC as "the craziest idea in Washington." But, he added, it was also "the best-managed crazy idea."

Created by an Act of Congress in 1969, OPIC began operations in January 1971. Since then the agency has sold more than \$5 billion face amount of political risk insurance and accumulated a healthy \$775 million in reserves to pay off any future claims. This despite the fact that it has paid, guaranteed or provided indemnities for more than \$400 million to investors in settlement of 140 insurance claims.

By far the bulk of the money went to investors in just two areas. After the Chilean expropriation of copper mines and other American interests in 1971, OPIC made settlements of \$315 million on 23 claims. It has so far paid \$14.5 million on 10 claims to investors in Iran hurt by the 1979 revolution there.

The record shows that while having to spend money, it knows, like any good insurance company, how to make money, too. Premiums are a main source, amounting to about 1.5 percent of a covered investment, with loan interest and the investment of cash surpluses bringing in the rest.

OPIC can also be a tough customer when a dispute arises. The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, for example, claimed \$92.5 million after Chile took over its properties there. But when questions arose about I.T.T.'s political involvement in Chile, OPIC denied the claim. The agency insisted, however, it was acting solely because I.T.T. had failed to abide by its contractual obligations. The case wound up in arbitration, where, ultimately, I.T.T. won. OPIC paid.

OPIC has many large policies outstanding—\$100 million of coverage for the Union Oil Company in Thailand, for example, and \$110 million of coverage for Blount Inc., a

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construction company, in Saudi Arabia. But it has written hundreds of smaller ones, including a \$900 policy to protect a Florida investor, John C. Greenlaw, who was setting up a plant to bottle tropical drinks in the Dominican Republic. The investment expanded, and so did the policy, to \$150,000.●

VETERANS BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, once again the Veterans' Administration has proven its ineptitude and unwillingness to assist veterans of the Vietnam war. It is clear that vigorous congressional oversight will be necessary to insure the implementation of two programs passed into law last year—Public Law 97-72—to help alleviate Vietnam veterans unemployment. The VA must share this credit with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) which is well known for its willingness to flaunt the intentions of Congress, especially with respect to veterans programs.

Last year the Congress passed an omnibus package of legislation designed to assist Vietnam veterans in the areas of health care, business, and employment. Two of the major provisions of this act were the establishment of a small business loan program in the VA and an eligibility extension of 2 years for Vietnam veterans who desire to utilize on the job or vocational training benefits.

Six months after passage of this act, OMB has not requested money for the small business loan program and the VA has subsequently decided that regulations are unnecessary. In addition, the VA has drafted guidelines so strict for the vocational and on the job training eligibility extension that only 169 individuals have been approved for participation during the first 3 months of the program. I would like to emphasize that CBO projected that nearly 40,000 veterans would use this program in the first year. At the current rate, fewer than 800 veterans will be allowed to participate the entire year. In a period when Vietnam veterans unemployment exceeds that of their nonveteran peers by 14 percent, this is an outrage.

Due to their lack of cooperation in implementing this law, the VA and OMB can rest assured that legislation will be introduced to further extend the OJT and vocational training eligibility period as well as the small business loan program. To address both of these issues, Chairman EDGAR has assured me that hearings will be held on June 17 before the Education, Training, and Employment Subcommittee.

I am also having inserted into the RECORD the comments with respect to the OJT and vocational training program by Keith Snyder, of the National Veterans Law Center.

VA GUIDELINES ON EXTENSION OF DELIMITING DATE SEEN AS TOO RESTRICTIVE
(From Keith Snyder of the National Vets Law Center)

On March 11, 1982, the VA published "statements of procedures" to implement the portion of Pub. L. No. 97-72 (see 1 VRN 58) that mandated a two-year extension of the normal 10-year delimiting date for Vietnam-era veterans for certain uses of the GI Bill. 47 Fed. Reg. 10,702; DVB Cir. 22-81-15 (excerpts are reproduced below).

The statute provides that certain veterans who have not used up all their entitlement to educational assistance allowance may be eligible to pursue:

- (1) a program of apprenticeship or other on-the-job training;
- (2) a course with an approved vocational objective; or
- (3) a program of secondary education.

Upon completion of such a program, the VA "shall provide the veteran with such employment counseling as may be necessary to assist the veteran in obtaining employment consistent with the veteran's abilities, aptitudes, and interests." 38 U.S.C. SS 1662 (a)(3)(B).

However, according to some veterans organizations and Congressional staff, the procedures the VA has issued for putting the statute into effect are so restrictive that they do not meet the need of veterans and do not follow the intent of Congress. In addition, the VA appears to be in violation of the statute's requirement that regulations—not "procedural statements" be issued.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Concerned Veterans (NACV), the VA's definition of the term "unskilled" was criticized as too narrow. Unskilled or "educationally disadvantaged" are two criteria for qualifying for the program. According to the VA, "unskilled" is someone who "has never been employed in other than entry level jobs." Entry level jobs are further defined as those requiring three months or less in vocational preparation. Whether a person is currently unemployed or has never been employed does not matter if they are qualified for more than an entry level job. Whether the job may no longer be one available given current economic conditions also does not matter.

NACV's concern is that very few veterans will meet that criteria. Their concern seems to be justified if the experience of the VA Regional Office in New York is any indication. Only three veterans had applied for the program by the end of March—and all three were rejected. The VA has estimated that 39,000 veterans would take advantage of this program.

Even if a veteran meets the VA's criteria, the training (for which the VA will only pay tuition and costs) is limited to non-college degree courses—effectively excluding attendance at community colleges or universities that offer vocational training and instead steering veterans toward less substantial training programs. Ironically, the training programs that the VA is now steering vets toward are those that in 1976 were criticized as fly-by-night operations. In response to that criticism, Pub. L. No. 94-502, 90 Stat. 2383 (Oct. 15, 1976), tightened up requirements on those programs and at the

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same time encouraged colleges to develop vocational and career-oriented courses. Now, because those better-quality training courses at colleges may also lead to a two-year associate degree, they don't qualify for VA funding under this program. Community college programs that offer a 30-hour certificate program would appear to qualify.

The VA has requested that the public comment on its "statements of procedure." Comments are due April 12 and should be directed to: Administrator (271A), VA, Washington DC 20420.●

SUPPORT FOR PHARMACY CRIME LEGISLATION CONTINUES TO MOUNT

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to file another list of cosponsors of H.R. 2034, legislation I have sponsored that would make it a Federal crime to rob a pharmacy of controlled substances. We now have 168 Members of the House who feel as I do, that a Federal response is long overdue to offset the alarming increase in armed robberies of our Nation's pharmacies.

The Drug Enforcement Administration has nearly completed its review of their legislative package, the drug enforcement amendments of 1981. It is anticipated that their proposals will be submitted to the Department of Justice in the very near future, and that the violent robbery of Controlled Substances Act registrants, including pharmacies, will be addressed in the DEA proposed legislation.

I have been advised that the Department of Justice intends to expedite its review of the DEA proposals once received, and I am hopeful that we will be in a position within the next few weeks to proceed with hearings on pharmacy crime legislation, including H.R. 2034.

Pharmacy crime continues its intrusion into the neighborhood drugstore, and although it is a Federal crime for the pharmacist to illegally prescribe controlled substances, that some pharmacist does not have the protection of the Federal Government if he is robbed at gunpoint of those same controlled substances.

I urge my colleagues who have not already done so, to cosponsor H.R. 2034, which calls for a maximum fine up to \$5,000 and 20 years imprisonment, or both, with increased penalties for subsequent offenses, assault, use of a dangerous weapon, or murder. In addition, H.R. 2034 provides for certain mandatory minimum penalties depending on the nature of the offense.

A complete list of cosponsors of H.R. 2034 follows:

COSPONSORS OF H.R. 2034—PHARMACY PROTECTION, SPONSORED BY REPRESENTATIVE HENRY J. HYDE

ALABAMA

Bill Nichols, 3d;
Tom Bevill, 4th;
Richard Shelby, 7th.

ALASKA

Don Young, AL.

ARIZONA

Eldon Rudd, 4th.

ARKANSAS

John Paul Hammerschmidt, 3d.

CALIFORNIA

Vic Fazio, 4th;
George Miller, 7th;
Pete Stark, 9th;
Norman Shumway, 14th;
Tony Coelho, 15th;
Chip Pashayan, 17th;
Robert Lagomarsino, 19th;
Carlos Moorhead, 22d;
Henry Waxman, 24th;
Robert Dornan, 27th;
Wayne Grisham, 33d;
Jerry Patterson, 38th;
Bill Lowery, 41st;
Clair Burgener, 43d.

COLORADO

Ray Kogovsek, 3d;
Ken Kramer, 5th.

CONNECTICUT

Lawrence DeNardis, 3d;
Stewart McKinney, 4th;
William Ratchford, 5th.

DELAWARE

Tom Evans, AL.

FLORIDA

Bill Chappell, 4th;
Bill Young, 6th;
Skip Bafalis, 10th;
Clay Shaw, 12th.

GEORGIA

Bo Ginn, 1st;
Newt Gingrich, 6th;
Billy Lee Evans, 8th;
Doug Barnard, 10th.

HAWAII

George Hansen, 2d.

ILLINOIS

Marty Russo, 3d;
Ed Derwinski, 4th;
John Porter, 10th;
Robert McClory, 13th;
Tom Corcoran, 15th;
Tom Railsback, 19th;
Paul Findley, 20th;
Paul Simon, 24th.

INDIANA

David Evans, 6th;
Andy Jacobs, 11th.

IOWA

Jim Leach, 1st;
Tom Tauke, 2d.

KANSAS

Larry Winn, 3d.

KENTUCKY

Romano Mazzoli, 3d;
Gene Snyder, 4th;
Harold Rogers, 5th;
Larry Hopkins, 6th.

LOUISIANA

Bob Livingston, 1st;

Billy Tauzin, 3d;
Buddy Roemer, 4th;
Jerry Huckaby, 5th;
Gillis Long, 8th.

MAINE
MARYLAND

Roy Dyson, 1st;
Clarence Long, 2d;
Steny Hoyer, 5th;
Michael Barnes, 8th.

MASSACHUSETTS

Silvio Conte, 1st;
Edward Boland, 2d;
Barney Frank, 4th;
Margaret Heckler, 10th;
Brian Donnelly, 11th.

MICHIGAN

Mark Siljander, 4th.

MINNESOTA

Tom Hagedorn, 2d.

MISSISSIPPI

Jamie Whitten, 1st;
David Bowen, 2d;
Sonny Montgomery, 3d;
Trent Lott, 5th.

MISSOURI

Richard Gephhardt, 3d;
Wendell Bailey, 8th;
Bill Emerson, 10th.

MONTANA

Ron Marlenee, 2d.

NEBRASKA

Doug Bereuter, 1st;
Hal Daub, 2d;
Virginia Smith, 3d.

NEVADA

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Norman D'Amours, 1st;
Judd Gregg, 2d.

NEW JERSEY

James Florio, 1st;
James Howard, 3d;
Chris Smith, 4th;
Edwin Forsythe, 6th;
Robert Roe, 8th;
Joseph Minish, 11th;
Matthew Rinaldo, 12th;
James Courier, 13th;
Frank Guarini, 14th;
Bernard Dwyer, 15th.

NEW MEXICO

NEW YORK

John LeBoutillier, 6th; Joseph Addabbo, 7th; Mario Biaggi, 10th; Leo Zefteretti, 15th; Guy Molinari, 17th; Peter Peyer, 23d; Hamilton Fish, 25th; Benjamin Gilman, 26th; Gerald Solomon, 29th; George Wortley, 32d; Gary Lee, 33d; Frank Horton, 34th; John LaFalce, 36th; Henry Nowak, 37th; Jack Kemp, 38th.

NORTH CAROLINA

Walter Jones, 1st; Stephen Neal, 5th; Bill Hendon, 11th.

NORTH DAKOTA

Byron Dorgan, AL.

OHIO

Tom Luken, 2d; Michael Oxley, 4th; Bob McEwan, 6th; Ed Weber, 9th; Bill Stanton, 11th; Chalmers Wylie, 15th; Ralph Regula, 16th.

OKLAHOMA

Mike Synar, 2d; Dave McCurdy, 4th; Mickey Edwards, 5th.

OREGON

Les AuCoin, 1st; Ron Wyden, 3d.

PENNSYLVANIA

Thomas Foglietta, 1st; Bill Gray, 2d; Joe Smith, 3d; Charles Dougherty, 4th; Gus

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Yatron, 6th; James Coyne, 8th; Joe McDade, 10th; John Murtha, 12th; Don Ritter, 15th; Don Bailey, 21st; Austin Murphy, 22d; William Clinger, 23d; Marc Marks, 24th.

RHODE ISLAND

SOUTH CAROLINA

Thomas Hartnett, 1st; Floyd Spence, 2d; Butler Derrick, 3d; Carroll Campbell, 4th; John Napier, 6th.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Tom Daschle, 1st.

TENNESSEE

John Duncan, 2d; Marilyn Bouquard, 3d; Robin Beard, 6th; Ed Jones, 7th.

TEXAS

Sam Hall, 1st; Jim Collins, 3d; Phil Gramm, 6th; Kika de la Garza, 15th; Mickey Leland, 18th; Abraham Kazen, Jr., 23d.

UTAH

Dan Marriott, 2d.

VERMONT

VIRGINIA

Paul Trible, 1st; G. William Whitehurst, 2d; Tom Bliley, 3d; Frank Wolf, 10th.

WASHINGTON

Joel Pritchard, 1st; Sid Morrison, 4th.

WEST VIRGINIA

Robert Mollohan, 1st; Cleve Benedict, 2d; Mick Staton, 3d; Nick Rahall, 4th.

WISCONSIN

Steve Gunderson, 3d; James Sensenbrenner, 9th.

WYOMING

AMERICAN SAMOA

Fofo i.F. Sunia.

GUAM

Antonio B. Won Pat.

PUERTO RICO

Baltasar Corrada.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Ron de Lugo.●

THE FALKLAND/MALVINAS CRISIS

HON. BALTASAR CORRADA

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. CORRADA. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of the Falkland/Malvinas crisis between England and Argentina I felt that the excellent efforts of our Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Jr. in attempting to bring about a peaceful negotiation and solution to the problem deserved the support and praise of our Nation as well as the international community. It is regrettable, however, that when those initial attempts by the United States to find a reasonable and peaceful solution to the crisis did not meet with success, we should have openly and unabashedly sided with England. Surely, England is our closest ally in Europe and a nation dearly bound to our own by ties of common heritage and history. But my friends, the Falkland/Malvinas crisis is not a matter that threatens the na-

tional security and the vital interests of England. We are talking about minuscule islands 8,000 miles from London, deep in the South Atlantic and in the Western Hemisphere—an obsolete vestige of the type of colonialism that was rampant in the four centuries following the European discovery of America in 1492, which we thought had been liquidated and mostly put aside by the middle of this century. If anyone should attempt to undermine the vital interests of our good friend and ally England, as Hitler tried in the Second World War, America will be there to defend our friends, as we did even if it required spilling the blood of our youth, including many U.S. citizens of hispanic heritage and Puerto Ricans, who as citizens of the United States, proudly contributed to defend our allies in Europe and defend democracy abroad. But to say that in the Falkland/Malvinas crisis we have to openly take sides with England and disappoint practically all of our good neighbors south of the Rio Grande is an outright effort in diplomatic and political myopia to say the least. Our only role should have been and still should be one of exerting our good offices in helping to resolve a dispute between friends. This is not a matter of whether or not we like the Thatcher or the Galtieri governments. Argentina and England have been disputing over this problem long before their current governments emerged to the scene and will continue to do so until a peaceful and honorable solution is found. I deplore Argentina's action in invading the islands and taking them by force but that wrong will not be redressed by violence on the part of England in taking them back. Argentina should withdraw its forces and England should withdraw its naval task force while peaceful negotiations are undertaken. A temporary administration under United Nations supervision or direction should proceed immediately.

The only role for the United States is one of friendly mediator no matter whether we do it on our own initiative or through our efforts in the United Nations or any other proper international organization. After all, how are our own interests served by keeping a great ally in Europe happy about something happening in America while we scorn almost 30 of the nations closest to our borders in our own hemisphere. We should return to a neutral stance and do all we can to help find a solution of the immediate crisis as well as a long term settlement of this troublesome dispute.●

SALUTE TO EAST LANSING,
MICH.

HON. JIM DUNN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

• Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to salute my hometown of East Lansing, Mich., as it celebrates its 75th anniversary this weekend. East Lansing's Diamond Jubilee will be marked by 2 days of activities, including a parade, awards ceremonies, games, workshops, a variety of displays depicting various aspects of life in the city, and musical entertainment. There is, after all, much to be proud of and much to celebrate.

East Lansing's beginnings actually go back to the 1840's when S. Robert Burcham acquired the title to a portion of Lansing Township which included much of the present business district. The first known business in East Lansing is attributed to a man who established a shop for making and repairing boots and shoes in his log home on the north side of Grand River Avenue and east of Abbott Road.

Following the establishment in 1856 of Michigan Agricultural College, now known as Michigan State University, a major portion of what is now East Lansing was then known as Collegeville. By the start of this century, active development was taking place and what is now the downtown East Lansing business district began to expand.

By 1906, what was then Collegetown felt a need to deal with this expansion and likewise felt a need for a single political authority. A charter was drawn up in 1907 and presented to the State legislature. The bill was passed unanimously with the name given as East Lansing.

