PERSONAL JUSTICE DENIED
HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians will deliver to Congress and release to the public its report setting forth the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order 9066 and the impact of the order on Japanese American citizens and resident aliens.

The report, entitled "Personal Justice Denied," sets forth the circumstances surrounding the initiation and implementation of orders from the highest authorities of our land to evacuate and intern American citizens and resident aliens.

The commission, after 1½ years of study and after hearing from over 750 witnesses, has concluded that there was no military or security justification for the mass exclusion and detention. The commission identified the causes of these decisions as race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the members of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians for their outstanding report. It is a report that for the first time sets forth the tragic and shameful chapter of our history that is unknown to millions of Americans. It is a chapter in which over 120,000 American citizens and resident aliens were denied their freedom without consideration for their constitutional rights.

The grave injustice forced upon these Japanese Americans is truly a case of personal justice denied. I encourage all of my colleagues to read this report.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to include for the Record a statement by Joan Z. Bernstein, chairperson of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

Today the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians is delivering to Congress and releasing to the public its findings with regard to the promulgation of Executive Order 9066 and the wartime events which followed from it.

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066. Under that Order 120,000 people—American citizens of Japanese ancestry and resident aliens of the immigrant generation from Japan, who were barred by law from becoming American citizens—were prohibited from living and working on the West Coast. Almost all were later sent to "relocation centers"—bleak barrack camps ringed by barbed wire and military guards in isolated areas of the West. Most remained in the camps until the mass exclusion was ended in December 1944. more than two and a half years after the policies and detention began. These events are unique in our history.

No program of mass exclusion or detention was imposed on German and Italian aliens nor upon American citizens of German or Italian descent.

The government justified the exclusion from the West Coast of all American citizens of Japanese descent and Japanese resident aliens on the basis of military necessity. The first task of the Commission has been to look at the facts and consider whether military necessity justified this course of action.

The Commission has found that the record does not permit the conclusion that there was any military justification for the mass exclusion and detention of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and their resident alien parents.

There were no documented cases of sabotage, espionage or fifth column activity by Japanese Americans on the West Coast. There was a widespread—but false—belief that the attack on Pearl Harbor had been aided by sabotage and fifth column activities. The President and his cabinet officers did not forcefully dispel these stories and rumors. On the West Coast, where there had been a long history of prejudice and discrimination against the ethnic Japanese, there were sustained and even louder demands for the exclusion of Japanese Americans. These demands were made by organized anti-Japanese interest groups, the press and the West Coast members of Congress—they came from every segment of the political spectrum.

The civilian clamour for exclusion was reflected in the actions of the War Department. Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, on the command of Army forces on the West Coast, recommended to Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of War, that authority be denied to the Japanese Americans on the West Coast: "This is America. The Japanese Americans have shown themselves to be disloyal. They are traitors. They cannot be permitted to remain free in the United States. They must be removed from the United States."

Secretary Stimson did not forcefully oppose the West Coast: "This is America. The Japanese Americans have shown themselves to be disloyal. They are traitors. They cannot be permitted to remain free in the United States. They must be removed from the United States."

The Commission of 1981, an independent body, appointed to examine the impact of the decision to exclude and detention had taken place. The later justifications offered by DeWitt in his Final Report on the exclusion and by the Justice Department which defended the exclusion in court also fail to demonstrate any military or security threat. In fact the realistic estimates of the time suggested that there was as much or more danger from other segments of the population.

Approved the contention that ethnicity determined loyalty was answered as early as May 1942, by a Congressional Committee which approved the Executive Order in extensive hearings on the West Coast:

"This testimony has impressed upon us in convincing fashion the fundamental fact that place of birth and technical noncitizenship alone provide no decisive criteria for assessing the alienation of loyalties in this world-wide conflict."

True of aliens, that statement can only be more powerful with regard to American citizens. Our legal system is founded on determining guilt or fault on an individual basis, and citizens must be given the presumption of loyalty. Moreover, the conclusion that ethnicity determined loyalty was not a military judgment deserving of any deference. Generals are not experts on race; their views on the political loyalties of civilians are only as good as the facts they can marshal in their support. The lack of any evidence of disloyalty on the part of Americans of Japanese ancestry in 1942 speaks for itself.

The Commission has concluded that the broad historical causes of the Executive Order were race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership. Widespread ignorance about Japanese Americans contributed to a policy conceived in haste and executed in an atmosphere of fear and anger at Japan.

Ending the exclusion was bitterly and forcefully opposed on the West Coast, just as the decision to exclude and detain had effectively been promoted. The Commission's report provides substantial new information on those events.

Secretary Stimson and John J. McCloy, who served as Assistant Secretary of War, were given the original order of exclusion, but they were men who were open to an understanding of the facts and they did not believe General DeWitt or believe that the Japanese Americans should be excluded from the West Coast for the duration of the war.

McCloy and Stimson opposed professional military opinion in deciding that the Army would seek volunteers among the Japanese
February 24, 1983

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Among West Coast politicians and interest groups to the return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast. These views prevailed. In the fall of 1942, immediately before the Presidential election of 1944, the decision to continue the exclusion was that of President Roosevelt.

By any analysis with the least sensitivity to American constitutional values there was no justification for excluding the American citizens of Japanese descent in detention or prohibiting them from traveling, living, and working where they chose.

In his memoir, Secretary Stimson cogently called the evacuation of "personal injustice" to loyal Japanese Americans. It was a career disqualification precisely because the country failed to apply justice in a personal or individual manner. Men, women and children were uprooted from their homes and their lives shattered because the United States failed to provide personal justice in time of war. It is important to emphasize that we are dealing here with American behavior. It is not a question of how the Japanese or the Nazis treated Americans or their prisoners. That is one of the darkest chapters of modern history. What the Commission has examined and taken testimony about is how the country dealt with American citizens and residents.

The damage done by this country to its own citizens and residents is a mosaic made up of thousands of thousands of personal histories. The Commission's hearing record is replete with searing and painful testimony. There is the economic loss of farms and homes sold in distress circumstances, of elderly people having to start from scratch a second time after the war, of families broken and unable to meet tax and mortgage and insurance payments; of education and careers disqualification precisely because the country failed to apply justice in a personal or individual manner.

Over time and with perseverance material losses may be repaired, but the hidden scares of lives damaged by this experience remain. Each individual excluded from the West Coast and sent only with the baggage he could carry to spend two and a half years in camps without such a return to the same residence, property, and personal property as before can never be repaired.

McCloy was entirely correct in his view that the military situation no longer justified exclusion (if indeed it ever could). A program for returning the Japanese Americans to the West Coast needed to be started then.

Unfortunately it did not happen as McCloy wanted. In fact, the legal basis for the exclusion was not ended for another eighteen months. General DeWitt continued to support the exclusion with every tactic available to the War Department.

No record exists within the War Department of the evacuation of Japanese Americans beginning at once.

In Hawaii, we did things differently. Despite the Pearl Harbor attack, there was no exclusion or detention of any significant number of Japanese Americans. Calmer heads prevailed. They bore the stigma of having been branded potently disloyal, the deprivation of liberty and the loss of the common decencies of daily life. There was no segregation of the citizens, no internment camps.

The Aleuts were only returned to their lands in 1944 and 1945. On arriving home, they found that their communities had been vandalized and looted by the military forces. Many homes were uninhabitable and many heirlooms of great spiritual as well as material value, particularly religious icons, had been destroyed. Other possessions, such as furniture, boats and fishing gear, were also gone. The Aleuts rebuilt their homes themselves, being "paid" with free groceries, and military surplus goods. The Aleuts' ancestors' treasures can never be replaced.

The Aleuts have never received full or fair compensation for their war time losses.

The World War II history of the Aleuts is largely unknown or forgotten. The Commission's report is an important step to provide knowledge and recognition of the treatment of this people under the pressures of war. The Aleuts and Aleutians everywhere who cherish liberty, freedom, and constitutional guarantees can assure that this history will not be repeated. The injuries inflicted by this country on these citizens were different in kind from the suffering and loss which the Second World War brought to all Americans.
MODIFIED DAIRY PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was pleased to introduce a bill, along with Mr. Fowlser of Georgia, Mr. Stuwart of South Carolina, and Mr. Moore of Louisiana, which will give needed relief to dairy farmers and benefit American consumers as well. We have called our proposal the modified dairy price support program.

Enacted in 1949, the dairy price support program was designed to provide an equitable return to dairy farmers while insuring a stable supply of milk to the consumer. The program has come under fire in recent years because of the large surplus of dairy products which has developed and which has been of grave concern to all of us.

In seeking a solution to the problem of overproduction, I do not think it is fair to punish dairy farmers from the southeastern region of the United States, who have not been responsible for the surplus. That is why I voted against the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act last year which contained a provision allowing the Secretary of Agriculture to deduct per hundredweight from the proceeds of the sale of all milk marketed commercially and remit the proceeds to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Although the provision has been enjoined by the Federal District Court for the State of South Carolina, the Secretary of Agriculture recently announced his intention to try to collect both the original 50 cents and an additional 50 cents, for a total of $1 on all milk marketed as of April 1 of this year.

The bill we have introduced would repeal the dairy tax enacted in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act and substitute a decrease in the price support for milk. The price support will be lowered $1 from $13.10 per hundredweight to $12.10 per hundredweight.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

for the period beginning April 1, 1983, and ending September 30, 1984. If during that time the Secretary determines that the CCC will purchase less than expected quantities of dairy products, he would have the authority to raise the support price up to a maximum of $12.10 per hundredweight.

Effective October 1, 1984, we would revert to a price support based on the concept of parity. The exact price support level would depend upon the quantity of dairy products that the Secretary expects the CCC to purchase during the forthcoming fiscal year.

The current situation requires prompt and decisive action, for the benefit of both dairy farmers and American consumers. The current tax on dairy production has been rendered unenforceable by the court, and would most likely prove an ineffective solution, since it would only encourage more production to compensate for the loss of the 50-cent tax.