Subsequent decades witnessed rapid growth in East Lansing's development. Banks, clothing stores, barber shops, coal dealers, drug stores, a newspaper, gift shops, and hardware stores are just a few of the businesses that were established during that time. The growth of business has continued to the point where East Lansing is the home of several fine restaurants and a downtown shopping district with many outstanding shops and convenience stores.

East Lansing is also the home of Michigan State University, the Nation's first land-grant college. Since it was established, MSU has served as one of the Nation's leading agricultural research centers, consistently making strides toward finding ways to best utilize our country's natural resources. MSU also has a fine tradition in other fields as well. Its colleges of business, communications, engineer-

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ing, nursing, veterinary medicine, and others, rank among the country's finest.

MSU's campus is among our Nation's largest and most beautiful, blending an impressive past with activities to insure a progressive future. Among its recent accomplishments is the construction of the Nation's first superconducting cyclotron to study high energy physics, a performing arts complex scheduled to open this fall, and a communication arts building which opened last year.

In addition to MSU, East Lansing has several other resources and services worthy of recognition. The public school system is among the State's finest and graduates hundreds of students each year. The public library has nearly 110,000 volumes of books and other materials for adults and children to enjoy. The city's police and fire departments are filled with trained professionals who do an outstanding job of protecting residents. The waste water treatment plant was given an Award of Excellence for Outstanding Operation and Maintenance by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1978.

Mr. Speaker, my love for the city of East Lansing is well known. Perhaps my greatest expression of what the city means to me lies in the fact that I have chosen to make it my home since attending college there 20 years ago. I know my family, friends, all the residents of East Lansing share my pride.

I want to extend my best wishes to all of the people of East Lansing who will make this diamond jubilee truly memorable. I have no doubt that East Lansing's next 75 years will be as fruitful and prosperous as the first. •

THE LAST EPIDEMIC

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

• Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the outstanding organizations that has strove to make the public aware of the horrors of nuclear war is Physicians for Social Responsibility.

Dr. Jay Kerzner, one of the leaders of PSR in south Florida, wrote an article entitled "The Last Epidemic" which appeared in the Miami Herald on March 7, 1982. Throughout the country, doctors like Dr. Kerzner are trying to make people realize what a nuclear attack would do to their own communities. Only by breaking through the "psychic numbing" that affects us can we begin to take steps to end the threat of world holocaust.

I commend Dr. Kerzner's article to all my colleagues:

[From the Miami Herald, Mar. 7, 1982]

THE LAST EPIDEMIC

(By Jay Kerzner)

Nuclear war could be the last epidemic our civilization will know. Hundreds of millions of people would be killed or injured, and the economic, ecological and social fabric on which human life depends would be shattered. The likelihood of nuclear war becomes greater as the arms race escalates, and as government leaders devise scenarios for fighting and "winning" a "limited" nuclear war.

The United States now has 30,000 nuclear weapons, Russia has 20,000, Britain, France, China and India together have about 1,000—a total of a little over 50,000 nuclear weapons, or enough to provide five tons of explosive power for every man, woman and child on earth. By the 1990s, it is felt that at least two dozen countries will have nuclear weapons. With the proliferation of these weapons, and the potential for confrontation between nuclear nations, chances are high that a nuclear device could be exploded by the end of the century, either by accident or design. Yet the arms race has its own internal momentum with nuclear nations becoming, in George Kennan's words, "like lemmings heading for the sea, like the children of Hamlin marching blindly along behind their Pied Piper."

In addition to reducing the threshold for nuclear war, the nuclear arms race consumes huge amounts of money, technology and manpower that could be used for health and social needs. For example, the cost of one Trident ballistic missile submarine could fund the child nutrition program that was cut from the federal budget. With a diversion of funds consumed by 3 weeks of the arms race, the world could obtain a sanitary water supply for all of its inhabitants.

The destructive effects of nuclear weapons on human lives are often obscured by jargon such as "surgical strike" and "counterforce exchange." People tend not to want to think about what these weapons can really do, as if there was a mass process of avoidance and denial—a process that has been called "psychic numbing." The first step, then, in dealing with the threat of nuclear war is to shatter this "psychic numbing" and take a realistic look at the effects of nuclear weapons. In the light of this, notions of survivability and civil defense must then be critically examined.

Although the 15-kiloton atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima was primitive in comparison to today's megaton nuclear weapons, a review of its effects gives us some meaningful insights. Nuclear weapons cause damage by three mechanisms—blast, fire and irradiation. Out of a population of 245,000 people, 75,000 people were killed and 100,000 sustained serious injuries—principally trauma, burn injuries and radiation sickness. The number of deaths and casualties were comparable to other conventional bombings during the war, but the insidious effects of irradiation had never before been experienced. Acute exposure caused either death or an illness characterized by gastrointestinal symptoms, hemorrhage, listlessness and susceptibility to infection. Long-term effects included an increased incidence of leukemia and cancer.

In addition to the physical injuries, survivors suffered profound psychological shock by their exposure to such overwhelming destruction and mass death. Many victims felt that there had been a breakdown of the dividing line between life and death, that all

forms of life had been extinguished at their source and that they had become tainted by a lingering, destructive force that would haunt them for the rest of their lives.

The health-care system of Hiroshima was totally devastated and overwhelmed. Only 30 out of 150 doctors and only 126 out of 1,780 nurses were left alive, and only three out of 45 hospitals remained. There was help, however, from neighboring cities and towns. Today it is likely that large numbers of nuclear weapons would be exploded over a large city and surrounding area so that there would be little or no effective help from outside.

Present-day nuclear weapons range in size from one kiloton to 20 megatons, that is, up to 1,400 times the explosive power of the Hiroshima bomb. If a single one-megaton were exploded over downtown Miami, everything for a distance of a half mile from the point of impact—ground zero—would be vaporized, and there would be an impact crater 1,000 feet wide and 200 feet deep. The blast would produce tremendous overpressures and winds up to 500 miles per hour, destroying or severely damaging buildings within a radius of 8½ miles. Broken glass and other solid objects would be turned into missiles traveling at speeds greater than 100 miles per hour. The heat would be so intense that everyone within a radius of six miles would either be killed or seriously burned. Firestorms could occur, fanned by 100- to 200-mile-per-hour winds, burning and asphyxiating those in shelters, and increasing the lethal area fivefold. Lethal radioactive fallout would cover an area of almost 1,000 miles, and would make this area uninhabitable for a prolonged period of time. In all, 469,000 people would be killed and 500,000 seriously injured—that is, almost one million casualties or about 42 percent of the population. Such death and destruction occurring at one place at one moment would be totally unprecedented in human experience.

The kinds of injuries that would occur after a nuclear explosion would include trauma of all kinds and in combinations—crushing injuries, fractures, penetrating wounds, lacerations, hemorrhage and ruptured internal organs, especially rupture of the lung. There would be tens of thousands of severe burn injuries, far exceeding present available resources in the entire United States for effective treatment of burns. There would be radiation sickness, deafness due to the ruptured eardrums and blindness due to retinal burns from glancing at the fireball. In the post attack period starvation and dehydration would be rampant with depletion and radioactive contamination of the food and water supply.

Infectious diseases would flourish in epidemic proportions due to people's decreased resistance, poor sanitary conditions, decomposition of human and animal corpses and the proliferation of insect vectors, since insects are more resistant to radiation than man. The types of infectious diseases would include many scourges of the past such as tuberculosis, plague, typhus, typhoid fever, hepatitis, cholera, tetanus and rabies. There would be stillbirths and fetal malformations, and in later years an increased incidence of cancer and untold genetic effects. Depletion of the ozone layer in the stratosphere would allow ultraviolet rays of the sun to penetrate, causing blindness and eventual death in animals and many insects, thereby causing vegetation to die, and thus totally disrupting the ecological balance.

The health-care system would be totally devastated and couldn't begin to deal effec-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

tively with the casualties. Physicians and hospitals would be destroyed at rates greater than that of the general population because they tend to be concentrated in downtown areas, the areas of highest lethality. There would be no transportation, no electric power, no effective communications, no X-ray or other diagnostic facilities, and there would be a marked shortage of blood, plasma, drugs and instruments. Unlike Hiroshima, there would be no outside help because there would be no one outside to render it. There would be 1,700 seriously injured survivors for each surviving doctor, so that if each doctor saw each patient for 10 minutes and worked 20 hours a day, it would be eight days before each person was seen once by a physician. Most people would die without even the administration of a narcotic to ease the pain. It has been said that the survivors would envy the dead.

These are the effects from the explosion of a single one-megaton nuclear weapon. A nuclear exchange would be expected to involve multiple weapons of even greater destructive capacity, so that the entire population of Miami would be killed and the city totally destroyed. In an all-out nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union there would be over 250 million deaths and 60 million serious injuries—in other words, mutual genocide. Radioactive fallout, much of it lethal, would cover the entire United States and Soviet Union, and there would be significant radiation exposure over the entire planet. With the vast physical devastation and total disruption of the economic, ecological and social fabric, this would indeed be the last epidemic our civilization would know.

The conclusion to be drawn is that there is no effective survival, even from a limited nuclear war, which could easily escalate into a full-scale nuclear war. The magnitude of death and destruction would be totally overwhelming. There is no possible effective medical response. And the proposed mechanisms of civil defense—shelters and mass evacuation—would be equally ineffectual.

The only effective prescription for the last epidemic is prevention. We must all recognize that there can be no winners in a nuclear war. The United States, Europe and the Soviet Union must either live together or die together. People worldwide must protest against the escalating nuclear arms race and urge that government leaders give the highest priority toward achieving meaningful arms limitation agreements. As Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein said in a collective appeal of prominent scientists: "We appeal as human beings to human beings. Remember your humanity and forget the rest." ●

CENTENNIAL OF UNITED STATES-KOREAN RELATIONS

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the fact that the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee and other Members of the House were privileged today to receive a distinguished delegation of members of the Korean National Assembly. This dele-

May 20, 1982

gation, led by Ton Jing Park, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in Korea, is in the United States to observe the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two nations. The centennial occurs this month. The delegation from Korea has, on this occasion, kindly presented a Plaque of Friendship to the U.S. Congress.

Because the remarks made by Chairman Park this noon are particularly pertinent at this time, I ask that they be included at this point in the RECORD.

Mr. Chairman, esteemed Congressmen, and dear friends: I thank you most sincerely for this lovely luncheon as well as for your extremely generous and heartwarming words of welcome you have just given me and my colleagues.

On this memorable occasion commemorating the centennial of establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the United States, I also wish to convey to you the warmest greetings from the people and the members of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea.

Mr. Chairman and dear friends: I wish to say at the outset that the warm hospitality and friendship that the leaders of your Government and the Congress have extended to me and to my colleagues since our arrival in Washington, D.C. are sufficient evidences that a new era of stronger friendship and deeper understanding is likely to evolve for many years to come. I believe this is all very natural.

In concluding the first treaty of friendship between the two countries 100 years ago, our two countries had mutually pledged that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the citizens and Governments of Korea and the United States.

Ever since the Republic of Korea and the United States entered into a close relationship following the end of World War II in 1945, they have been developing profoundly friendly and cooperative relations, the likes of which have been rarely seen in the highly volatile international community. This, I believe, is because our two peoples seek the common ideals of freedom and peace, and furthermore, both countries must devote joint efforts to promoting the security and prosperity of the Pacific region.

While the recent Soviet military buildup in the Far East threatens to upset the military balance in Asia and the Pacific region, the continued belligerent posture of Communist North Korea calls for our continued vigilance in the Korean peninsula, as you all know. It is impossible to overemphasize that the adequate deterrence is essential to preventing the recurrence of war and preserving peace and stability in the region. This is precisely why the United States stations its ground combat troops on the Korean soil. It is my firm belief that the close Korean-American cooperation and concerted efforts in the security field serve not only to the safety of our two nations but also to the peace and stability of the Asian-Pacific region and the world at large.

Last month, Vice President George Bush made his first visit to my country to commemorate the 100th year of the Korean-American relations. But as it turned out, his trip proved to be much more than a ceremo-

nial one. It was a timely reaffirmation in most unequivocal terms of the need for a stronger Korean-American partnership. Vice President Mr. Bush, as he was addressing the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, said and I quote: "The United States has no intention of stepping aside so Kim IL-sung can launch another invasion and set the clock back 32 years." This expression of the renewed U.S. determination to stand firm for the defense of the Republic of Korea, without a doubt, constitute an added source of confidence for us as we pursue the avowed goal of achieving a free, democratic and prosperous nation.

Of course, the security interest is not the sole binder of the Korean-American ties which is now entering its second century. Korea is now America's 9th largest trading partner and the 5th largest market for American agricultural products. In 1980, the total trade volume between Korea and the United States exceeded \$10 billion and, no doubt, Korea's place in the United States trade will become even more important in the years ahead as our economy continues to expand. It is my belief, however, that Korea and America should develop even closer economic ties through further advancement of the American policy of free trade.

The closeness of Korean-American ties is reflected in a still another way. The bulging Korean community in the United States, as well as the increasing number of Korean students advancing their academic studies has contributed a great deal to deepening mutual understanding between the two peoples. We should work toward even broader cultural exchanges. I am convinced that such an approach is basic to developing a more mature and durable Korean-American partnership in the 1980's and beyond.

Our two republics have enjoyed cordial and fruitful relations over the past 100 years. We look forward to a second century of close and productive mutual cooperation between the Republic of Korea and the United States.

At this time, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that on March 13 this year the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, on the occasion marking the centennial of diplomatic relations between the United States and Korea, unanimously approved a resolution. The resolution expressed our profound appreciation for the positive support and cooperation extended by the people and the Government of the United States in our efforts to bring about peace, stability, and freedom in the Korean peninsula and it further resolved to present a Plaque of Friendship to the Congress of the United States of America in the name of the Korean people, extolling the bonds of friendship that exist between the peoples of the two countries.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished Congressmen: It is a great honor and privilege for me to present to you on behalf of the Korean National Assembly, a copy of the resolution and the Plaque of Friendship.●

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN KIRK
SINGLAUB, USA (RET.)

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, General Singlaub's World War II duties included a parachute mission into France to organize, train, and lead a French resistance unit which provided assistance to the Allied invasion forces. In December 1944 he led Chinese guerrillas against the Japanese on the Indo-China-Chinese border. He also led a mission which resulted in the rescue of 400 Allied prisoners of war held by the Japanese at Hainan Island.

General Singlaub was assigned chief of a U.S. military liaison mission to Mukden, Manchuria from early 1946 until he was forced out by the Chinese communists in late 1948. From December 1948 to August 1949 he was the China desk officer at the CIA in Washington, D.C.

In December 1951 he volunteered for service to Korea where he served as Deputy Chief of the CIA mission and later in command of the 2d Battalion, 15th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division.

In May 1966 he was assigned to Vietnam as commander of the joint unconventional warfare task force.

On July 1, 1976, he was assigned Chief of Staff, United Nations Command, U.S. Forces, Korea, and the Eighth U.S. Army in Seoul, Korea. Concomitantly he served as the U.N. Command Senior Military Member of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom.

At the direction of President Carter he was reassigned from Korea at Fort McPherson, Georgia as the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM).

General John Singlaub is currently serving as National Chairman of the United States Council for World Freedom.

Singlaub, whose 35-year career frequently reflected vanguard military action, attracted the attention of the American public in 1977 when, as Chief of Staff of the United Nations Command in Korea, he openly took exception with the Carter administration's order to cutback forces in that area. He was subsequently relieved of that command and retired the following year.

The late John Edgar Hoover once remarked that a person is honored by his friends and distinguished by his enemies. General Singlaub is certainly distinguished by his subterranean legume adversary and his amateur night team of recent times gone by, but he is thoroughly honored by his friends.●

PATCO VINDICATED

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, recently the distinguished president of the Communication Workers of America, Glen Watts published the following article on the impact of the Reagan administration's dismissal of the 12,000 air traffic controllers in the Communication Workers of America News (Volume 41, No. 5, May 1982). Mr. Watts' statement is a cogent description of the inequities of the President's action and its adverse impact upon the airline industry.

Because of the relevance and importance of Mr. Watts' remarks, I have asked that the Watts article be reprinted in its entirety for the benefit of my colleagues.

The article follows:

In sweeping 12,000 striking air traffic controllers from their jobs last year, the Reagan administration failed to sweep away the serious problems that prompted the walkout and which yet plague our vital air traffic control system.

That's the conclusion of the independent task force commissioned by the Transportation Department after the strike to study management and employee relations in the Federal Aviation Administration.

The report of the task force eloquently states what the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Assn. has been trying to get across for years. In summary: the FAA's lack of concern for people has created an intolerable working environment in the flight control towers.

The report—while carefully avoiding any comment on the government's dismissal of the strikers—even hints at why PATCO may have chosen the tactic of an illegal strike. The report notes that "sickouts" and slowdowns by controllers in the early 1970s had been "not so subtly encouraged" by FAA management to win funds for better equipment and more staffing from Congress.

Put this history in context with candidate Ronald Reagan's pledge to support PATCO's goals if he were elected President, and one can see where signals were missed between PATCO leaders and the administration. The union thought the President was serious about changing the system. To give the White House an opportunity to intervene with a recalcitrant FAA management, union members put their jobs in jeopardy.

Ironically, the President's hard line in handling the dispute mimicked the management attitude within FAA that brought about the crisis, according to the recent independent study. The study group's report reveals years of autocratic rule by the FAA, a preoccupation with machines and systems at the expense of people, a tendency by managers—mostly former military personnel—to ignore human problems or try to "order them away."