Along with the other cosponsors of this bill, I strongly urge the members of the Committee on Agriculture to give immediate consideration to the modified dairy price support program.

A STUDY ON IDEAS FROM EUROPE THAT COULD IMPROVE U.S. FIRE SAFETY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. WALGREEN. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology of the Committee on Science and Technology, which has jurisdiction over the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Administration, I am concerned about the future of the Nation's fire effort.

Last year the Reagan administration proposed to eliminate the U.S. Fire Administration. However, Congress restored $4.1 million to the Federal Emergency Management's fiscal year 1983 budget to keep the U.S. Fire Administration alive. Unfortunately, Congress is faced with the proposed elimination of the Center for Fire Research at the National Bureau of Standards. The Center for Fire Research performs and supports research in all aspects of fire and develops scientific knowledge applicable to the prevention and control of fires. This proposed elimination comes at a time when approximately 8,000 people die annually in the United States. Death rates in European countries are already below the level set as the goal for the U.S. Fire Administration in its creation, when the long-term objectives was to cut the U.S. fire death rate in half in a generation. Several countries, such as Switzerland and West Germany, have death rates less than a quarter of ours. Others have achieved this in spite of having smaller fire departments.

Some of the key factors that explain Europe's good track record are described in a recently released study by Philip Schaneman. The study was started in 1980 while he was Associate Administrator of the U.S. Fire Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and has been completed under a grant from the Tobacco Institute to TriData Corp.

Successful fire protection in Europe was found to be less a matter of novel solutions or high technology than persistent, widespread application of basic fire prevention principles. Perhaps the key difference is that the public is more aware of the fire problem and there is heavier political support for a wide range of fire prevention efforts.

Most European practices are transferable to the United States, and some are already being used. Others can be adapted. We should consider European practices as a stimulus to our own thinking. The U.S. Fire Administration and the National Fire Academy seem particularly well suited to identify practical ideas that can be disseminated here.

Among the European fire protection practices that contribute to their success are:

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PUBLIC FIRE EDUCATION

The European public is more aware of the need for fire safety as a result of its history of cities which have burned down and have had to protect their family and civic heritage. The public knows more about fire safety, teaches it at home, and practices it. They seem to exercise more care with hot objects such as portable heaters, woodburning stoves, cigerettes, and matches.

CODE ENFORCEMENT

Plans for new buildings or alterations to old buildings are more rigorous, reviewed by the fire service, insurance agencies, or building departments. A greater percentage of such construction is reviewed by more highly trained personnel than in the United States. Building in rural areas receive almost as much screening as in cities. The fire service has more discretion and is more likely to be backed by the courts both before the initial plans review and subsequent inspections.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY

All electrical products, heating appliances and systems, and gas-powered appliances and systems must be government-certified for use in their countries. Different countries share
February 24, 1983

their testing results and abide by them.

**INOSURANCE AND ARSON**

Insurance philosophy is that someone who has a fire should not profit from it and that the purpose of insurance is not only to prevent large losses to individuals but also to preserve the appearance of the community. Thus, insurance is paid in full only when a building that has burned is restored. This policy provides a disincentive for arson. The ability to obtain insurance is often tied to whether a building is up to code.

**CHIMNEY SWEEPS**

Chimney sweep visits are mandatory in several countries and strongly encouraged in most others. Most homes are visited from one to four times a year by sweeps. The sweeps often provide advice on woodburning stoves and heating systems, and help test and maintain them. Sometimes the chimney sweeps also perform fire safety inspections. The sweeps are often trained at national fire academies, plus serve an apprenticeship. The result is that there are proportionately far fewer heating-related fires in Europe; in the United States, heating systems, and help test and maintain them. Sometimes the chimney sweeps also perform fire safety inspections. The sweeps are often trained at national fire academies, plus serve an apprenticeship. The result is that there are proportionately far fewer heating-related fires in Europe; in the United States, they are the leading cause of residential fires.

**FIRE PREVENTION BUREAUS**

Most European fire departments emphasize fire prevention—especially plans review and code enforcement—more so than in the United States. European senior fire officers spend the majority of their time on prevention.

**FIREFIGHTER TRAINING**

The average European fire officer receives far more training than his U.S. counterpart and also greater technical education. The training is more uniform within a country, and senior officers usually have experience in several cities before assuming command of a large fire department. Firefighters have higher entrance requirements—they often must have a trade, such as mechanics or carpentry—and receive more training, too.

**FIREFIGHTER HEALTH AND SAFETY**

The European firefighter is generally not better equipped than his American counterpart. However, European firefighters are more uniformly equipped, more likely to use their safety equipment, and receive more training. They are also not expected to take high risks to save property. These factors, coupled with a lower fire rate, result in dramatically lower death and injury rates.


**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

THE CONTINUING PLIGHT OF IDA NUDEL

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply honored to once again speak before the House of Representatives on behalf of Ida Nudel, my "Prisoner of Conscience," a truly remarkable, heroic, and courageous woman. As we begin the 1983 Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil for Soviet Jewry under the able chairmanship of our colleague, Tim Wirth, of Colorado, I believe special attention should be paid to the plight of Soviet Jews, for at this time, emigration is at its lowest point since 1970. As chairman of the 1982 Vigil, I urge my colleagues, especially our newest colleagues, to actively participate in this year's Vigil.