The report focuses on management rigidity as the FAA's central problem and notes that poor employee relations is a bigger factor contributing to worker discontent

than the inherent stress of the job. Air controllers are good at dealing with stress, the report states; however, FAA managers are not good at dealing with a younger generation of workers—in this case, universally considered an elite group—working in a stressful environment.

The study warns that: "Unless it wants a simple repetition of the events of 1981, (the FAA) will have to drastically change its management style. It must learn to patiently explain and to really listen, not just issue directives. . . . It has to learn that its success depends upon its employees, that they will increasingly be drawn from this younger generation, and that their respect must be continually earned. It must meet their needs for personal independence, economic success and participative commitment."

The conclusions of this excellent study could apply to many other occupations and work situations, especially where rapid technological development is underway. The report addresses changing employee attitudes—chiefly, a tendency toward greater independence among today's workers—in collision with outdated management styles and a trend toward reduced job content.

In hindsight, it should be clear that the "gut issues" of the PATCO strike were really the human issues, those dealing with job conditions, hours worked, grievance procedure and job enrichment. Money is seldom the most important issue in strikes, and this is particularly true in the case of illegal walkouts, where the personal risk is great.

The PATCO 12,000 were desperately signalling that something is very wrong in the air control system, a system critically important to the public safety and the national economy. President Reagan's response, rather than to listen and to deal responsibly with a tough problem, was to kill the messenger bringing bad tidings.

The firing of the strikers was an unusually harsh action, an affront to civilized labor relations policy and to modern concepts of how the ultimate power of the presidency should be handled. This punishment was compounded by the total blacklisting of the strikers from federal jobs, a policy which continues informally, according to PATCO.

And who has really suffered from this action? It's the American public, suggests the independent study report. Our air traffic control system not only remains mismanaged and fraught with poor morale, but it now is seriously understaffed and likely to remain so for years.

Justice and commonsense require that the government offer to rehire the strikers and move toward reforming the system in line with the recommendations of its own study panel.●

COMPUTERS AND OUR FUTURE

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleague Al Gore for hearings he held yesterday on the important role that computers will play in our future. The hearings discussed the potential that computers hold for creating new jobs and assisting third world countries. My own Subcommit-

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tee on Select Revenue Measures will shortly hold hearings on legislation to encourage the donations of computers to primary and secondary schools.

It is my hope that we in the Congress will recognize the great potential that exists in our high technology industry and work together through our schools and universities in a joint effort to tap its full potential.

I commend the attached article to my colleagues:

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, May 20, 1982]

ACCESS TO COMPUTERS SEEN SAVING JOBLESS

(By Thomas W. Lippman)

Congress got an apocalyptic picture yesterday of a world falling into chaos as tens of millions of workers are displaced by fast-changing technology. Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the French author and politician, and the high-powered team of scholars and scientists he has assembled at France's controversial new World Center for Computer Science offered the pessimistic predictions.

Servan-Schreiber said that more than 30 million people are unemployed in the industrialized nations, and "all experts agree that, by the end of the '80s, at least an additional 25 million jobs will be lost . . . an army of 50 million jobless will appear on the horizon and signal a situation of discouragement and possibly despair."

Members of two subcommittees of the House Committee on Science and Technology listened attentively to Servan-Schreiber's projections because the task he has undertaken with the support of the Socialist government of French President Francois Mitterrand is nothing less than staving off that chaotic future and, at the same time, alleviating the economic problems of the developing nations.

The gospel according to Servan-Schreiber is that computerized access to electronic telecommunications and information systems will enable displaced workers to learn new skills, give Third World people access to technology and enable the world to keep up with an economic system that is changing "exponentially."

His goal of making that science accessible through international cooperation is shared by the World Center scientists who joined him at the witness table.

They were Nicholas Negroponte, an MIT professor on a two-year leave to serve as the World Center's executive director; Seymour Papert, a South Africa-born expert on computer programs for children and former assistant director of MIT's artificial intelligence laboratory; Edward Ayensu, a Ghanaian botanist who was director of the Smithsonian Institution's Office of Biological Conservation; Raj Reddy, a native of India and former head of the Robotics Institute at Carnegie-Mellon University; and Samuel Pisar, a lawyer and author who was made a U.S. citizen by act of Congress.

The presence on the staff of the French government-sponsored World Center of those scientists, who formerly worked in the United States, has stirred charges in the scientific community that the French are buying American scientific talent in a "reverse brain drain," and that the center, in the words of Rep. Albert Gore Jr. (D-Tenn.), who presided at the hearing, is "a stalking horse for the French electronics industry."

All said there was no truth to the charges.

"This is not intended to be a French institution," Pisar said. "It is worldwide in scope, a catalyst that might do something about pulling the industrialized world out of bankruptcy and the Third World out of misery."

In the face of potential worldwide economic disruption, "There is no time for nationalism, isolationism or protectionism," Servan-Schreiber said.

Gore suggested that developing countries aided by the center naturally might want to equip themselves with the hardware to which they are accustomed, but Servan-Schreiber replied, "They are accustomed to no hardware," which, in his view, is their problem.

In a test project to be set up to bring computerized learning to Senegal, the computers to be used will be manufactured not by a French company, but by Apple, an American company, he said.●

THE NATIONAL CRUDE OIL PROFIT SHARING ACT OF 1982

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, on May 6, 1982, I and Congresswoman CLAUDETTE SCHNEIDER, with four of our colleagues, introduced H.R. 6330, the National Crude Oil Profit Sharing Act of 1982. This legislation is an attempt to develop a rational and coherent national energy taxation policy. The major premise of the bill is that our Nation's energy resources should be viewed as American resources, and that the benefits derived from these resources should be enjoyed by all of America, not by just the oil industry and those few States who by geological chance find these resources within their borders.

By establishing a permanent national severance tax on crude oil, and by placing reasonable limits on State energy taxation, the National Crude Oil Profit Sharing Act of 1982 addresses, simultaneously, four of the critical problems confronting the American economy:

First, unless massive Federal deficits are reduced, they will continue to contribute to prohibitively high interest rates which impede economic recovery.

The National Crude Oil Profit Sharing Act of 1982 would establish a permanent 30-percent tax on crude oil to be paid by producers. Actually, the effective rate of the tax would only be 16 percent after it is deducted as a business expense from Federal corporate income tax payments; it would raise \$4.86 per \$30 barrel of oil produced. The act would make 75 percent of the revenue from the tax available for reduction of the Federal deficit. If the tax were in effect in 1983, \$14.8 billion would be raised to reduce the Federal deficit; through 1990 the reve-

nues generated for deficit reduction would exceed \$235 billion.

Two, American industry is finding it increasingly difficult to contend with foreign competition. Much of the problem can be attributed to declining industrial productivity—due to obsolete facilities, high interest rates, high energy prices, and a lack of investment capital for modernization. In addition, hard-pressed urban areas are having difficulty in raising the capital needed to repair economically critical water, sewer, and transportation systems, and rural areas are faced with increasingly severe natural resource conservation problems.

The National Crude Oil Profit Sharing Act of 1982 would allocate 25 percent of the revenue from the natural crude oil severance tax to an energy and economic development trust fund. If this legislation were in effect, the trust fund would receive \$4.9 billion in 1983. Half of the trust fund revenues would be dispersed to States to encourage new economic development and to revitalize basic industries so as to improve our competitive position in the international marketplace and create jobs for unemployed Americans. States could also use their economic development funds to assist local governments in repairing basic urban infrastructure systems, or to aid rural areas in addressing conservation problems that threaten the productive capacity of soil and water resources.

Three, OPEC has succeeded in raising the world price of crude oil by 1,000 percent since 1973, further reducing the competitiveness of our basic industry and causing a tremendous drain of capital from the U.S. economy. The other half of the trust fund revenues would be dispersed to States to fund programs to reduce our dependence on imported oil by encouraging energy efficiency improvements and the utilization of renewable energy technologies to displace petroleum. Numerous studies have concluded that energy efficiency improvements are the quickest, cheapest, and cleanest way to reduce our dependence upon petroleum and that renewable energy technologies could provide as much as 20 percent of the Nation's energy needs by the year 2000. I believe that it is very appropriate that a portion of a tax on oil—a nonrenewable resource—should be devoted to efforts to slow its depletion and to develop alternative energy resources.

Four, the Federal decision to allow the price of domestic crude oil to rise to OPEC levels has unintentionally contributed to growing fiscal disparities between States. Decontrol has allowed a few energy-producing States to raise tremendous revenues through State energy severance taxes, giving these States an unjustified economic windfall and advantage over the rest of the Nation.

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This legislation would reduce the growing fiscal disparities between a few energy-producing States and the rest of the Nation by limiting State energy taxes on crude oil, natural gas, and coal to 1978 pre-decontrol unit rates adjusted for inflation. Unless this action is taken, it has been estimated that almost \$200 billion will flow into the treasuries of a few energy-producing States in this decade. These revenues allow energy-producing States to offer powerful new location incentives for business and industry. The vast majority of States which do not have these energy resources to tax are at a competitive disadvantage in efforts to retain existing industry and attract new economic activity. In effect, the Federal decision to allow domestic oil prices to rise to OPEC levels is unintentionally subsidizing the economic development of energy-rich States.

The subject of energy taxation is inherently complex, both economically and politically. I would like to emphasize that we are not wedded to every detail of the legislation as outlined. But I believe that the basic concepts of this proposal are sound and should become part of the current debate over the direction of our Nation's energy and economic policy.●

THE SOUTH BRONX IS ALIVE AND WELL

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

• Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I am from the South Bronx. I was born and raised there. I am now fortunate enough to represent that area in Congress. I am proud that I am from the South Bronx, and I am concerned that the image that the rest of America has of the South Bronx is less than positive. There is poverty in the South Bronx. There is crime in the South Bronx. We have plenty of problems, but we also have plenty of remarkable people living in the South Bronx. I would like to submit for the RECORD a recent article that talks about a couple of remarkable people. I think its time America was made aware of the positive side of life in my home, the South Bronx.

The article follows:

HAPPILY EVER AFTER IN THE SOUTH BRONX

(By Bill Reel)

People love to rave about their old neighborhood. I always ask them why they moved. After all, if it was so great, why didn't they stay there? They shrug and say that the neighborhood changed. I think to myself: You didn't move because the neighborhood changed, the neighborhood changed because you moved.

For years I've hoped to meet somebody who was born and raised in, say, the South Bronx, and who has lived there happily ever after, raising a family and hopeful about the future. The other day I met Joan Pipolo, 39, who lives with her husband and three kids in the house she grew up in on Barretto St. in Hunts Point, which is very far south in the Bronx indeed.

Joan's many friends are honoring her at a big affair tonight at Tardi's in Throgs Neck. She will be cited for tireless commitment to neighbor and neighborhood. She is a member and past president of Community Planning Board 2, she is president of the Barretto St. Block Association, she is president of the PS 48 PTA. Joan can't be overpraised. I'll bet she's unique in New York.

Joan and I were on Spofford Ave. the other afternoon watching work crews face-lift the handsome red brick PS 48 schoolhouse. "I've been screaming and hollering for years to get the school steam-cleaned and painted, and the job is finally being done," Joan said proudly. "My late father, Frank Saccoccia, went to PS 48. Later he owned Frank's Market across the street. I went to PS 48. My husband, Tom, went to PS 48. Tom is co-owner of Fort Tryon Market on W. 187th St. in Manhattan. Our kids went to PS 48. My daughter Nicole is in the third grade now. In fact, she just won the school science fair. Bronx public schools have served us well. My son, Guy, went to Lehman High and is a freshman at Iona College. My daughter Janine is a sophomore at Lehman."

Hunts Point has been called the most devastated neighborhood in the city. Joan is sure that its resurrection is underway. "I saw the devastation happen, and now I'm seeing the spirit of hope that is turning us around," she said.

Across from her neat brick house on Barretto St. above Randall Ave. she showed me a little black-topped park built by Bronx Frontier Development Corp., a community group where she works. "The neighborhood kids are always playing basketball or dancing in the park," she said. "Neighbors sit out at night. Everybody knows everybody. It's an old-fashioned block."

Joan pointed proudly to a big vegetable garden on the block that provides a couple of dozen families with zucchini, eggplants, radishes, tomatoes, collard greens, onions and strawberries. Bronx Frontier sponsored this garden, too.

Up on the corner of Barretto and Spofford is a 49-unit apartment building that tenants took over when the landlord abandoned it almost a decade ago. The tenants are now buying it from the city. Workmen were installing new plumbing and wiring while we were there.

"There are many good things happening in the South Bronx, but people seldom hear about them," Joan lamented. "Only crime gets publicized."

A block away on Manida St., Joan pointed out an abandoned apartment building soon to be restored by federal funds granted to a community organization headed by Joan's favorite priest, Father Louis Gigante. The padre has sponsored more than 1,000 units of housing in the South Bronx over the years. Not everyone agrees with Gigante all the time, but he is a savior in the South Bronx. He gets a chapter when the history of the church in New York is written.

Painters were applying a coat of beautiful bright yellow paint to the inside of St. Athanasius Church of Tiffany St., where Joan and Tom Pipolo were married 20 years ago

and where daughter Nicole, 9, will make her first Communion on Sunday. Hope was everywhere as Joan and I toured Hunts Point. More than 100 of her friends will toast her tonight at Tardi's. Joan Pipolo doesn't just talk about the old neighborhood, she lives in it. Thanks to Joan, the neighborhood is changing—for the better.●

CAPITAL BUDGET RESPONSE

HON. BOB EDGAR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of keeping the House informed on the issue of public infrastructure investment, I would like to share with my colleagues the following response from the White House to a recent letter sent by Representative CLINGER and me. The Office of Management and Budget—under both Republican and Democratic administrations—seems institutionally opposed to any significant changes in the formulation of the Federal budget. Although I think the budget writers raise important arguments, I truly believe that some changes in our perception of public capital investment are necessary in order to deal with a massive infrastructure crisis which looms in the coming years. I appreciate the responsiveness of the White House on this issue, and we will continue this important dialog on capital investment practices.

The letter follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 13, 1982.

Hon. BOB EDGAR,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR BOB: This is in further response to your follow-up letter to the President on the subject of capital budgets.

At our request, the Office of Management and Budget has carefully reviewed your letter. This review was conducted with special concern about the need to evaluate investments in our Nation's future productive capacity versus current consumption. As you know, concern over the Nation's capital stock was central to the tax legislation enacted last year. This concern is also reflected in the GAO report on capital budgeting to which you referred. Clearly, there are no easy answers to some of the problems highlighted in the GAO report. Unfortunately, the problems are easier to identify than the solutions. The solutions proposed in the GAO report are ill-advised, as is discussed in the enclosed copy of a letter by the Office of Management and Budget to the Government Operations Committee.

As the OMB letter points out, the GAO report recommended an increase in Federal control over State and local budgets. We are not convinced that Washington knows best how to set priorities for State and local spending. This Administration's policy is to devolve to the State and local levels the responsibility for and control over a range of domestic programs that have become increasingly centralized over the past several decades.

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The cases cited in the GAO report actually support the view that capital budgets are not automatic cures for maintaining investment at adequate levels. GAO indicates that State and local capital assets are deteriorating despite the fact that most State and local governments operate under capital budgets.

At the Federal level, a capital budget would create additional complications in the budget but would not likely lead to better allocation of budget resources. This conclusion is supported by data showing Federal investment-type spending (physical and financial investments and investments in human capital—both for research and development and for education and training) for the past several years and as projected in the President's 1983 Budget. These data are shown in the enclosed table, and in a comparison of the basic trends relative to the total economy (the GNP) in the table below. As the data indicate, over the past several years, despite stringent financial pressures, Federal investment-type spending for national defense has gone up faster than the rate of economic growth, and this investment is being increased further under this Administration. The normal Federal review process for deciding defense investment practices would not be improved by creating a separate Federal capital budget.

FEDERAL OUTLAWS OF AN INVESTMENT NATURE AS A PERCENT OF GNP

[Fiscal years]

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
National defense	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5
Nondefense:						
Grants-in-aid	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	.8
Other (on-budget)	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.2
Off-budget	.5	.6	.6	.8	.6	.5
Total nondefense	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.3	2.5
Total Federal Government	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.0

¹ Estimates for fiscal years 1982-83.

Federal grants-in-aid for investment purposes are declining under current budget policy: This is not due to a lack of a capital budget, but rather to policies designed to reduce the Federal grants and involvement in State and local responsibilities to more appropriate levels. Similarly, Administration budget efforts to shrink the magnitude of other Federal investment-type spending, especially lending, is part of a conscious set of policy initiatives.

In sum, budget results reflect deliberate budget policy to ration scarce Federal budget resources among a multitude of competing claims. Giving capital investment favored status in the budget process—or separating decisions about capital spending from decisions about operations—would not appear to constitute improved budgetary approaches.

The President certainly appreciates your help in seeking ways to improve the functioning of our Government; and we are anxious to maintain dialogue with Members of the Congress as to the best ways of resolving our fiscal problems. Thank you again for keeping us apprised of your thoughts and suggestions.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN,
Assistant to the President.

May 20, 1982

FEDERAL OUTLAWS OF AN INVESTMENT NATURE

[Fiscal years; dollar amounts in billions]

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
National defense:						
Construction and rehabilitation of physical assets	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.6	4.5
Acquisition of major equipment and other physical assets	20.1	26.8	30.3	36.9	43.2	57.2
Conduct of research and development	12.1	12.1	14.6	16.9	20.4	24.5
Other	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1	.3
Subtotal	35.1	41.6	47.8	56.8	67.2	86.4
Grants-in-aid of State and local governments:						
Construction and rehabilitation of physical assets	18.0	19.8	22.2	21.8	21.2	19.1
Conduct of education and training	9.5	16.0	15.5	14.4	10.9	7.5
Other	.7	.6	.7	.8	.7	.6
Subtotal	28.2	36.4	38.5	37.0	32.8	27.1
Other on-budget investments:						
Loans and financial investments	9.5	6.7	9.8	5.7	5.4	2.9
Construction and rehabilitation of physical assets	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.3	6.7
Acquisition of physical assets:						
Commodity inventories	1.0	1.3	2.0	4.3	.9	.6
Other	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.9
Conduct of research and development	12.4	14.2	15.3	17.0	17.3	16.7
Conduct of education and training	8.9	9.4	10.6	11.7	11.5	9.8
Other	1.6	1.9	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3
Subtotal	41.5	42.2	50.4	52.1	47.9	41.8
Off-budget investments:						
Loans	11.2	13.6	14.7	21.0	16.4	12.3
Construction and acquisition of physical assets and equipment						
Acquisition of commodity inventories	.3	.4	.4	.5	.5	.9
Subtotal	11.5	14.0	15.1	21.5	19.8	16.0
Recapitulation:						
Total on-budget	104.8	120.2	136.7	146.0	148.0	155.3
Off-budget	11.5	14.0	15.1	21.5	19.8	16.0
Grand total	116.3	134.2	151.8	167.5	167.8	171.3

¹ Estimates for fiscal years 1982-83.

MAY 26, 1981.

Hon. WILLIAM V. ROTH, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in response to a report issued by the General Accounting Office on February 26, 1981, entitled Federal Capital Budgeting: A Collection of Haphazard Practices (PAD-81-19). Our response to the report in draft form was largely negative. While the GAO has sought to allay some of our concerns, we continue to disagree fundamentally with the philosophy of the report and with many of its recommendations.

The philosophy of the report is stated succinctly in the title of the first section of chapter 3: "Federally financed physical capital needs special attention." The report then goes on to assert that the Executive Office of the President and the Congress make budget decisions without taking into account tradeoffs between capital investment and alternative uses of resources. It goes even further and recommends that the Congress assign to Senate and to House committees oversight responsibility for Federal capital investment and require by law that the President organize his Executive

Office in a way that would assure that special attention is given to capital investment. The report is incorrect in its assertion, and we do not agree with its recommendations.

As noted by OMB in commenting on a draft of the report, capital investment needs have long been considered explicitly by both OMB and the Congress during their reviews of the budget. In fact, this Administration stated in its February 18, 1981 report: A Program for Economic Recovery, that consideration of capital investment was one of the nine criteria that guided its budget decisions. The criterion, with which GAO might not agree, was that such investment had to be stretched out and retargeted. A full justification for adopting this criterion was given on page 22 of the Budget Reform Plan portion of the report.

The recommendation that the Congress order the President to organize his Executive Office in a way that the General Accounting Office perceives to be best is both presumptuous and disturbing. One of the main reasons for the durability of our form of government is that the founders of our Nation chose to divide responsibility and power among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. GAO would undermine that principle by having the Congress encroach on the President's authority in one of the most direct ways imaginable—by telling him how he must organize his immediate staff. We cannot and should not agree with this recommendation.

The report, perhaps unintentionally, also gives the impression of trying to influence resource allocation decisions, which are the prerogative of the Congress and the President, to favor capital investment. The title of Chapter 7: "Federal decisionmaking limits physical capital investment," illustrates the point. Whether Federal decisionmaking limits capital investment is not the issue. The nature of the budget decisionmaking process is that it limits the resources allocated to any use. The issue is whether the President and the Congress have adequate information on which to base their decisions. We believe that they do.

The report appears to have two basic themes or postulates:

"A program of Federal physical capital formation should exist independently of the specific functions or programs undertaken by the Government; and

"The Federal Government should have as a national policy objective the ability to guide the formation and maintenance of physical capital by State and local governments."

These could be Federal policy objectives, and if they were, the GAO report would provide an analytical background for programs to deal with them. However, these are not the objectives of this Administration; nor does it appear that they have widespread support in the Congress.

With regard to the first theme, the basic GAO documentation rests on an economic analysis presented in Chapter 1 and using data reflected in Tables 1-5. In substance, it analyzes federally owned nondefense capital stock independently of the programs that the Federal Government operates and concludes that Federal capital formation is inadequate.

As we noted in our earlier comments to GAO, we cannot agree with this approach. The adequacy of Federal capital stock must be reviewed in the context of the specific programs being carried out. For example, the question of adequacy of Postal Service physical facilities depends on an analysis of

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the Postal Service operation, not on an analysis of per capita investment. Similarly, an evaluation of the adequacy or inadequacy of veterans hospitals depends on a review of the operation of the veterans medical care program. Contrary to what the report asserts, we do assess the condition of the entire infrastructure needs, but we do not give this factor the heavy weight that GAO would appear to prefer.

We also must reject the second theme of the report—that the Federal Government should have a national policy of setting standards for State and local government capital formation and maintenance. This theme pervades the report.

Fundamentally, we do not agree with the assumption that the fact that the Federal Government has financed and is financing significant amounts of grants for State and local capital formation necessarily commits the Federal Government to a policy of protecting these investments. It is not a proper function of the Federal Government to control the rate of State and local government capital formation, its composition, and the level of State and local efforts at physical capital maintenance.

The report's sweeping philosophy of the proper Federal role in the area of public capital formation is illustrated by quotations from the report, specifically:

"Presently no broad Federal plan exists that sets out a national strategy for keeping the nation's infrastructure intact and healthy. No single Federal agency is responsible for assessing new infrastructure needs or for preserving and maintaining existing capital assets, and there is little recognition at the Federal level that capital investment is a vital component of a vigorous economy. . . .

"Public Sector assets in the United States are deteriorating. Much of this capital stock is financed by the Federal Government, but ownership resides with States and municipalities. The Federal Government should take a closer look at the condition of this State and local capital stock, not simply because it finances much of it, but because Federal programs, policies, and planning procedures can accelerate or arrest the deterioration. However, as long as short-term, instead of long-range, strategies are implemented in capital investment areas, as long as the increased costs of Federal capital programs that are passed onto States are not recognized, and as long as no effective national capital improvement plan exists, the ability of the Federal Government to stop the decline of the physical capital across the Nation is severely limited."

This Administration has a basic approach toward some of the problems that the GAO report analyzes, but it runs along very different lines. The Administration's program can be summarized as follows:

"It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to protect and encourage a free and prosperous society within which individuals and State and local governments are able to solve their own problems with a minimum of Federal direction and control."

"Only where there is a compelling Federal interest will the Federal Government initiate new programs and policies—including grant programs."

"The social and economic distortions caused by narrowly focused Federal grant programs are best solved by reducing to an absolute minimum the number of such programs. In part, this is being done through creation of economic conditions such that State and local governments can finance

their own programs. In part, it is being done by consolidating categorical grants into more flexible packages to be run by the State and local governments according to their priorities. And, in part, it is being done by reducing regulatory requirements."

"The Federal Government must maintain the social safety net of income security measures erected in the 1930's to protect the elderly, unemployed and poor, as well as veterans. This key responsibility does not pivot on capital budgeting."

I hope that these comments will be useful to you in your consideration of the report.

Sincerely,

EDWIN L. HARPER,
Deputy Director.●

CRISIS FOR AMERICAN STEEL

HON. RICHARD C. SHELBY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. Speaker, the steel business in this country is currently suffering through the longest and deepest depression since 1929. The average operating rate for the industry at the end of 1981 was barely 55 percent. In 1982, conditions have remained terrible; operating levels are now only about 57 percent and there is little sign of recovery on the horizon.

Yet, as domestic production has fallen there has been a steady increase in the amount of steel, as a percent of market share, imported to the United States. The dimensions of the problem are best illustrated by a brief summary of recent steel import and employment figures.

For the full year in 1981, a total of 19.9 million tons of steel were shipped into the U.S. market, an increase of 28 percent over 1980. Total imports' share of the domestic market, which had been 16.3 percent in 1980 (compared with an average 15.4 percent for 1970-80) reached a record 19.1 percent. By the year's end, the number of employees on layoff was near 77,000 and an additional 17,000 men and women were on short workweeks. These figures do not include the additional steel that was imported into this country in the form of cars, trucks and other finished products.

The numbers have continued to deteriorate in 1982 right up to the present. Total steel imports in February 1982 were 1.6 million tons, an increase of 29.7 percent over the same month last year. For the week ending March 27, 1982, there were nearly 81,000 steel industry employees on layoff and almost 26,000 more working a shortened week.

In my own State of Alabama, it has recently been announced that U.S. Steel intends an indefinite closing of the steel firm's massive Fairfield Works near Birmingham. The closing of this plant would push the area's al-

ready-high unemployment rate beyond the crisis point.

Displacement of American-produced steel by imported steel is clearly the single most serious problem confronting the domestic industry. The question you might ask is how have foreign steel producers been able to capture so much of the American steel market?

We have all heard the accusations aimed at the domestic steel industry, and the adulation that foreign steel producers have received for their efficiency. But I believe our steelworkers and our facilities can compete with those anywhere in the world. So I will tell you how foreign steel producers have been taking our market: Through dumping, and through very heavy direct and indirect government subsidies in blatant violation of U.S. trade laws.

The American steel market is the largest and most open in the world and foreign steel producers know this better than anyone, siphoning off much of our growth, jobs and profitability. Over many years foreign nations—*for internal political reasons*—substantially increased, and subsequently maintained, their steelmaking capacity. In order to keep operating rates and employment as high as possible these foreign producers have maximized their export sales selling at any price regardless of production cost or fair value. They have done this through extensive government subsidies in disregard of international trade agreements. The U.S. market and American workers have been the main victims of these practices.

While these unfair trading practices by foreign steel producers were increasing, U.S. trade policy either ignored, or failed to stop them.

The trigger price mechanism which was established to reduce foreign dumping and subsidization has not worked. As soon as a strengthened TPM was reinstated in 1980 at the urging of European steel producers, those same producers again began to disregard it. Such violations of U.S. law cannot be condoned.

I believe there is only one solution left to this problem and that is strict and swift enforcement of our trade laws using every option provided under those laws. Although our Secretary of Commerce, Malcolm Baldrige, has been very active recently in an attempt to stem this dumping problem, I urgently request even stronger action.

Since all relief under the trade law is prospective, there is really no effective disincentive for engaging in illegal trade practices. Another major shortcoming of the existing law is that it may take more than a year to resolve an antidumping case.

A number of measures have been introduced in Congress seeking to strengthen our laws against international trade violations. I know that I

am a cosponsor of many of these measures. The legislative activity in this area is a response to a general sense of frustration over our inability to stem the flood of subsidized or dumped foreign products being sold in American markets.

The time is long past when mere verbal assurances of restraint can be accepted. Unfair imports have already done serious injury to the American steel industry. Future jobs, earnings, and our ability to modernize are now in jeopardy. The blatant violation of U.S. trade laws by foreign steel producers requires stronger action by both Congress and the administration.

I sincerely hope that my deep concern about the future viability of the steel industry is shared by the other Members of Congress in order that Congress and the administration can act collectively to end the suffering experienced by workers and communities which rely on a healthy steel industry for their economic well-being. •

NEED FOR CLEANING UP TOXIC SUBSTANCES

HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

• Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, today's Washington Post ran the following story on the need for cleaning up toxic substances. I hope the House will account for these needs in voting on the final fiscal year 1983 budget.

[From the Washington Post, May 20, 1982]

STATES CAN'T SHOULDER EPA'S CLEANUP LOAD

(By Sandra Sugawara)

There's one small problem with the Environmental Protection Agency's plans to trim its budget by turning some of its programs over to the states.

The states say they can't afford them either.

And, according to a recent survey by the National Governors Association and state environmental officials' groups, many would consider dropping programs—particularly ones designed to control air pollution—rather than accept responsibility for them.

The result, state officials say, could be damaging to many of the major gains for the 1970s in controlling air, water and hazardous waste.

The idea of turning over certain pollution control programs to the states is not new. In fact, under most of the major environmental laws of the 1970s, the federal government was supposed to set the policies, help with enforcement, and then give money to states to help them establish and eventually manage their own programs.

What worries state environmental officials is that EPA, at the same time it is trying to speed up the transfer of responsibility to states, wants to cut by 20 percent the \$227.8 million it gives them for environmental programs. The federal money represents about 50 percent of state expenditures

on these activities, according to the NGA survey.

State environmental officials note that state budgets are already burdened by other cuts in federal aid, swollen unemployment payments and lagging revenues because of the recession.

In fact, when the Pennsylvania legislature recently wrestled with cuts in spending, one of the largest—\$526,000—came out of the budget for its Department of Environmental Resources. The agency had already shut 20 of its 46 environmental-enforcement offices, and officials said they have no idea what the new state cuts, let alone the proposed federal reductions, would do.

Environmental officials in Massachusetts expect the state budget for fiscal 1983 to provide a 15 percent increase in their funds, which they intend to use to develop their fledgling controls over hazardous waste, toxic waste and groundwater protection. Still, they anticipate problems.

Anthony Cortese, commissioner of the state's Department of Environmental Quality Engineering, said, "We can't cut back on those [programs]. We're just starting out with them." Cortese said the problem is a major one for the state. In the last three years, 97 hazardous waste sites have been discovered and about 50 remain to be cleaned up. Thirty-one water supplies were found contaminated.

Cortese said a 20 percent cut would hurt air and water programs, particularly issuing permits, monitoring, inspections and enforcement.

The NGA survey found officials in 11 of the 49 states surveyed optimistic that they would be able to make up at least part of the federal cuts in the hazardous waste program; six states, the air program cuts; three states, the water program cuts, and six states, the safe drinking water cuts.

Massachusetts and other states are considering charging users for processing air, water and hazardous waste permits. But some states lack the authority to charge for such services, and in about half of the 19 states that now charge for air quality permits, the money must go into general revenues.

On the other hand, at least 11 states indicated they would be forced to drop their program to prevent the deterioration of areas with air cleaner than the national average. The programs would either have to be picked up by the federal government or eliminated.

Many states say the federal cuts would also force them to lay off employees.

The cuts would also force the closing of 12 air pollution control agencies at the local level, including one in Alexandria, according to William Becker, executive secretary of the State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators. Becker said the activities would be picked up by state authorities, further burdening state resources.

Twenty-seven states predicted that under the cuts it would take industry an average of 24 percent longer to get air permits. They also predicted that it will take longer to process water and hazardous waste permits, although they stressed that estimates are tentative.

The extent to which the states depend on federal assistance varies greatly, according to the survey. California is the least dependent, particularly in the air programs, where federal grants account for only 10 percent of the budget.

In contrast, federal funds account for about three-fourths of the air program

budgets in Kansas, Ohio, Nebraska, Utah, New Hampshire and Vermont.

The federal government provides all the funds for hazardous waste disposal programs in Connecticut and Vermont.

Virginia depends on the federal government for 73 percent of its hazardous waste budget, 44 percent of its air budget, 46 percent of its drinking water budget and 21 percent of its clean water budget.

Maryland turns to the federal government for 87 percent of its drinking water budget, 56 percent of its water quality budget and 45 percent of its air quality funds. Maryland charges for some of its permits; Virginia doesn't have that authority.

Brendan Whittaker, Vermont's secretary of environmental conservation, said, "We don't like it. I suppose we can probably live with it. But what really worries me" is the federal government's apparent shift away from an aggressive environmental stance. "We need a strong federal presence" to set the nation's environmental direction.

He believes a forceful federal role discouraging regional inequities and is necessary to solve regional problems like acid rain. "I'm afraid we may be returning to the old days when fugitive industries begin shopping for an easy state to do business in." ●

MAJ. GEN. PIERPONT M.
HAMILTON

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of our country's great military heroes who passed away recently in Santa Barbara, Calif. I refer to Maj. Gen. Pierpont M. Hamilton.

General Hamilton, a direct descendant of Alexander Hamilton and grandson of J. P. Morgan, was the recipient of our Nation's highest award for bravery; the Congressional Medal of Honor, bestowed upon him for his courageous actions in North Africa during World War II. He also held the Legion of Merit and Silver Star Awards, and was presented with the French Legion of Honor Medal, one of the French Republic's highest awards to a foreigner.

A veteran of both World Wars, General Hamilton also served the United Nations as a member of the subcommittee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and played a major role in Air Force policymaking and in the affairs of NATO in Europe.

In civilian life General Hamilton devoted much of his energy to community service and civic organizations including Guide Dogs for the Blind, the Order of Lafayette, the Boy's Club, and Community Chest.

And so today, I am pleased to have this opportunity to honor a man who served his country and his community selflessly and admirably. ●

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DO NOT CUT SOCIAL SECURITY COLA'S

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, regardless of the way it is dressed up, the effort to cut social security benefits continues. I have introduced a bill that expresses congressional commitment to maintain the cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) for social security recipients. I believe passage of my resolution is more important now than ever.

Senior citizens have already been devastated by cuts in all their necessities—food, rent, health care, and energy assistance. Further cuts would jeopardize the lives of many older Americans. According to a recent study by Data Resources, Inc., the COLA cutbacks would have devastating results for many elderly persons: Up to 1.2 million elderly people would be pushed below the Government's official poverty line by 1985, and 2.1 million by 1990.