For over 11 years, Ida Nudel has been one of the leaders of the Soviet Jewry movement in the Soviet Union. Ida, affectionately known as the "Guardian Angel" for her activities on behalf of Soviet Jewish Prisoners of Conscience, was charged and convicted in June 1978 of "malicious ho­oliganism" and sentenced to 4 years of inter­nal exile.

Although Ida Nudel has returned from her 4-year exile in Siberia, the Soviet Union continues to harass and intimidate her in hopes that she will surrender her tireless campaign for the rights of Soviet Jews. The Soviet authorities have denied her legal resi­dence in Moscow and Riga, and she remains homeless, but still committed to securing a visa to Israel.

Today, Ida Nudel needs our help. Although she has lived from in­ternal exile, her dream to emigrate to Israel is unfortunately, still a dream. Our efforts in the past have accom­plished a great deal, as Ida Nudel's relea­se points out. But we must not stop short of our goal of freedom for this brave woman. Soviet officials must know that we are very aware of the difference between appeasement and justice. Ida Nudel's struggle continues as long as she is denied the right to emigrate to Israel and is at the mercy of Soviet officials.

We, as Members of Congress, must continue to actively fight for her free­dom. The Soviet Union's oppressive tactics should never be tolerated by free-thinking people around the world. I therefore urge the Soviet Union to grant this true champion of liberty an exit visa.

Ida, we are with you all the way. You have continued the fight. We will, too.

**ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY**

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, February 24, 1983, marks the 65th anniver­sary of Estonian Independence.

As you know, Estonia is one of those Baltic nations that became a victim of the Hitler-Stalin, Nazi-Communist alli­ance from 1939-1941. The joint and both totalitarian systems are, of course, the same, so it is no wonder that the people of Estonia are now the victims of a Soviet campaign to de­prive them of their very national iden­tity through directives against the Eston­ian language and culture.

I have learned that Yuri Andropov, the Soviet KGB master who is now the head man in the Kremlin, is the only Russian Communist leader ever to have personally visited Estonia. He came there in 1980 to oversee the sup­pression of expressions of Estonian na­tionalism.

People say: Be realistic. Estonia has for over 40 years been enslaved by communism. What can be done? Let us just forget it and go on with business as usual.

Granted, not much can be done di­rectly to regain Estonian lost freedom. But we can at least point out the fact that George has been lost and stop pretending that the people of Estonia are simply "citizens" of the Soviet Union. They are not. They are its vic­tims.

BARBARA M. WATSON

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on February 22, 1983, Ambassadors, Members of Congress, high U.S. Government of­ficials, prominent city and community leaders, and friends attended "A Tribute and Thanksgiving for Barbara M. Watson" at the Washington Cathed­ral.

Barbara Watson, whose last official Government post in 1981 was as Am­bassador to Malaysia, died February 17 at George Washington Hospital at the age of 64.

Although her contacts on the Hill were legion, we of the Committee on the Judiciary considered her as a very special person and an especially close friend. She served with the Depart­ment of State under Presidents John­son, Nixon, Ford, and Carter from 1968 to 1980, as Administrator and later Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs. It was in this posi­
tition that we came to know her, through her appearances on numerous occasions as a witness on behalf of the Consular Service, her attendance at international conferences, and, above all, in the informal meetings with the Members and staff concerned with matters of mutual interest.

On the first woman and first black to achieve the rank of Assistant Secretary of State. She frequently jokingly referred to herself as a "two-fer" minority person. She had tremendous diplomatic talent, a brilliant personality, and a commitment to excellence.

Barbara Watson was born in New York City, the eldest daughter of Judge James S. and Violet Lopez Watson. She graduated from Barnard College and New York Law School. Her desire to render public service was considerable, her attendance at international conferences, and, above all, in the informal meetings with the Members and staff concerned with matters of mutual interest.

By Senator Douglas C. Watson and Judge Samuel Hall, city editor of one of the newspapers.

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, Ben Hall, city editor of one of the newspapers in my district, the Madisonville Messenger, Madisonville, Ky., has written an excellent editorial which I would like to share with my colleagues. My constituent's comments about America's economy which President Reagan inherited and his efforts to work the country out of a "monumental morass" are timely and worthy of consideration.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

of consideration, Mr. Hall's January 19, 1983, editorial follows:

[From the Madisonville (Ky.) Messenger, Jan. 19, 1983, editorial]

President Reagan doing the best he can

(By Ben Hall)

At any given time, there are certain things that is fashionable to be in favor of and another list that it is fashionable to be against, if you are in the writing business. A man who drives a nine-year-old car is not particularly worried about being fashionable and my car came out of Detroit in 1974.

The President is an example of something, or someone, against whom, to be fashionable, one must write.

I supported Ronald Reagan when he ran for office and I still think that he is doing about as well as anybody could considering the unbelievable mess he inherited when he took office two years ago.

There is nothing party-political about the mess; both Republican and Democratic presidents and congresses had a hand in creating the international messes we are trying now to work our way out of.

The remarkable aspect of all this is the widespread reticence by a local woman recently when she said "Reagan could change all this tomorrow if he wanted to."

Nobody could "change all this tomorrow" and everybody does want to. Probably Ronald Reagan more than most.

The hard fact is that the country had been going the way of all flesh for a considerable amount of time and rather than continue to ride on into the morass, Reagan is trying to bring the whole thing down to earth.

It is not easy and it is not painless and nobody who thought about it at all ever expected it to be.

But the simple fact is that neither a government nor an individual can consistently spend more than he makes and stay out of trouble indefinitely.

Our trouble finally caught up with us and, as difficult as it is now and is going to be for a while, there shouldn't be anything shocking about it.

Perhaps the shock, if there is any due, should be the realisation that the recession (or depression if you prefer) is now worse than it is.

Since the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt, we have been told by technology that the "government" owns everybody some thing.

Any politicians who could see perfectly well as far as the next election but no much farther, have not only fed this fantasy but made it come true.

The sad fact is that government produces no money (just confusion, someone has said) but must take its funds from those who do produce income.

The upshot is that there has been a great shell game going on for nearly five decades. It is a kind of bureaucratic Robin Hood act of government using various Merry Men to take from those who had and giving to those who have not.

After a while, those who had "had not" had as much or more than those who had "had." And they got it a lot easier.

In effect, those who had the git-up-and-go to get up and go to work to make a living found that they were supporting a segment of the population that chose to get up around noon and go out then they felt like it.

The people who got weary supporting the "poor" whose only contribution to the society was to feed and breed, elected Reagan partly to clean up the abuses of the program that began with the New Deal and grew in the world and wound up as the biggest monument to greed in the world.

Now the President is getting flak from all quarters because he is doing what we elected him to do.

It is fashionable to be critical of "the poor," of course.

I doubt if there is anyone who is critical of the truly poor who are needy because of circumstances beyond their control.

But many of us find reason to be critical of the professional poor who live off the fruits of our labor after those rewards are filtered through the hands of the federal and state Merry Men.

I have no objection to giving my mite to feed and clothe some hungry folks in Alabama, or Detroit, or Houston; but I get less than ecstatic over supporting people half my age who simply choose not to support themselves because it is more fun to drink beer and sleep around.

It is not fashionable either to be in favor of weak defense and against "peace" as if the two were opposite.

In my short but dull life, I have seen enough of wars to have some appreciation of peace.

But neither my limited experience nor a study of history shows examples of nations plunged into war because they were over prepared to defend themselves and make the starting of a war a profitless proposition for an adversary.

Are those who still march the streets of the nation crying "Peace" so naive as to think that the entire western world should throw itself on the mercy of the Soviet Union and say, in effect, "Look, we have disarmed and are helpless. Now, play fair, and destroy your weapons?"

Perhaps they are.

Although it is not fashionable to say so, if I am given a choice, I'll put my faith in the Pentagon with all its boondoggles and mistakes any time to the tender mercies of the Kremlin.

Jimmy Carter tried, and apparently succeeded, in impressing the world with the weakness and the purity of his motives, until a maniac with a handful of rable behind him could hold an entire American embassy staff hostage until the heads of the two were good-and-dammed ready to turn them loose.

That, too, was something we elected Ronald Reagan to correct. But it seems that it had to be done without inconveniencing anybody.

The irony in the present situation is that the President is doing about as well as anybody could to carry out the tasks we set for him when we elected him to office.

If it is more painful than some segments of the society thought that it would be, that is their lack of foresight, not his lack of performance.

After all, Ronald Reagan was elected to the highest executive office in the land, not to the position of chief magician.
The importance

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my

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The plight of the Estonian people,

Government policymakers—in Congress

[From INC magazine, January 1983]
now go about rewarding and retiring people in this country.

Our reward and retirement policies produced the mistaken notion that the U.S. worker operates on a curve of increasing talent and productivity until age 65, when he or she suddenly becomes completely useless, leaves the company, and begins drawing Social Security.

Just about everything is wrong with this system.

First, it is going to bankrupt the government. People are retiring faster than they are entering the workforce. In 1980, there were 16 workers paying taxes to support each retiree. Today there are only 3.2. By the early part of the next century, there will be only 2 workers paying taxes to finance benefits paid to each Social Security recipient.

Second, and maybe more important, the system is nor fair to employers, and it is terrible for business. I am suggesting that we scrap it. Not immediately. We are used to our current system, even if we don’t like it. But over time, we could get used to a new system that better serves companies and employees.

The current system is unfair to employers because it institutionalizes the Peter Principle. When you go to a retirement party, you notice the guest smiling and you always think he or she is smiling, happy to jetison—under honorable circumstances—an employee who has been earning increasingly more than he is worth.

It is true that most people perform better and are on top of their game when they are younger. They acquire both knowledge and experience. We reward them with more responsibility, more prestige, and more money.