Public confidence in the social security system is at an all time low. Seniors around the country are reacting with justifiable fear to the continuing talk of tampering with their COLA. Proposals to cut the cost of living adjustments add to the general public's concern and skepticism about the program and Congress' willingness to provide promised benefits.

I believe we must reduce the deficit, but I do not believe that it should be done at the expense of our seniors, who are already suffering terribly from a wide range of budget cuts

If we are going to make any change in the social security COLA, we should not be capping it; rather, we should act to make it more realistically reflect the true expenses of seniors, particularly the higher proportion of income which they must expend on health care, food, rent, and energy. What we really need is a special Consumer Price Index for the elderly (which, given inflation in medical costs, might result in a higher COLA).

Limiting cost-of-living adjustments for social security recipients would put the burden of inflation on those least able to bear it. I hope that my colleagues will act to send a signal of reassurance to the seniors in their districts by cosponsoring House Concurrent Resolution 298. Time is of the essence.

The Save Our Security coalition, made up of 100 organizations created to protect social security benefits, has come down firmly against "any tampering with automatic COLA's for social security recipients." I submit to you a letter written to me by the

chairman of S.O.S., Mr. Wilbur Cohen (former Secretary of HEW).

The text of the letter and the list of cosponsors of House Concurrent Resolution 298 as of May 19 follow:

COALITION TO PROTECT
SOCIAL SECURITY,
Washington, D.C., April 26, 1982.

Hon. RICHARD L. OTTINGER,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington,
D.C.

DEAR DICK: The Save Our Security coalition wholeheartedly endorses H. Con. R. 298, which you have introduced with 54 co-sponsors, to express the sense of Congress in opposition to any tampering with social security cost-of-living adjustments. We hope more of your colleagues will join you in this effort.

This action is desirable to prevent a grave injustice to social security recipients and to avoid doing them irreparable economic harm.

The whole purpose of cost-of-living increases is to help insulate beneficiaries from the ravages of inflation. Even at their present level, these adjustments do not make families whole for what they suffer from runaway prices. But they help, and they should not be delayed, modified, reduced or frozen. To do so would be to risk driving thousands of families into poverty.

I understand the Congressional concern about the huge federal deficits contained in the President's budget. We in the coalition share that concern. But it is simply not true that tinkering with social security would make any dent at all in the actual deficit. On paper, yes, it would appear that the budget would be more nearly in balance, but it would be strictly a bit of legislative sleight-of-hand.

Under the law, the money in the social security trust funds can only be used to pay benefits to retirees, the disabled, surviving spouses and dependent children—not to offset soaring costs in other parts of the federal budget. Were the Congress to touch the cost-of-living adjustments, it would be penalizing those who need these benefits for their economic survival; it wouldn't get at the root cause of whatever budgetary problems we have; and it would mislead the general public about the magnitude and nature of the deficit.

One thing more: I know that your resolution addresses only the cost-of-living allowances for social security recipients. I would hope you would not overlook the fact that retired and disabled government employees, their dependents and military pensioners are in the same boat as are social security recipients. We think it would be just as wrong to break the government's promises to these people as it would be to break faith with social security beneficiaries. So we hope you will resist any efforts, from whatever source, that would penalize any of these beneficiary groups.

Again, on behalf of the Save Our Security coalition—more than 100 organizations and some 35 to 40 million adult Americans strong—we commend you for your efforts, we pledge you our full support, and we hope you can convince the majority of your colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 298.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

WILBUR J. COHEN,
Chairman.

Cosponsors as of May 19: Mr. Anderson, Mr. Annunzio, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. J. Burton,

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Mrs. Chisholm, Mr. Clay, Mrs. Collins, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Corrada, Mr. Crockett, Mr. D'Amours, Mr. Dellums, Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Downey, Mr. Dymally, Mr. Eckart, Mr. D. Edwards, Mr. Fascell, Mr. Fauntroy, Mr. Ferraro, Mr. Wm. Ford, Mr. Frank, Mr. Gaydos, Mr. Gray, Mr. Guarini, Mr. Hawkins, Mrs. Heckler, Mr. Hertel, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Kastenmeier, Mrs. Kennelly, Mr. Kildee, Mr. Lantos, Mr. Leland, Mr. C. Long, Mr. Lowry, Mr. Markey, Mr. Mavroules, Ms. Mikulski, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. P. Mitchell, Mr. Mottl, Mr. A. Murphy, Mr. Nowak, Mr. Oakar, Mr. Oberstar, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Ratchford, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Rodino, Mr. Roe, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Roybal, Mr. Savage, Mr. Scheuer, Mrs. Schroeder, Mr. Schumer, Mr. J. Smith, Mrs. Snowe, Mr. Solarz, Mr. Stark, Mr. Sunia, Mr. Traxler, Mr. Vento, Mr. Walgren, Mr. Washington, Mr. Waxman, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Weiss, Mr. D. Young.●

OLDER AMERICANS ACT

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to join our distinguished colleague, Congressman CLAUDE PEPPER, chairman of the Select Committee on Aging, in sponsoring House Concurrent Resolution 346 expressing the sense of the Congress regarding full funding of the programs as reauthorized under the "Older Americans Act Amendments of 1981."

The Older Americans Act, originally enacted in 1965, is truly one of America's great success stories. Like the Social Security Act, this act is a landmark in our Nation's efforts to assure a life of hope, dignity, and independence for older Americans. Over its 17-year legislative history, this act has been thoughtfully amended to best achieve the original policy goal of improving the lives of older Americans in the areas of income, health, housing, employment, retirement, and community services.

Before the enactment of the Older Americans Act in 1965, there was no one specific vehicle for coordinating the various State and Federal health and social service programs for the elderly. The Older Americans Act changed all that, and has long been considered one of the best designed and operated programs ever enacted by the Congress.

The Older Americans Act and the goals which it embodies will not diminish in significance over time. Indeed, they will only attain greater significance in the years ahead. It is estimated that there are 25 million people aged 65 and older presently living in the United States. By the year 2000, it is estimated that 31.8 million Americans, or 12 percent of the Nation's population, will be over the age of 65. The reauthorization of this act has al-

lowed us to renew our commitment to the elderly who have contributed so much to our Nation.

The programs authorized under the Older Americans Act directly touch the lives of over 10 million older Americans. Nearly every one of these individuals lives on a fixed income and depends solely upon social security for his or her livelihood.

Nearly 3 million older persons participate in nutrition projects funded by the Older Americans Act at more than 12,500 local sites throughout the country. Title V of the act specifically authorizes the Senior Community Service Employment program, which funds 54,200 part-time jobs for persons between the ages of 55 and 80. In Maryland alone this program finances the part-time employment of 800 senior aides. Countless communities and individuals have benefited from the community service work provided by these senior citizens. Beyond these benefits and the dignity of a paycheck, those seniors who are able to remain in the work force continue to contribute to the social security system. For many older Americans, title V and the other programs of the Older Americans Act have provided hope for a self-sufficient and dignified existence, at an age when traditional employment opportunities shrink and self-worth is hinged increasingly on the need to play a useful role in society. This is one of the many real accomplishments of the Older Americans Act.

In this regard, the elimination of the categorical funding for title V and the overall reductions which were sought in the President's budget for fiscal year 1983, are tragically shortsighted and represent a reversal of one of our highest national priorities.

I could go on and on about the importance of funding these programs, but it seems unnecessary to enumerate in detail before this House the tremendous contributions which stem directly from this act; for last year, the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1981 received near-unanimous support in both Houses of the Congress. On December 29, 1981, the President signed this important measure into law. Now the administration is turning its back on this vital program.

This Nation, and this Congress in particular, must never abandon the noble commitment of promoting the continued dignity of its older citizens. This commitment is not an obligation, though in large measure it ought to be. It is a privilege, for a nation reveals itself not only in the men and women it produces, but also in those it remembers and cares for.●

AN EMIGRATION VISA FOR IDA NUDEL

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support House Concurrent Resolution 333 which calls on the Soviet Union to grant Ida Nudel a visa permitting her to emigrate to Israel. This would end 11 years of painful frustration which Ida Nudel has endured in seeking permission to leave the Soviet Union to join her sister in Israel.

Ida Nudel's original application was denied on vague and unlikely State security grounds. Later, when she publicly demanded an exit visa, she was condemned to 4 years of Siberian exile. Despite sub-human living conditions in Siberia, her continued optimism and selfless work to aid her fellow prisoners of conscience earned her the name of "Guardian Angel."

In April of this year the beloved and respected Ida Nudel returned to Moscow and renewed her efforts to emigrate. Thus far she has only met with harassment from the Soviet authorities and a bureaucratic impasse. The Soviet authorities have found an effective way of indefinitely delaying Ida's exit visa by forcing her to report periodically to local police.

The Soviet Union's continued refusal to allow Ida Nudel's emigration deprives her of her basic human rights. It is a flagrant violation of the Helsinki accords, to which the U.S.S.R. is a signatory.

Ida Nudel is now 51 years old. She has a heart condition. She has endured 4 years of deplorable living conditions in Siberia. Yet, over the years, she has demonstrated immense courage and optimism. She has never given up hope that someday she will achieve her dream of joining her only living relative, in Israel.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in urging the Soviet Union to honor its commitments to the preservation of basic human rights by allowing Ida Nudel to go to Israel.●

ATTITUDES TOWARD SOCIAL SECURITY AND COLAS

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, when the National Commission on Social Security reform was established last winter, it was assumed that no substantive action on social security would take place until after the Com-

mission issued its final report at the end of the year. The Commission was to work unmolested by the political pressures and demagoguery which had necessitated its creation in the first place.

Unfortunately, the issues of COLA's and proposed changes in benefits, which have risen to the fore during the budget debates of the past several weeks, undermine the bipartisan nature of the Commission's work, and prey upon the reelection fears of Members, rather than on the long-term good of the trust funds.

The Chamber of Commerce, in conjunction with the Gallup organization, released on May 12 the results of a poll which suggest that Americans' attitudes toward social security and COLA's are based in part on misperceptions, and, second, that social security is not the political football we may believe it to be. I would like to report the results of four questions, and would urge my colleagues to read the entire report for themselves. (The survey involved 1,028 telephone interviews with a national probability sample of the U.S. public, aged 18 and older. The survey was conducted March 22-April 3.)

Both the retired and employed have similar attitudes about "which political party is playing the more responsible role in trying to get social security back onto a more sound financial footing." Thirty percent of all respondents answered that both parties were about equal, 19 percent felt Republicans were playing a more responsible role, and 22 percent felt that the Democrats were. Of the retired (responses of the employed in parentheses), 17 percent (33 percent) felt both parties were about equal, 16 percent (22 percent) thought the Republicans were playing a more responsible role, and 19 percent (22 percent) felt the Democrats were.

Another question illustrates the misinformation surrounding the relationship between COLA's and the Consumer Price Index (CPI). When asked if, in the last couple of years, they thought that "the social security income that people receive has gone up by more than the CPI, less than the CPI, or about the same amount," 57 percent of all respondents thought less than the CPI, 6 percent said by more than the CPI, and 28 percent said by about the same amount. Of the retired (responses of the employed in parentheses), 41 percent (60 percent) said by less than the CPI, 5 percent (7 percent) said by more than the CPI, and 40 percent (27 percent) said by about the same amount.

Further, the public misinterprets discussions about COLA reductions to mean reductions in the dollar amount of social security checks or in the number of persons receiving benefits. Seventeen percent of all respondents

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interpreted "budget cuts" to mean reducing the number of people who receive checks, 34 percent thought it meant reducing the dollar amount of the checks, and 33 percent thought that it meant that the dollar amount would stay the same. Of the retired (employed responses in parentheses), 15 percent (17 percent) thought it meant reducing the number of beneficiaries, 17 percent (40 percent) thought it meant reducing the dollar amount of the checks, and 38 percent (30 percent) felt it meant that the dollar amount would stay the same.

Most importantly, the results of this poll indicated that changes in social security are not as politically charged as we imagine them to be. Of all respondents, 26 percent would be more likely to vote for a Member of Congress who voted to "freeze social security benefits temporarily at their existing level for 1 year rather than having them rise automatically with the CPI," 34 percent said less likely, and 33 percent said it was not an important issue. Remarkably, the responses for the employed and retired were identical.

This is not to say that Congress has free rein to structure social security however we see fit. However, I believe that we may be basing our reluctance to make long-term decisions on social security based on an imagined, single-minded voting bloc of senior citizens. What we must do is remove the political baggage of the social security debate, explain the origins of the trust funds' impending solvency, and convince the public that any changes are for the good of the trust funds rather than to reduce the Federal deficit. When the Commission completes its report, we must begin work in a responsible and bipartisan fashion. And in the meantime, let us give some credit to the senior citizens for their ability to comprehend the severe problems facing social security, and for their desire to restore the trust funds to solvency. ●

SOCIAL SECURITY AND THE BUDGET

HON. GEORGE C. WORTLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. WORTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am heartened that the social security issue has been taken out of the budget debate.

I, like many others in this body, was gravely concerned over the wild and irresponsible statements about social security that reverberated throughout the media. Grandstanding and cheap shots are easy. Finding workable and equitable solutions to the financial problems besetting the system require

time and hard work. It is easy to point out flaws but much more difficult to come up with the wherewithal that will result in a financially stable program that will continue to meet the needs of the people it serves.

Social security is a successful program. It works because it has broad participation and support. Ninety percent of the American people are either paying into the system or receiving benefits. Social security provides a basic financial floor for the Nation's elderly. If a person pays into the program he can expect to receive old age and survivors benefits. No ifs, ands, or buts. That guarantee is the basic premise behind social security.

Prudence dictates that Congress wait for the recommendations from the special bipartisan Commission on Social Security before contemplating any substantive changes in the program. Social security should not be an issue in our budget deliberations.

Talk of unspecified cuts in the social security program was the height of folly. Older people need to be reassured that they will receive their full cost of living adjustment in July. Younger people need to be reassured that their contributions to social security represent a positive investment in their future.

Let us now begin our debate on the budget so that we can produce a document that correctly reflects our national priorities.

Let us keep our promise to preserve and protect the social security system. It is far too important to become a target for the demagogues. If we can proceed along these lines we will be meeting our responsibility as the peoples' representatives head on. They deserve no less. ●

CREATING A CLIMATE FOR PRODUCTIVITY

HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, it is refreshing to discover a company which recognizes that organizational well-being is difficult to achieve when the well-being of its own employees is ignored. The May issue of Dun's Business Month has an article about how Control Data Corp. has boosted employee productivity by providing personal, health, financial and job counseling, flexible work hours, educational and transportation assistance, and the like. As a result, employee turnover is well below the industry average, and the company saves \$10 million a year in reduced medical costs, increased efficiency, and other economies.

Control Data believes that job security will be the big issue in the 1980's, and is looking for ways to insure job security during hard times. I agree that job security will be a major issue in the 1980's, and a bill I have introduced, the Productivity Incentive Act—H.R. 5682—would give the company a way to adjust its total labor costs without laying off workers. Under my bill, a portion of the employee's pay would be received as a bonus, which would be based on the annual profits or growth in productivity, or both, depending on agreement between the employees and employer.

The full text of the article follows these remarks.

(From Dun's Business Month, May 1982)

CREATING A CLIMATE FOR PRODUCTIVITY

(By Lynn Adkins)

To boost productivity, Control Data Corp. has put together a multifaceted program aimed at meeting employee needs. It reports considerable success. Since "productivity" became an industry buzzword in the late 1970s, U.S. companies have experimented with all kinds of techniques to increase the efficiency of workers. Most of these productivity-boosting ideas, though, attempt to mold workers into pre-structured programs based on company needs. Control Data Corp., the Minneapolis computer company, has taken a very different tack—and reports considerable success.

Believing that the responsibility for improving productivity lies with management, not employees, Control Data has set up a system that examines both the personal and on-the-job needs of its employees and then structures programs to meet those needs. Among other things, it has installed a 24-hour advisory hot line for employees and their families, health and financial advisory programs and a program to train the disadvantaged.

These programs have produced some enviable results. Control Data has reduced its employee turnover rate to 13 percent in the last five years, well below the average for American industry. During the same period, its productivity, based on revenue per employee, has risen 46 percent. And Chairman William C. Norris estimated that the hot-line service alone saves the company \$10 million a year in reduced medical costs, increased efficiency and other economies.

The Control Data program began in the late 1960's, when Norris decided that the company should create jobs in economically deprived areas. A plant was built in a depressed northern Minneapolis neighborhood, but once hiring began, management quickly discovered that good intentions were not enough. In order to make productive workers out of employees who were preoccupied with day-care, financial and other personal problems, the company's traditional methods of dealing with workers would have to be altered. "We learned that employees don't leave their problems in the parking lot when they report for work," notes David Reed, general manager of the hot-line service. "Those problems vie for their attention on the job."

To deal with the situation, Control Data began its so-called Fair Break program, which offers employees on-the-job training to learn skills and counseling to help them with personal problems. The program is now in place at several plants and has

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proven to be a valuable tool in slashing turnover, according to Reed. At one plant, the turnover rate fell from 30 percent to 3 percent just two years after it was introduced.

The success of Fair Break convinced management that the productivity of all employees could be enhanced through various programs addressing their personal problems. One of the first and most important was the Employee Advisory Resource, or EAR, hot-line service set up in 1974. Staffed by 26 full and part-time counselors, EAR is used by around 15,000 employees and family members a year, Reed estimates. Approximately 55 percent of the calls deal with personal problems, he says, the rest with job-related ones. Contact between employee and counselor is strictly confidential, and employees need not identify themselves.