But it is also true that most people reach the peak of their performance well before they reach their 65th birthday. They don’t suddenly become useless but their usefulness and contribution to the company gradually trail off. By the time they actually retire, they are overbearing, overextended, and overpaid, and we are anxious to see them leave.

Among other things, the practice is cruel. Even at age 65, they have millions of Americans into geriatric depression. It has also cost U.S. industry the talents of many experienced workers, contributed to the imbalance between employer and employee and lead to the thirty year American industrial work force, and overwhelmed the Social Security system.

There must be a better way, a system that abandons the expensive myths of the past and compensates employees in accordance with reality. We need a system—call it Potential Lifelong Employment—that recognizes when he or she begins to slide down the slope of deminishment.

An easy system to put into place? Of course not. It flies in the face of much of what we have been taught to expect throughout our lives. It demands new criteria of success, security, and accomplishment.

But I would bet that millions of Americans would jump at the opportunity to remain useful, contributing members of society well into their seventies and beyond. They would love to trade their Social Security checks for a paycheck and a chance to remain involved.

Can we design—and market—a system that recognizes that people, even after peaking, can still contribute? Can we find a way to bring them down slowly, in a culturally acceptable deceleration of working hours, responsibilities, pay, and prestige? Can we do it all without causing loss of self-respect? We could try. The results couldn't be more rewarding than the effects of our current retirement system.

THE BLIGHT OF LITHUANIAN CATHOLICS

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw congressional attention to the intensification of anti-church activities in the Soviet Union.

Any Soviet official will tell you that individuals can worship as they please and individual religious processions are disrupted, and the people of Lithuania. A nation that has always received steadfast U.S. support— has served to underline, to highlight, to assert, and to prove once again the need for a strong U.S. voice in this important and adverse area.

legislation to designate
January 4, 1984 AS ALASKA STATEHOOD DAY

HON. DON YOUNG
OF ALASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago this June, Congress approved the Alaska Statehood Act, paving the way for Alaska’s entry into the Union as the 49th State. I am proud to introduce today in the House of Representatives a resolution commemorating the silver anniversary of Alaska statehood.

Alaska’s entry into the Union was not easily accomplished. World War II had pointed to the necessity of statehood for Alaska. The Japanese invasion of the Aleutians, lend lease flights across Alaska to the Soviet Union, and later the cold war and its resulting early warning radar stations convinced the Nation that Alaska was vital to the national defense. Even so, the Alaska statehood issue was a hotly contested subject during the 1950’s with the chief arguments against statehood being Alaska’s alleged inability to pay its own way and the fact that Alaska was not contiguous to the continental United States. In June 1958, after numerous proposals and counterproposals, Congress approved statehood for Alaska. On July 1, 1958,
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

flight levels at the federally owned Dulles International Airport.

The moral battle over Washington’s airports is finally taking on material proportions. Ever since Dulles International Airport was unveiled in 1964, this newspaper and hundreds of thousands of Northern Virginians have known it was better than National Airport for most of the things the area needs from airports. Now, finally, there are signs that common sense is beginning to take hold on people’s travel habits.

The Washington Task Force announced Tuesday that in 1982 the number of flights out of Dulles increased steadily. So did the number of passengers using the airport. The gains are strong and from such a large enough base that one can say it is a sustainable trend. That sense is even stronger when one takes into consideration that 1982 was the roughest year for air travel in ages. The recession has taken a real chunk out of Dulles, but one-fifth of the Nation’s air travel is now flying out of Dulles. Perhaps they are flying less. Yet, somehow, Dulles enjoyed 2.6 million travelers—12.3 percent more than in 1981.

The reasons are many. Community leaders have pounded home the airport’s superior qualities for nearly 20 years. The Air Florida crash last January revealed the ten- tuous safety of National Airport. The air controllers strikes forced a limitation of flights at National. And the completion of a new passenger terminal at Dulles has finally made Dulles a competitive airport use. Dulles is fighting an uphill battle. National drew about 14 million, and Dulles, about half that. The fact remains that Dulles boasts the aggressive support of the Federal Aviation Authority, which owns both National and Dulles.

We who live free urge the government to listen to people’s demands for more flights out of Dulles. They are providing an invaluable service. We thank them for their efforts and hope that the Federal Aviation Authority will continue to work to provide the best service possible.

The struggle for independence that has characterized Estonia’s history began in 1809. The Estonian people, aided by England, Finland, Sweden, and Denmark, threw off the yoke of the Russian empire. In 1920, the Soviet Union recognized all claims over Estonia. For the next 20 years, the Independent Republic of Estonia flourished, developing a rich national culture and a prosperous economy.

The liberty was not to last. In flagrant violation of the peace treaty of 1920, the Soviets signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, condemning Estonia and its Baltic neighbors, Latvia and Lithuania, to the harsh burden of Soviet rule. The Soviet forcibly annexed the territory of Estonia in 1940 and subjugated a free people.

Today, the culture of Estonia is in peril. Russification is rampant, and the Estonian language and culture are threatened with extinction. Fundamental freedoms have been virtually abolished: human rights violations are commonplace, and thousands of people are imprisoned for their support of the Estonian language and culture. The freedom to speak, work, and travel is severely restricted. The Press is censored, and the quasi-independent media that remain are required to publish false and distorted information.