EAR not only assists employees, but helps alert the company to trouble spots. For instance, an increase in the number of calls from a particular plant often indicates some problem at that plant. "People call with marital or health problems, and if there are an inordinate number from any one location, that's a signal to us that something—it could be the plant manager—is wrong," Reed says.

Control Data's health program, called StayWell, includes fitness courses and programs to help employees manage stress, stop smoking, lose weight and the like. In addition, group activities such as jogging, exercise, aerobics, and softball are coordinated through the "health managers" at various company locations. "People from different departments and facilities have been able to meet each other through these group activities," says Raymond Rafalik, program manager, "and that fosters better relations between the departments on the job."

The financial advisory program offers employees computer courses on financial planning, as well as free home energy audits and car and van pooling. It also provides information on such things as where to get educational loans and volume discounts on food purchases.

Like many other companies, Control Data allows its employees to work flexible hours as long as they work the same number of hours every day and the work flow is not disrupted. More than 75 percent of its 60,627 employees are on flexitime, and the company considers the results well worth it. Lateness dropped 46 percent and sick leave 16 percent over a two-year period.

In formulating its productivity improvement programs, Control Data has made considerable use of its own computer technology, much of which is designed to solve such problems. The company's PLATO computer-based education courses, for example, are utilized in many ways—from providing on-the-job training for disadvantaged employees to helping disabled workers learn new skills to teaching secretaries how to manage their personal finances. The computer also allows disabled workers, or clerical workers who cannot leave their families, to work from their homes using terminals linked to company offices.

After a decade of experimentation, Control Data is still coming up with new programs. Right now, management is putting together a "justice system" to help solve employee-management disputes that cannot be otherwise resolved. Under the system, an employee complaint will be heard by a board of review composed of two people with similar jobs, an executive who works in

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a different field and the company ombudsman, who will be a nonvoting member. Reed says the system is expected to speed up the time it takes to resolve disputes and also assure that "the employee point of view is given every reasonable chance to be heard."

Looking ahead, Control Data believes that job security will become a major issue in the 1980s, and Deputy Chairman Norbert R. Berg and other executives are currently studying ways in which the company can provide better job security to employees during economic downturns.

This ongoing approach, Control Data management believes, is the key to any successful productivity-boosting program. "In order to achieve sustainable productivity increases," says Roger G. Wheeler, vice president of the human relations department, "companies must formulate long-term strategic plans in the human relations area much as they do in the financial or marketing areas." ●

COOLING INFLATION

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, Donna Bishop, a student at Morganfield Elementary School in Morganfield, Ky., has written me a well thought-out letter on the problem of inflation and how to deal with it. I believe that Miss Bishop's letter is one which should be shared with my colleagues and I want to do so at this time. The letter follows:

DEAR SIR: My name is Donna Bishop. I am an 11½-year-old student at Morganfield Elementary in Kentucky.

Now, you might think that we children don't know much of what is going on in this world. Well, you're wrong.

I know, as well as many others, that the inflation is getting worse, and food and health problems have become like a disease throughout the world, in addition to many more problems.

Well, I know it won't do much good to ask, but it probably won't hurt.

I am asking you to slow down on the taxes so people can get more food. Also, put some ice on the inflation to cool it down. Thank you for your time.

Thank you,

DONNA BISHOP. ●

AN APPEAL TO RESIST EFFORTS TO WEAKEN THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, the Reagan administration has determined that the section 504 guidelines of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 need to be revised. I believe the administration is headed in the wrong direction.

The Department of Justice and the Office of Management and Budget have drafted changes to these guidelines which would substantially weaken them and virtually eliminate the hard-fought gains of our disabled citizens over the last 5 years. I commend to my colleagues' attention the following summary analysis of the proposed DOJ agency-wide guidelines for section 504 prepared by the Minnesota State Council for the Handicapped:

Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act is a major piece of civil rights legislation for disabled people. Its language is brief and to the point, so its implementation has relied to a great extent on the individual 504 regulations issued by each federal agency. In order to assure that the various agency regulations were similar, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was given the responsibility of drafting a set of agency-wide guidelines to which all the 504 regulations were to adhere. These guidelines were issued in 1978.

Responsibility for these guidelines was transferred to the Department of Justice (DOJ) in 1981. DOJ is now proposing changes that would substantially weaken the guidelines; this would affect the agency regulations and the status of civil rights for disabled people in this country. The following analysis is based on an unpublished copy of DOJ's proposed 504 guidelines dated January 27, 1982.

According to the statute, section 504 provides protection from discrimination for "otherwise qualified handicapped individuals." Otherwise qualified handicapped individuals are defined in the proposed DOJ guidelines as those who "with reasonable accommodation can perform the essential functions of the job or service in question" and those who "with reasonable accommodation meet the essential eligibility requirements and can achieve the purpose of the program." The proposed definition of reasonable accommodation is therefore critical. Unfortunately, DOJ has explicitly stated that reasonable accommodation "does not include modifications in the fundamental nature of a program or steps that would impose an undue hardship on recipient or other beneficiaries." Nowhere does DOJ define "fundamental nature" or "undue hardship." Nor does DOJ provide guidelines that would prevent a recipient from claiming that any cost (or perceived cost) for which money is not readily available is an undue hardship. Far too frequently perceived excessive costs and inflated cost estimates have been used as a "red herring" to disguise an unwillingness to grant handicapped Americans their rights and their opportunities. DOJ does nothing to prevent this abuse in its proposed guidelines.

In addition, the reference to "other beneficiaries" in the definition of reasonable accommodation would allow peers of disabled persons (other students, co-workers, etc.) to use stereotypical thinking about disabled persons and to claim that the participation of a person with a disability, in and of itself, would cause an undue hardship. This is inimical to the spirit and intent of the 504 statute.

To make matters worse, DOJ has added a section that outlines a four-step process. Recipients that follow this process will be deemed to be in compliance with the reasonable accommodations requirements. This process requires recipients to provide oppor-

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tunities for comment regarding reasonable accommodations and modifications that may be needed; to notify others of the comments received; to consider all comments, objections and proposals; and to make a written determination accepting, rejecting or modifying such objections or proposals. Nowhere is the recipient actually required to provide remedy for discrimination. No checks or balances appear in this process to stop a recipient from interpreting the requirements of the law in a manner that is convenient to itself but may not in fact reflect the meaning or intent of 504.

Throughout the proposed guidelines DOJ has also made wording changes that imply that an effects burden of proof (rather than an intent burden of proof) will not be sufficient in discrimination cases brought under 504. Proving intent to discriminate has been virtually impossible to do in courts of law, even in cases where the evidence of the effects of the discrimination is quite strong. This shift is of grave concern for those who seek protection by section 504.

DOJ has also dropped all use of the words "equal" and "as effective as." Thus the proposed 504 guidelines do not explicitly guarantee that qualified handicapped persons must receive opportunities, aids, benefits or services that are equal to and as effective as those provided for others. In addition, disabled persons could be segregated for programs and activities that are not considered "significant" if the proposed DOJ guidelines are not changed.

DOJ is also proposing changes to the basic definition of who is a disabled person covered by section 504. DOJ has dropped all reference to persons with emotional illness (although it has retained reference to mental illness) and to persons whose disability is drug addiction or alcoholism.

On the positive side, DOJ is maintaining that employment discrimination is covered by section 504. DOJ is under pressure, however, from the Office of Management and Budget to drop all reference to employment in the guidelines. It would be a major loss for the disabled community if employment were to be dropped from section 504.

DOJ makes the ATBCB Minimum Guidelines and Requirements for Accessible Design the accessibility standard to be used for compliance in new construction, additions and alterations. However, DOJ exempts from coverage the "design, construction, of alteration of any portion of a building which need not, because of its intended use, be made accessible to or useable by, the public or by physically handicapped persons." Through this exemption, DOJ has allowed the use of stereotyped notions about the "proper place" of disabled persons to determine where disabled persons will be allowed to enter. This exemption overlooks and forecloses employment opportunities for disabled persons in such buildings and it fails to take into consideration future uses of such buildings. Failing to require accessibility in all new buildings also ignores the fact that when accessibility features are designed into a building at the planning stage, the additional cost associated with accessibility is less than 5 percent of the total cost of the building. Accessibility provided later can be much more costly.

DOJ has proposed guidelines for the controversial mass transportation section that appear to address the critical issues and concerns in an even handed manner that provides both local flexibility and safeguards against abuse and discrimination. DOJ has also added a good section on accessibility for historic preservation programs.

The sections for education in the proposed guidelines are exceedingly brief. They neglect to reference key provisions that appear in the current regulations and that need to be referenced if educational rights are not to be substantially diminished.

Under the proposed DOJ guidelines, federal agencies are responsible for issuing "implementing directives, either as regulations or policy guidelines." There does not appear to be any requirement for publication or a public comment period on agency proposals if the agency issues its directives as policy guidelines rather than as regulations. With changes as substantial as those being proposed, it is essential that the public be notified and that it have an opportunity to respond prior to implementation of any new directives. •

REPRESENTATIVE TIMOTHY E. WIRTH ON COALITION BUDGET

HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

• Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, this has been a difficult winter and spring for those of us in Congress who know that a deadlock on the 1983 budget could have very dangerous consequences for our ailing economy and ultimately for all Americans. But I am more hopeful now than I have been in months that Congress will reach agreement soon on a bipartisan budget.

At this juncture, we have a clear choice. Either we can let the budget debate degenerate into a partisan standoff and keep the Government afloat through continuing resolutions, or we can build a winning coalition and find a reasonable and balanced compromise.

If we allow ourselves to continue down the road of partisan finger pointing, all Americans will be the losers. Recordbreaking budget deficits will keep interest rates at a crippling level and recovery from the recession will be aborted.

That is why those of us here today have instead sought to build a coalition and develop a compromise. Each of us working alone might have drawn up a different budget; the budget we are releasing today represents the product of many hours of working together, realizing there are no easy or magic solutions, and reaching a proposal which we believe will best serve the Nation. We hope it will gain the support of thoughtful Members of both parties. It is the first comprehensive bipartisan budget to be offered during these long months.

We believe it is worthy of support because:

It is fair to all Americans. We believe the American people are willing to make sacrifices for the sake of getting our economy off the rocks, as long as those sacrifices are equitable to all sec-

tors. This proposal does not ask those with the least in our society to sacrifice the most. It rejects cuts in social security and it offers support rather than discouragement to those seeking jobs. It does not ask those who have earned their retirement benefits to see them eroded through inflation, and it restores money to programs critical to our most needy, like the woman, infant, and child feeding program.

It reduces the deficit more than either the House or Senate Budget Committees, or the substitute proposed by the House Republican leadership. Our budget would reduce the amount of Federal Government red ink by \$86.25 billion in 1983, by \$143.1 billion in 1984, and \$194.6 billion in 1985, and provide for deficits of \$95.1 billion, \$72.2 billion, and \$37.5 billion respectively. Such deficit reductions will, we hope, send an important signal to our Nation's financial markets and lead to lower interest rates.

It includes positive initiatives including a package of investments key to solving our Nation's long-term productivity problem. At a time when many of our Nation's economic competitors are eagerly trying to claim our traditional distinction of being the idea capital of the world, these investments in university research and development, graduate fellowships, and upgraded research laboratories are essential to rebuilding a healthy economy for the rest of this decade and beyond. They are critical to restoring our economy's competitiveness in world markets in the eighties and beyond.

It includes funding for the cleanup of hazardous waste sites which now are threatening the health of millions of Americans. Our country generates 43 billion pounds of hazardous waste every year. Under the administration's budget, communities located near active dumps could not be assured of their safety for at least another 15 years, and those endangered by potential Love Canals might have to wait until the end of the century for cleanup to occur. This budget would provide funding for the Environmental Protection Agency to do the job Congress has directed it to perform—to protect the health of millions of Americans.

It includes increased funding for student aid, elementary and secondary education, vocational education, veterans medical care, Middle East peace-keeping, rental rehabilitation, crop insurance, soil conservation, which the coalition believes are also important to the health of our society now and in the future.

The proposal also asks for revenue increases smaller than included in the House Budget Committee proposal. The coalition directs the House Ways and Means Committee to find \$29.8 billion in revenue increases in 1983, less than the recommendation of the

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Budget Committee to increased revenues by \$31.7 billion.

It further includes savings in discretionary programs of \$2.5 billion in 1983, which more than offsets additional discretionary spending amounting to \$1.4 billion in 1983 outlays.

The coalition budget slows the excessive growth of defense spending by \$9.4 billion in 1983, compared to the \$8.9 billion in the House Budget Committee's proposal. But over 3 years, the coalition plan cuts slightly less in defense increases than the House Budget Committee proposal.

In short, this compromise, which not perfect, represents, I believe, our best hope of passing a budget soon which can help prompt an end to unbearably high interest rates and the deep recession.

I have also submitted for the committee's consideration two elements of the coalition budget which I request be made in order as amendments individually to House Concurrent Resolution 345. The first of these is an important proposal designed to improve our Nation's productivity and strengthen our university research and development capacity. The proposal, funded through the National Science Foundation and other agencies, would: First, provide increased funding for university research and development; second, increase the number of federally funded research fellowships; and third, establish a program to upgrade our Nation's aging university research instrumentation and facilities.

The second amendment is one that is critical to both public health and to protecting our environment. It would provide additional funding for the Environmental Protection Agency's operating budget and for the Superfund hazardous waste cleanup program established by Congress in 1980. Over the past 4 years, through the Superfund legislation and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Congress has mandated a major new mission for the agency. The management and control of the more than 43 billion pounds of hazardous waste generated annually in the United States. This effort goes virtually unfunded in both the President's budget and under the discretionary spending freeze included in the House Budget Committee proposal. Under these low levels of funding, no more than three to five sites could be cleaned up under Superfund each year. We must make much more rapid progress, and I urge the committee to make this amendment in order.

Thank you for your consideration. •

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TIMES ARE TOUGH ALL OVER

HON. DANIEL K. AKAKA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

• Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, there is a phrase which all of us have heard uttered countless times recently by various representatives of the current administration. This phrase, used to justify almost any kind of budget cutting and slashing, is: "Times are tough all over."

While I could not agree more with the sentiments of economic desperation expressed by this statement, I strongly oppose using this kind of reasoning to justify a failure to invest in the long-term future of this Nation. I am speaking specifically about the decline in the Federal Government's investment in non-defense-related research and development. The fact is that although the total Federal R. & D. figure is up \$3 billion for fiscal year 1983 when compared to the fiscal year 1982 budget, it is also true that the only increases are for the military. It is further true that when Federal R. & D. drops in the civilian sector, so does the incidence of technology transfer and spinoff potential to industry.

Under the new budget, applied R. & D. will be severely cut. Energy conservation programs have virtually disappeared in the Reagan budget. Solar programs have been cut from \$257 million to \$72 million. NASA's technology transfer program has been eliminated. Funds for the National Science Foundation's engineering and science education programs have been slashed since fiscal year 1981 by a total of \$55 million—to bottom out at \$15 million in fiscal year 1983.

I am concerned by this decline not because I think it is bad to invest in military R. & D. On the contrary, I think that we must continue to invest in military R. & D. if we are to have every technological advantage we need in the art of warfare. But to invest in military R. & D. to the total exclusion of increased investment in civilian R. & D. constitutes one of the biggest mistakes this administration has ever contemplated making. As a Congress, we must neither condone nor permit this particular brand of shortsightedness. I urge all of my colleagues to bear in mind the fact that investing in civilian R. & D. is one of the smartest things that we in this country can do to insure our long-term economic health and our ensuing ability to compete successfully in the international marketplace. If we want to continue our tradition of technological superiority, then we must continue to invest substantially in civilian R. & D. If we

fail to do so, then we have only ourselves to blame for future weaknesses in our technology base.

I ask that an article from High Technology magazine entitled "Fiscal Year 1983 Budget Dramatically Shifts R. & D. Funding" be inserted in the RECORD immediately following my remarks.

FISCAL YEAR 1983 DRAMATICALLY SHIFTS R. & D. FUNDING

Money talks, and President Reagan's budget for fiscal 1983 eloquently states his shifts in priorities from previous administrations.

Of the total \$43 billion requested for R&D in FY83, some 61 percent consists of \$24.25 billion for the military and \$1.7 billion for nuclear weapons R&D at the Energy Research and Technology Administration. Although the total federal R&D figure is up \$3 billion from FY82, the only increases are for the military. This includes a new version of the B-1 bomber (B-1B), the MX missile, a new Trident II sublaunched missile, and Stealth technology, as well as basic research, which will rise to \$828 million from \$694 million this year. The \$4.3 billion requested for DOD's Technology Base and Advanced Technology Development Activities includes projects on lasers, very high speed integrated circuits, materials development (lightweight and radar-foiling), information processing and computer languages, sensors, guided munitions, electronic devices, and behavioral research.

Basic research will get a 9-percent boost, with heavy emphasis on the physical sciences and engineering. Much of the \$5.8 billion total will be spent at universities, according to Douglas Pewitt, assistant director for general science in the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

"Although we do not make policy on the basis of institutions," says Pewitt, "we urge the agencies to recognize the tie to education in research." As a result, universities can actually come out of this budget "with a few more dollars of purchasing power than they started the year with."

Applied R&D, by contrast, will be severely cut under the new budget. Requests for solar and renewable energy R&D have been limited to \$83 million, and conservation programs have virtually disappeared in the Reagan budget. Solar programs alone have been cut from \$257 million to \$72 million. NASA's technology transfer program will be eliminated, saving \$5 million, and a 61-percent cut has been applied to the National Technical Information Service, which provides data on federal R&D and patents; user fees will rise as a result. Costs will also rise for users of data from LANDSAT environmental satellites, where the administration is attempting to recover operating costs.

Although the increases in funding should spur technological progress in military-related industries, critics raise two objections.

It is not clear, some congressmen argue, that increased technological sophistication is the key to national security. Over the past year, a number of Congressional hearings have highlighted poor performance of sophisticated weapons systems under battlefield conditions. One example: After two decades of development the M-1 tank must be redesigned before it can go into production.

Critics also question the wisdom of increasing defense-related R&D at the expense of civilian-sector programs. The \$16.8-billion request for civilian-sector R&D

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matches FY82 levels, but it will buy less due to inflation. Federal R&D funds should help stimulate productivity and new product development in a time of recession, say critics, while simultaneously meeting federal needs. They cite the weakness of the U.S. consumer electronics industry versus overseas competitors, and point out that military R&D is increasingly specialized and therefore not easily transferable to commercial uses.

Congress will challenge the R&D budget and will likely increase requests for such perennial favorites as the National Institutes of Health, Agriculture Department, and National Science Foundation (NSF). Democratic priorities include human resource development, basic research, innovation, energy conservation, and renewable resources. Still, faced with a deficit in the \$100-million range, Congress is unlikely to raise the total R&D figure.

Both universities and industry have expressed concern over what reduced funding—especially for grants, fellowships, and direct support of education—will do to exacerbate the already severe shortage in technology manpower. NSF's funds for science and engineering education, for example, have dropped from \$70 million in FY81 to \$20.9 million this year and are slated to drop further to \$15 million in FY83. The problem is made even more severe because high private sector salaries are luring engineers away from teaching to the point where there are an estimated 2000 unfilled engineering faculty positions in universities nationwide. D. Allan Bromley, chairman of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, likens the consumption of engineering faculty by industry to "eating our seed corn."

The R&D community is also disturbed by the declining quality of instrumentation. Universities perform half of the nation's basic R&D, but their obsolete equipment is hampering both research and education, critics charge. A \$75-million NSF instrumentation program, set to begin in FY82 under the Carter pro forma budget, was scrapped by President Reagan. In surveys by NSF and the American Association of Universities, equipment and instrumentation in universities was found to be twice as old as that in industry, according to congressional testimony by Edward J. Bloustein, president of Rutgers University.

Times are tough all over, the administration has replied to its critics. "We cannot realistically expect to accelerate spending for R&D in a period of fiscal austerity," says George A. Keyworth, director of the President's Office of Science and Technology Policy. Keyworth adds that as the economy improves, so will the outlook for R&D funding.

In addition, the administration explains that cuts in corporate and individual taxes, new depreciation schedules for equipment, tax credits for R&D and for donation of equipment to universities, along with regulatory reform, should help offset cuts in R&D. Unshackled, industry should be spurred to invest more in both university and private R&D, hence there will be more money for capital improvements, according to White House spokesmen.

High interest rates and continuing inflation, however, both serve to offset the effects of new tax policies. A recent assessment done by General Electric suggests that the effect of the tax credits in spurting industry support of university-based R&D will be "negligible."

Recent haggling between small business and universities over government set-asides, along with the feeling among university researchers that industry is unwilling to fund long-term, high-risk research, suggest that the budget cuts and ensuing competition for dwindling funds may strain industry-university relationships even further.

SMALL BUSINESS FAILURES: A KEY INDICATOR OF THE DEEPENING RECESSION

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, if the current bankruptcy rate of small businesses continues to increase, it will surpass the rate at the rock bottom of the Great Depression in 1933 when it hit 100 per 10,000 businesses. Because of its predominance in our Nation's economy, small business will, in a major way, determine the extent of our Nation's economic recovery.

Despite its dominant role in our economy, the small business sector is the first and hardest hit during periods of slowed economic growth. This situation is compounded by the Reagan administration's policy toward small business. Deficits of \$100, \$125, and \$150 billion or even higher will force small businesses out of the credit market as Government consumes approximately 22 percent of the lendable funds available in the United States and big business eats up a lion's share of the rest.

The administration's economic policies overwhelming favor large corporations over small business. Accelerated depreciation and investment tax credits for the purchase of capital assets provide maximum benefits to large corporations while at best only minimum benefits to small business. Small businesses do not have the capital and diversified interests which are now required to obtain loans under the tightened credit market, and even if they could, they cannot afford to pay the exorbitant interest rates.

We simply cannot allow a main portion of a sector of our economy which employs nearly half our Nation's work force and accounts for nearly half the gross national product in the private sector to go bankrupt. ●

SOCIAL SECURITY'S WOES

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, The Chicago Sun-Times of May 18 edi-

torialized in three related editorials on the budget debate over social security outlays. There seems to be more misinformation than accurate reports on the subject of social security, and most of it emanates from Washington. I wish to insert these editorials as I believe they express especially timely and practical recommendations. They follow for the Members' attention:

SOCIAL SECURITY'S WOES

Democrats, with help from some Republicans, may defeat a Senate GOP proposal to save \$40 billion in Social Security outlays over three years. Both sides really would rather keep Social Security out of this week's fight to cut President Reagan's economy-crippling budget deficits.

But can they? Says economist Rudolph G. Penner of the conservative American Enterprise Institute:

We face the "unpleasant fact that defense, Social Security and net interest outlays compose almost 60 percent of the 1982 budget."

Said Penner, "Without [cuts] in defense and Social Security, prospects for controlling total spending in the long run look bleak."

Right. Yet the notion is confusing, too, because Social Security is a self-supporting entity, funded by payroll taxes. In that sense, it has no business being in the budget.

But because it is a massive and ever-greater chunk of total government spending, Social Security worries financial experts who see rising budget deficits blocking an economic recovery. And its ever-heftier payroll taxes can create the same drag on the economy as raising income taxes.

Holding down *excessive growth* in entitlement programs—including Social Security, Medicaid and government pensions—can help the economy. Look at a growth comparison:

Proposed increases in Social Security for 1983 from 1982 total nearly \$19 billion. The jump alone almost equals spending plans for all food stamps (\$12.6 billion) and all Aid to Families with Dependent Children (\$7.2 billion) *added together*.

Such unsustainable growth didn't begin with Reagan. Former Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson notes that for 15 years entitlement payments have increased at an annual rate of 15.4 percent. How many companies, he asks, boast such growth? Growth in entitlements doubles the annual rate of increase for all other non-defense programs.

As Peterson says, the average Social Security benefit grew 30 percent in real terms during the 1970s, while the real after-tax wages of workers declined nearly 10 percent.

Why? The answers suggest the remedies.

SHOW WHERE TO MAKE CHANGES

Annual increases paid to Social Security recipients are tied to the Consumer Price Index. Benefits rise to help retirees keep pace with inflation. But that worthy goal has been distorted because the CPI has overstated inflation rates by overemphasizing mortgages.

One short-term solution is obvious: Revise the law to end 100 percent CPI indexing. As the Congressional Budget Office notes, lowering increases to 85 percent of the CPI could save nearly \$44 billion in five years. Give annual increases when costs rise, but don't let the payment exceed inflation rates.

We reluctantly agree that, because of overcompensation in the past, this year's

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cost-of-living increases could be put on ice—especially if inflation rates dip further. A freeze on increases won't cut basic benefits. And it can ease the need for harsh cutbacks later.

But it would violate the social contract to cut benefits sharply now. And there's no need to do so. The basic problems are long-term.

One of the costliest is the Social Security benefit structure, which is geared to give each year's crop of retirees more spending power than people who retired the previous year. In 1970, the typical Social Security benefits paid to a married retiree and dependent spouse equaled about 60 percent of the worker's last take-home pay. Now those payments are about 90 percent. That's unfair.

As our chart shows, Social Security outlays of only \$29 billion 12 years ago are expected to reach \$173.5 billion in fiscal 1983.

Congress should consider gradually advancing retirement ages as people work longer. Economist Geoffrey H. Moore of Rutgers University's Center for International Business Cycle Research also has a proposal to streamline the way cost-of-living increases are figured. It would have saved \$4 billion this year.

Yet even changes to save Social Security can't come without bipartisan support. The political reality is harsh: To merely mention revising the system brings instant abuse from fearful elderly voters—a potent bloc.

Able members of both parties agree that changes must come. And the sooner they do, the less painful they'll be.

Reagan should throw his support to specific ideas like those mentioned here. Instead, he is even waffling on the Senate GOP plan that he endorsed earlier. Limp leadership is no way to put Social Security in order.

AND WHAT NOT TO DO

A presidential commission led by former President Ford's chief economist Alan Greenspan is studying Social Security reforms. We hope its report *will not* recommend:

Dipping into general revenues to fund Social Security. That non-remedy would kick budget deficits much higher or force higher income taxes and inhibit economic recovery.

Raising the Social Security tax. That hits workers and employers, imposing greater drag on an already struggling economy.

Tying benefits to need, which would corrupt the principle of Social Security and inspire a backlash that could kill the program.

As an equitable alternative, Congress could tax Social Security benefits as other pension income is taxed. High-income recipients could afford it. Low-income retirees normally pay no income tax and would not be affected.

As shown earlier in this series, top economists choose the path of reduced deficits to escape the wilderness of recession. But little is left to cut from already bleeding programs for the poor. Wisdom and fairness demand reforms in indexed entitlements.

Given the massive size of the entitlements system, small changes produce big savings. But getting the job done requires bipartisan political cooperation—and courage.●

OMB GIMMICKRY THREATENS FERC BUDGET

HON. RICHARD OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

• Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a serious case of budget gimmickry by the Office of Management and Budget which threatens to close down the operations of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

My concerns on this matter are shared by FERC Chairman C. M. Butler III, who wrote to me.

The consequences [of the OMB actions] would be that at times throughout the year, the Commission would be unable to meet its obligations, and hence unable to operate.

And conceded that there is a dispute between FERC and OMB, over the OMB approach.

At issue is some novel budget gimmickry by which OMB hopes to hide the FERC budget by showing a net appropriation, rather than a gross appropriation. For reasons known only to OMB, it seeks to permit FERC to retain its fees—estimated optimistically at \$60 million—rather than to deposit the fees in the Treasury, as other agencies do. Thus, according to OMB, they are at present scoring this net budget authority at \$32.5 million, rather than \$92.5 million.

FERC recognized the dangers of this approach, and on March 25, 1982, Chairman Butler expressed his concerns to OMB Director Stockman. Although OMB then changed the language of its budget request, FERC still did not find its budget secure. Recognizing that its budget continues to be "scored" at \$32.5 million, Chairman Butler believes that FERC might be "unable to operate."

Chairman Butler is correct in this concern. As long as OMB continues to pretend that the FERC budget is \$32.5 million, FERC may likely get only that amount.

The administration must stop playing games with the budget. Until OMB heeds the advice of FERC and the Congress to play straight with the figures, the FERC budget is in jeopardy.

I in no way wish to suggest that the entire FERC budget is justified. However, it must be considered on its merits, not on the basis of gimmicks.

I stand prepared, as chairman of the Energy Conservation and Power Subcommittee, to consider the administration's proposed legislation on FERC charges. In fact, the subcommittee staff and the GAO are currently reviewing the issue. However, I will not consider the proposal until the administration stops playing hide and seek with budget numbers. The issue is far

too important to permit such shenanigans.●

TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY GROWING IN ILLINOIS

HON. TOM CORCORAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. CORCORAN. Mr. Speaker, an important use of high-technology products is in telecommunications. In my own State, the first application in the United States of such a product—in telephone switching—was made. The device was largely developed, designed, manufactured and implemented in Illinois.

All Members are aware of the economic benefits which stem from domestic high-technology production facilities. I am pleased that so much of this new technology was and is produced and made in Illinois by Illinoisans. As the House considers telecommunications legislation, we must be careful not to unduly hinder the advancement of high-technology businesses in our country.

I ask, Mr. Speaker, that two articles on this new switching system be printed in the Record at this point, to illustrate the achievements it embodies.

The articles follow:

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, Mar. 26, 1982]

BELL'S BIG SWITCH PUTS SENECA ON MAP

(By Linda Brenner-Stulberg)

The rural town of Seneca, Ill., 80 miles southwest of Chicago, was put on the map of telecommunications milestones at midnight Thursday when Illinois Bell technicians activated the first of a new generation of Bell digital switching systems.

Referred to as the No. 5 ESS (electronic switching system), the advanced technology is a call processing system that converts voice patterns into digital computer pulses and then replicates the voice on the receiving end. It incorporates microprocessors, fiber optics and large-scale integrated circuitry to take any kind of information—voice, pictures, computer data—and route it quickly and efficiently to its destination.

The system replaces a vintage electro-mechanical switching system installed in Seneca in 1954. Customers in Seneca initially will notice little difference in their phone service, except that they must now use seven-digit phone numbers. Bell System announcements will be computer-synthesized rather than recorded, the result of bubble memory developed by the Bell Labs.

In a short while, however, Seneca phone users will join their metropolitan counterparts who now have the ability to call forward, speed dial and call conference—add a third or fourth party to a conversation already in progress.

Over time, the network will bring video teleconferencing services, electronic messages, banking and financial services into customers' homes at the strokes of a few computer keys.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Seneca, with a population of under 1,800, becomes the first of the nation's Bell central offices to go on-line with No. 5 ESS.

Currently, there are 10,000 local switching systems serving about 85 million customer lines. By the end of the decade, Bell projects 20 percent of some 100 million lines will be routed through a No. 5 ESS. By 1984, Bell plans to be shipping out one new system daily.

Ultimately, the Seneca installation will become a remote switching unit, which will serve as a switching office from the host unit in Morris that will control the No. 5 ESS.

The system was manufactured by the Western Electric's Northern Illinois Works in Lisle and cost \$644,000 to install.

[From the Bell System's Network News, May-June, 1982]

SENECA GOES HIGH TECH

(By Nancy Hwastecki)

The Information Age moved into Seneca, Illinois, on March 25 in the form of the first generation of a new Bell System local call-processing system. And the No. 5 Electronic Switching System, as the machine is called, drew attention from the media as well as American and international telecommunications experts.

In fact, this spring the interest continues with two British telecommunications managers being the latest visitors to make the trip to Seneca, a town of 2,100 people (with 1,326 telephone lines) between Morris and Ottawa.

Why all the excitement?

Telephone Engineer & Management perhaps summarized the event best: "It is important to the Bell System because it is Western Electric's first digital end office, and thus marks their entry into the digital derby. And it is important to the total industry because it, through its systems philosophy and its architecture, is a harbinger of things to come."

* * * * *

Initially, the No. 5 will be introduced in U.S. rural and suburban areas. Western Electric expects shipments of this switch to reach one a day by 1984. Currently, there are 10,000 local switching systems serving about 85 million customer lines. By the end of the decade, 20 percent of some 100 million lines will be routed through No. 5 ESS.

Illinois Bell plans to put a second No. 5 on stream next year in Sugar Grove, a western suburb of Chicago. This will be the first multi-module application of the No. 5 ESS.

The call processing rate in the No. 5 is twice the speed of the Bell System's next fastest switch and 16 times faster than most switches currently used.

* * * * *

IMMIGRATION REFORM AND CONTROL ACT OF 1982

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report to my colleagues that yesterday the Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law unanimously reported out

favorably the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1982.

This is an historic step. I want to thank my six devoted, diligent subcommittee colleagues for their untiring efforts in supporting the passage of this milestone legislation.

Congressman HAM FISH, the ranking member, and Congressmen SAM HALL, BARNEY FRANK, GEORGE CROCKETT, DAN LUNGREN, and BILL McCOLLUM deserve high praise for their professional labors and my sincere thanks for having been so supportive of their chairman along the way.

The bill emerged from the subcommittee markup as it had gone in, namely, a fair and balanced approach to immigration reform. In the words of the New York Times, it is not nativist, it is not racist, it is not mean.

Since amendments to the bill were adopted, the subcommittee decided to introduce a clean bill for full Judiciary Committee consideration.

When that clean bill is introduced, I will provide a summary of it for my colleagues so that they can continue to follow this important matter—and cosponsor it if that is their desire.

Once again, I want to thank and commend my subcommittee colleagues for their excellent work. They have done the American people a great service by passing this bill. I look forward to speedy consideration of it by the full Judiciary Committee.●

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF STATION WBCB

HON. JAMES K. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. JAMES K. COYNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, WBCB Radio of Levittown, Pa. is celebrating their 25th anniversary this year. WBCB, referred to as "We're Bucks County's Best," is dedicated to providing the utmost in service to their community.

The station frequently provides a critical link to the public in a emergency situation, such as an urgent need for blood or for food or clothing for the victims of floods or fires. WBCB promotes community fundraising activities; sponsors a Christmas food, clothing, and toy drive; reports local news, weather, sports, and traffic; provides for listener input on public issues on a daily call-in show; and carries a number of features aimed to keep their community informed, in addition to providing varied, entertaining programming.

I am very proud to have such a civic-minded and conscientious radio station in the Eighth District in Pennsylvania. I want to commend WBCB for all their hard work over the past 25 years

and wish them continued success in the future.●

AZOREAN HERITAGE WEEK

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mrs. HECKLER. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a resolution declaring the week of June 7-13, 1982, to be Azorean Heritage Week, to commemorate Azorean contributions to our American society and to foster an appreciation of the culture, history, and traditions of the Azorean community.