The Estonian people, however, continue to resist subjugation through their demonstrations and appeals to the free world. In support of this quest for freedom, the United States has denounced all claim over Estonia and will not recognize the annexation of the Republic of Estonia by the Soviet Union. We who live free urge the government to continue to work to bring about the restoration of Estonia’s independence.

I am speaking of the people of Estonia, long a proud and accomplished nation, but now a Russian colony under the shadow of Soviet oppression. Today is the anniversary of the Estonian Independence Day, which cannot be celebrated in Estonia. Today, we honor the brave people of Estonia, their struggle for freedom, and their commitment to the ideals of democracy and human rights.

Hon. Glenn M. Anderson of California

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor the people who, in the face of great danger, are struggling to keep their identity as a nation intact. I am speaking of the people of Estonia, long a proud and accomplished nation, but now a Russian colony under the shadow of Soviet oppression. Today is their Independence Day, which cannot be celebrated in Es-
tonia, but serves to remind Estonians worldwide of their identity. The Estonians have lived on the same land for over 2,000 years, developing a rich Estonian tradition from a culture that is neither Slavic nor German. Although, since the 13th century, the Estonians have often been ruled by others, an independent Estonian state was declared on February 24, 1918, only to be ruled by Russia, when it was invaded and annexed by the Soviet Union. Currently, Estonians are facing the greatest threat ever to their language, culture, and their very existence as a nation. Ever since Estonia unwillingly became part of the Soviet empire, Estonian culture and identity have been repressed. Although nominally an independent state within the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Estonia is, in reality, totally controlled by Moscow, which does not tolerate any autonomy in the republics. The Soviet Union is now attempting to destroy the Estonian, and replace him with the “new Soviet man”, who, schooled to believe in the tenets of Soviet communism, would lose his own culture of his ancestors, and embrace that of the Soviet Union. In reality, this is a policy aimed at crushing any culture other than the prescribed Russian Communist model. In Estonia, this policy has already had many serious consequences, including the suppression of the Estonian mother tongue. Russian language is granted preferential status at all official, educational, and even cultural levels, whereas the status of Estonian has diminished. The Soviet Union is also attempting to destroy Estonian culture by flooding it with Russian products. This has upset the demographics of the region, as well as the Estonian national identity. Russians now make up almost half of the population of the capital city of Tallinn, and may outnumber native Estonians after the completion of the new harbor there. Currently only about two-thirds of the country in Estonia is Estonian. Given that ratio is falling as increasing numbers of Russian workers are brought in. There are signs of hope, such as the student anti-Russian protests in 1980. On January 13 of this year, the European Parliament passed a resolution reiterating the right of the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, to self-determination, and called for their case to be brought up at the followup meetings for the Helsinki accords, and to be submitted to the U.N. Subcommittee on Decolonization, inasmuch as these countries are, in effect, Soviet colonies. Every sign of encouragement that the West did not abandon the Baltic States at Helsinki will help keep hope alive for Estonians, both in this land, and in Estonia itself. Let us hope that some day soon, Estonian Independence Day can have real meaning again.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

February 24, 1983

STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES TAKE NATIONAL STAND

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the board of directors of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) has taken a position of leadership within the higher education community by viewing the problems of higher education in the broad context of national policy. The AASCU board of directors called for a delay in the 10-percent tax reduction scheduled for this July and for no further reductions in Federal aid to States. In 1983, 354 State colleges and universities which enroll more than 2 million students. The text of the resolutions follows, and I call it to the attention of my colleagues:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Whereas the growth rate in funding for domestic programs, including higher education, has been slowed and, in some cases, has been cut; and

Whereas defense spending has increased dramatically; and

Whereas tax cuts have reduced available revenues; and

Whereas the federal deficit is projected to be $185 billion in FY '83, over $200 billion in FY '84, and in excess of $288 billion in FY 85; and

Whereas further cuts in domestic spending cannot offset the revenue losses resulting from the tax cuts, provide the revenue necessary for planned increases in defense spending, and therefore will not have a significant impact on the size of the deficit; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, representing 354 public colleges and universities in the United States, urges the delay of the 10 percent tax cut scheduled for implementation in July of 1983.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Whereas the recession has resulted in substantial losses of state revenues, including more than $8 billion lost since revenue estimates were made last spring; and

Whereas the federal government will have cut over $75 billion in aid to the states by the end of fiscal year 1983; and

Whereas State expenditures already have been cut substantially in the last two years and are estimated to have fallen by $5 billion since last spring; and

Whereas cuts in expenditures by state governments have had a significant and damaging impact on public higher education institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, representing 354 public colleges and universities, urges that no further cuts be made in aid to state governments; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of AASCU urges that presently the responsibility of the federal government not become the responsibility of the states, unless the federal government provides the necessary funding.