This week of June 7-13 is a particularly significant because the Government of Portugal has declared this same week to be "Portuguese Communities Week" while the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has set aside June 10 as "Portugal Day."

The islands of the Azores, located in the Atlantic Ocean, are a part of Portugal. First discovered by Portugal in the 1400's, they were settled by Portuguese and Flemish farmers. Throughout their history, the islands have provided a strategically located stopping place for ocean travelers. Christopher Columbus made his first stop in the Azores on his voyage of discovery to the New World. The whaling ships of New England stopped in the Azores on their great swings around the Atlantic Ocean in pursuit of whales. The location of the Azores has not lost any of its importance in today's air age. Five thousand Americans—from the Navy and the Air Force—are currently stationed at a large U.S. airbase, Lajes, on the island of Terceira. This base is a valuable asset and underscores the good relationship between our Nation and Portugal.

Azoreans first came to the United States in great numbers during the early 1800's as whalers, most of them settling in southeastern Massachusetts. Later groups of immigrants have found employment in the textile mills of New England and the fertile farms of the San Joaquin Valley of California. More recently, refugees from the tragedies of volcanic eruption and earthquake have come to the United States from the Azores.

While striving to maintain a strong cultural identity and heritage, Americans of Azorean descent are dedicated to their new country—new immigrants seek to become citizens and registered voters as soon as possible. Many Azorean civic organizations hold citizenship classes, designed to instruct new arrivals. The strong family ties found within the Azorean community insure that these new citizens can preserve their cultural heritage while joining the mainstream of American society.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Today there are approximately 3 million people of Portuguese descent living in America. A very great number of these are from the islands of the Azores. Let us establish this heritage week in honor of this group of Azorean Americans in order to promote the unity of our Nation, which is made up of citizens from so many different backgrounds.●

BOB MURPHY—OUTSTANDING EDUCATOR

HON. CLAIR W. BURGENER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. BURGENER. Mr. Speaker, one of San Diego County's outstanding educators will soon retire, and I would like to take this opportunity to salute his exemplary service to his community.

After 33 years of distinguished service, Mr. Bob Murphy will soon be stepping down as superintendent of the Fallbrook Union School District.

After graduating from Ball State University, Bob began his career as an educator in Fallbrook in 1949 as a junior high school teacher.

After just 2 years, Bob became business manager of the district and capably dealt with the financial problems any rapidly expanding school system experiences.

In 1961, his administrative talents were further recognized and Bob was named assistant superintendent, and for the past 5 years, Bob has led the Fallbrook Union School District during a critical time as superintendent.

I have worked closely with Bob Murphy over the years, and he has been a forceful leader for quality public education. He has presided over a school system which once served only a small rural community through its transformation into a burgeoning district which educated children from all walks of life and every economic station. And Bob Murphy has handled all the "growing pains" in a superb fashion.

Mr. Speaker, Bob Murphy has represented the best in public education and over the years established himself as one of those "pillars of the community" that we find all too rarely these days. He will be missed, I know, by the students, parents, and his many friends in the Fallbrook Union School District.●

May 20, 1982

A STRONG VOLUNTEER MILITARY

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, despite the doomsday predictions of its opponents, the All-Volunteer Force is now acknowledged as a success. Enlistment and retention rates for soldiers and officers alike are up significantly in all forces; indeed, goals have been exceeded in every branch of the service for 2 years now.

Moreover, the quality of the volunteers is higher than ever—and much higher than the quality of draftees was. In intelligence and education, our volunteer soldiers are exceeding all requirements even as the requirements themselves are being raised. In fact, our recruits actually exceed the level of education and intelligence of the population at large. Our reserves are also being strengthened by the volunteer force.

The AVF is working, and working well.

I'm sure this comes as a blow to those who warned so fiercely of the near-certain doom that lay ahead when we abandoned the military draft in favor of a volunteer force. Proponents of the draft spared no effort or eloquence in their claims that a strong national defense could not be mounted voluntarily. Even in the wake of the AVF's success, the shrill cries are continuing.

But now, with the days of the draft behind, we face a new threat to our privacy and freedom. Through a provision passed last year by this Congress, the Federal Government now has the right to compile and enter in a central computer every detail of our young people's lives, and to use this information in a coordinated effort to track them down and sniff out any possible draft registration violators. According to Gen. Thomas Turnage, the Director of Selective Service, work is underway to compile a massive Federal databank to keep track of every one of our young men. Even now, social security numbers are busily being entered into the Government's computer, with driver's license numbers, high school graduation lists, and other personal information scheduled to follow. This is a direct violation of the Privacy Act, and an assault on the freedom we all cherish as Americans.

Use of the social security number, for example, was to have been confined strictly to the administration of that one program. Yet it is rapidly being transmogrified into a national citizen identification number. And there is talk of the Government set-

ting up a new national databank to keep track of all Americans.

Even if we needed to register our young men for reasons of national defense, it would still be wrong to maintain computer files on them. But with the proven success of our volunteer military, all of this is unnecessary. There is no legitimate reason for the Federal Government to cross-reference and keep computerized tabs on our young men.

The security of our Nation from outside threats is provided for through a strong voluntary military. But the security of our Nation from threats from within is surely no less important. The very existence of a national computerized databank on the private lives of our citizens presents the gravest threat to our freedom. We must put an end to this Federal information-gathering, forbid the Government to violate our right to privacy, and—finally—wipe the computers clean.

The AVF is doing its job, providing well-qualified soldiers for our Nation's defense. By ending the practice of Government computer surveillance, we can insure that there will always be freedom to defend.●

SAC DOING GREAT JOB, GUAM VISITORS FIND

HON. ANTONIO BORJA WON PAT

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

• Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Speaker, recently a number of distinguished visitors from Guam had a unique opportunity to tour the Strategic Air Command Headquarters in Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr., and other facilities, as guests of the Strategic Air Command. I was also privileged to attend the briefings at SAC along with my administrative assistant, George Eustaquio, and I can report to my colleagues that this was one of the most informative and interesting visits I have ever made to a U.S. military installation and highly recommend it to all of my colleagues who are concerned about the role of SAC in our defense network.

In turn, the outstanding staff of SAC made a number of new friends from Guam and in turn learned a number of interesting facts about their fellow Americans in Guam, which is also the location of an important SAC base—Andersen Air Force Base.

Let me make it quite clear from the outset that this inspection trip was a hectic one for every person concerned. We were up from the crack of dawn and went to bed a lot later than we were normally used to doing.

We led off at Offutt with a briefing on the role of SAC, followed by briefings for the next 48 hours on Soviet

military capabilities, command control, and a tour of the headquarters of SAC, a tour of the SAC airborne command post aircraft, a personnel briefing, a briefing about the 544 Strategic Intelligence Wing, discussions about strategic nuclear balance and the air-launched cruise missile, a review of the B-1B bomber and the MX missile program, followed by a lengthy analysis of numerous other strategic operations.

The hard work was worth it, however, for all involved. We learned a lot and went home with a much better understanding of the hard work our SAC personnel are doing to keep this country safe and at peace.

I am equally certain that the SAC guests from Guam went home equally excited by their wonderful experience. We on Guam have long lived with a SAC base in our island, but few have really known the total importance of the SAC mission. Now, they know, and with this knowledge goes increased understanding and support in the local community for the SAC mission.

Included in the Guam contingent were 12 island commissioners, 3 members of our local legislature, a member of our judiciary, and representatives of the press and business community.

They were accompanied by officials from Okinawa, who also were given the tour. It should be noted that while those attending the tour of Offutt and other SAC facilities were provided free air transportation by SAC, these individuals did pay in full for all meals, lodging, and related assistance. Thus, costs to the taxpayers was kept at an absolute minimum in terms of public relations and good will. I will also add that these officials made the trip of Omaha at great personal expense and sacrifice of their time.

The Guam delegation was headed by speaker of the legislature, Thomas V. Tanaka. Other distinguished visitors included Senators Edward T. Duenas, Madeleine Z. Bordallo, the Honorable Paul J. Abbate, presiding judge, Superior Court of Guam, Mr. Joe Murphy, Pacific Daily News, Mr. Lee Webber, Pacific Daily News, Mr. Vicente C. Bernardo, commissioner of Yona, Alfred C. Dungca, assistant commissioner of Tamuning, Nicolas D. Francisco, president of the commissioners' council and commissioner of Mangilao, Daniel L. Guerrero, commissioner of Asan-Maina, Frank N. Lizama, commissioner of Sinajana, Juan N. Perez, commissioner of Santa Rita, Frank M. Portusach, commissioner of Agana Heights, Patricia S. Quinata, secretary of the Guam Commissioners' Council and assistant commissioner of Dededo, Daniel F. Sablan, assistant commissioner of Sinajana, Mr. Raymond S. Laguana, commissioner of Barrigada, Mr. Albert T. Topasna, commissioner of Umatac, Mr. David G. Blas, commissioner of Yigo, Mr. Nieves F. Sablan,

commissioner of Piti, Mr. Drew Kaye, Government of Guam, Manuel L. Jose, businessman, W. George Bourland, businessman, Mrs. Tina Perez, businesswoman, Allen Pickens of Peat, Marwick & Mitchell, Leo Slotnick, businessman, and the Reverend Jordan B. Peck, Jr., archdeacon, St. John's Episcopal Church.

Needless to say, making such a trip the total success it was, took the labor of many individuals within SAC—too many to list here, unfortunately. But I would like to commend a special few who did so much, including Gen. Bennie L. Davis, commander in chief, SAC, Lt. Gen. George D. Miller, vice commander in chief, Maj. Gen. Andrew Pringle, Jr., SAC, Maj. Gen. Louis C. Buckman, SAC, and Maj. Gen. Stanley C. Beck, commander, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, Capt. Herndon A. Oliver III, USN, Maj. Warren Weaver, protocol, 2d Lt. Michael D. Baker—PAO.

Both Maj. Gen. Andrew Pringle and Louis Buckman had served as commander, 3d Air Division at Andersen. During their respective tours they both made friends for themselves and the U.S. Air Force.●

THE EXPORT TRADING COMPANIES ACT

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

• Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my strong support for H.R. 1799, The Export Trading Companies Act, which was introduced by my colleague from Washington, Mr. BONKER.

This important legislation will give American business a significant tool to compete more effectively in the world market. Right now, many small- and medium-size companies produce goods and services that would be competitive overseas, but which they are unable to export due to a lack of knowledge of the world market as well as a lack of sufficient capital to economically sell their products.

By encouraging the formation of trade intermediaries through the establishment of export trading companies, these smaller firms could draw on a knowledge of the foreign marketplace offered by trade experts, and could realize the economies of scale that the trading companies can offer through collective ventures. By expanding exports in these smaller firms we could create a significant increase in new American jobs and a significant decrease in our high balance of trade deficit.

This week the Judiciary and Banking Committees are both taking major

steps toward bringing the export trading companies bill to the House floor. The Foreign Affairs Committee has already completed work on this measure. I wish to commend the members from all three committees for their thoughtful and diligent efforts on this important measure.

Passage of this legislation would be a significant step toward increasing American exports. It is a proven concept being employed by our trading partners. As a cosponsor of this measure I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1799, The Export Trading Companies Act, and seeking its expeditious passage.●

CRISIS IN EDUCATION

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1982

● Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on a matter of great concern to me and the residents in my congressional district in the Woodhaven School District in Michigan. During the last few months, the national media has focused attention on the fiscal dilemma of Michigan school districts, our State educational system as a whole, and the plight of the school children who may soon be left out in the educational cold.

While the potential closing of schools is a situation my constituents and I are very distressed about, it could very well arise in each and every Member's congressional district. The schools of the Nation are in desperate financial trouble. Some local school districts are facing more difficult situations than others. But unfortunately, my home State of Michigan and its schools are suffering under the absolute worst economic conditions in the country.

The citizens of Woodhaven have gone to the polls three times to vote on increased millage to support their schools, and each time, out of absolute desperation, they have rejected the millage. I believe that, to a great extent, my constituents have rejected these millages because the school tax is the only tax which is put before them for an up or down vote. With it, they can express their current attitude on their economic situation.

Mr. Speaker, I make these comments as a warning to my colleagues to make them aware of the challenges before our system of public school financing.

I would like to point out that there are a number of false assumptions being made about the crisis which has beset the Woodhaven School District. The first—and the most widely held—is that in some fashion, the State can take over the schools and the funding for them. I would like to set the record

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straight. There is absolutely no provision under State law which permits a financial takeover of a local school district by the State, and even if there were, the State is not in any position financially to do so. While President Reagan has not declared that the Nation is in a recession, Michigan is suffering from a depression. Not meaning to bring humor into what I see as a very serious situation, the old, worn story about when the Nation's economy has a cold, Michigan suffers from pneumonia, certainly applies in 1982.

Under the State's constitution, Michigan is required to balance its budget annually. Because the economic predictions of the Governor, the legislature, the department of management and budget, and even the prestigious Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics at the University of Michigan predicted a considerable shortfall in State revenue, the Governor has already been forced to impose \$15.3 million in executive orders cutting back on State funding for education.

Our nationally respected State superintendent of public instruction, Dr. Phillip E. Runkel, made it clear on October 29, 1981:

There will be no State bailout for financially-troubled school districts. I have met with the Governor, the Speaker of the House, the Senate Majority Leader and the minority leader of both houses in the State legislature, and they are unanimous in this decision—no bailout for the districts.

I know, given my long and close friendship with Dr. Runkel, that he is giving us straight talk.

Attorney General Frank J. Kelley also has confirmed that the State cannot take over the district financially. On October 18, 1981, he said:

The Governor, the legislature, State school officials and others have already said there is no pot of gold available in Lansing. They have repeatedly said the financial fate of the local school district is in the hands of local voters.

The Michigan Constitution does not impose a duty on the Michigan Legislature to appropriate additional State funds to those school districts where the electors have refused to approve property tax limitation increases for school operating purposes. It is a mistake for anyone to believe that the State has funds available for aid to school districts which run out of funds, Attorney General Kelley said.

Another false assumption of the residents is that they are "overtaxed" compared to neighboring school districts. It should be pointed out that even though Woodhaven has a high total tax rate, at 11th out of the 36 school districts in Wayne County for total tax rate, it is 22d out of 36 in operating millage. The Woodhaven District at the same time ranks 19th out of the 36 districts in local wealth—State equalized value—and is, in fact, just below the average in the county in per pupil operating expenditures.

That the fate of the school district and its 4,784 students lies with the will of the local voters is a trusted—and for the most part respected—tradition in Michigan. Local control of the schools is a policy I fought for as a young attorney for the then Taylor Township Schools, as a delegate to the State constitutional convention, and as a State senator. I continued to work diligently to maintain education statutes on the House Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education.

Our schools in Michigan rank as some of the best in the United States. From its very beginning under the provisions of the Northwest Ordinance in 1787 and the State's first constitution in 1835, Michigan has pledged to its citizens that "the means of education shall forever be encouraged," and that a "system of free public elementary and secondary schools" shall be maintained.

The millage vote gives the voters the opportunity to maintain and enrich that commitment. It gives them the prerogative of insuring that their children and grandchildren receive the same chance for a successful future that we had.

For the seniors expecting to graduate each June, it means that they can fulfill their long-held plans—and dreams—first, of course, to receive the diplomas they have worked toward for 13 years of their lives, and then to go on to school, or hold a responsible job. But, without a renewed commitment on the part of voters, these children have less of a future than most of their parents had. The voters cannot afford to reduce the instructional program and rob their children of education, because they could well be robbing them of their entire futures or setting back their educational progress irreparably.

The Woodhaven schools, along with others in Michigan, have faced some very difficult times, but I firmly believe that it now is the time to put that all behind us. There are many achievements that the schools are responsible for that residents can point to with pride and enthusiasm:

Accreditation of the Woodhaven High School by the North Central Association and the University of Michigan.

Establishment of Teach Our Tots Early (T.O.T.E.) as a model intervention program for handicapped children 0-3 years of age.

Cooperation as a member of the Downriver Vocational Consortium with Woodhaven High School operating as a center. Welding and Cosmetology courses were added to expand student offerings.

Selected to receive a grant to develop an exemplary model to use in "mainstreaming" handicapped children into regular classrooms.

Establishment of management profiles for elementary students in Language Arts, Math, Science and Social Studies.

Implementation of a model Title I Preschool Program emphasizing parent involvement and training.

Development of successful Remedial Programs with Article 3 and Title I funds to assist students having difficulty mastering skills in Reading and Math.

Selected to receive Computer Instruction Grant which made possible the purchase of computer equipment and programs.

Selected to receive Career Education Grant which made teacher training possible on the process of integrating career planning within the school curriculum.

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Received adoption grants to implement programs in Metrics, Talents Unlimited (Gifted) and Cable T.V.

Expanded Adult Education Program to include Adult Basic Education for those individuals desiring to complete courses leading to a high school diploma.

Piloted the 3790 Computer and Cathode Ray Tubes in conjunction with the Wayne County Intermediate School District leading to improved Data Processing Services for our District.

Increased student achievement test scores.

Not only does the passage of the millage make good sense for the future of our children, it makes good

economic sense. If the millage is not approved, Woodhaven could well be among the metropolitan schools with such limited instructional programs that people with children would choose to live elsewhere. What impact would this have on home values, and on the ability of our municipal officials and boards to attract new business which we so desperately need? I can assure you that not only would home values plummet, but any hope of bringing in new businesses would be quashed.●