PLIGHT OF THE SPERM WHALE

HON. WILLIAM R. RATCHFORD
OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. RATCHFORD. Mr. Speaker, in 1975, the sperm whale was designated as the State animal of Connecticut, not only for its special contribution to the State's history, but in recognition of its current plight as an endangered species. It is estimated that even if all hunting of sperm whales was to cease immediately, some populations would continue to decline for another 20 years. Commercial catch limits imposed on the remaining whaling industry are more a reflection of the dwindling numbers of whales in existence than of serious conservation efforts. For these reasons, I applaud the recent passage of a ban on all commercial hunting of sperm whales in 1985. I address you here today, however, because this spectacular victory is in grave threat.

Japan, Norway, the Soviet Union, and Peru, all member nations of the IWC, have filed objections to the IWC ban. Since the IWC is without the power to enforce its own rulings, these nations will ultimately become exempt from the ban if their objections are not withdrawn. The tragedy and the irony is that it is these nations that have had the last vestiges of the archaic whaling industry. Many conservation and environmentalist groups are urging Congress to put pressure on these nations by denying the approval of their U.S. fishing rights. Under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act, countries wishing to fish within our 200-mile fishery conservation zone must have a Governing International Fishing Agreement, or GIFA. Japan, who depends heavily on the fish they obtain from U.S. waters, is seeking reauthorization of their GIFA last year. Japan's GIFA was, in fact, approved during the lameduck session as a part of a larger package of fisheries matters. Their agreement is effective for 5 years.

While the GIFA was passed, it is only the first step. Subsequent determination must be made regarding how many and what types of fish may be taken under the GIFA. The U.S. Department of State conducts a quarterly review of these allocations during
February 24, 1983

each year the GIFA is in effect. The first review of Japan’s GIFA will be conducted next month. It is here that the United States will bring pressure to bear on nations to withdraw their objections to the whaling ban.

To this end, I am introducing a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the U.S. Department of State should give consideration to whether or not a nation has filed an objection to the IWC ban when determining the level of provisions a nation is to receive under a GIFA. While the Fishery Conservation and Management Act contains two amendments—the Packwood-Magnuson and the Pelly amendments—through which unilateral sanctions can be leveled against countries who violate IWC rulings, these provisions will not be triggered into effect until the GIFA, beginning next month and continuing for the duration of the agreement, gives Congress an opportunity to withdraw their objections to the whaling ban. Most important, the market for whale products is hardly justifiable from an economic standpoint. Japan, which has the largest of the remaining industries, is the only market for whale meat in the world. The collapse of the market for this meat accounts for a mere 0.3 percent of the total annual Japanese protein consumption. It is clearly not a staple of the diet. We are looking at the United States finding the cruel and unnecessary slaughter of whales unacceptable.

I must point out that the continuation of whaling by the nations is hardly justifiable from an economic standpoint. Japan, which has the largest of the remaining industries, is the only market for whale meat in the world. The collapse of the market for this meat accounts for a mere 0.3 percent of the total annual Japanese protein consumption. It is clearly not a staple of the diet. We are looking at the United States finding the cruel and unnecessary slaughter of whales unacceptable.

Not one need that is being met through the extermination of whales themselves is not. The disparities in State regulations and enforcement of existing standards present sufficient reasons to propose uniform, mandatory Federal standards to protect against termination of service of households who lack financial resources and can demonstrate a danger to health; second, standards and procedures to require the reinstatement of service to households that meet certain criteria; third, standards and procedures permitting customers to have hearings before a State regulatory authority; fourth, procedures to protect tenants in buildings whose landlords are arrangers, and to permit direct payment by tenants through the use of escrow accounts; sixth, collection of comprehensive data on utility service shutoffs by each State regulatory authority, and the filing of such reports with the Secretary of Energy for public use; and seventh, an authorization of funds to cover the additional costs and responsibilities imposed on State regulatory authorities under this legislation.

Sooner or later—if not this winter, then next—uniform, mandatory Federal standards have to be adopted to protect citizens against heating shutoffs during the winter months. Access to heating, like access to food, should not be treated as a privilege. Too many households already confront life-threatening choices between paying for food and paying fuel bills.

This legislation provides safeguards to insure that the utility companies are paid for the services they provide. It also calls upon the utilities to act responsibly in emergency situations, and strengthens the role of State regulatory authorities in fulfilling their public obligations.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.
OF MICHIGAN

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1983

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced the “Home Heating Protection and Utility Regulation Act of 1983” (H.R. 1594). This bill would amend the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to provide for uniform, mandatory Federal standards governing terminations of natural gas and electric home heating service by the utilities.

The legislation seeks to prevent the involuntary termination of utility service in households that are unable to pay their bills on time and in cases that would endanger the health of individuals. The bill establishes standards and procedures for State regulatory authorities to avert shutoffs during the winter period and requires arrangements between affected households and the utilities for the scheduling of deferred payment and repayment of past bills. The legislation builds on the voluntary standards set in the 1978 law, which in many instances have proved inadequate, and incorporates key features of the best State regulations currently in force.

The record number of utility shutoffs this winter, along with the steep increase in gas prices and the insufficient funding of the low-income energy assistance program, have produced a crisis for tens of thousands of low-income households. Across the Nation, the National Consumer Law Center estimates, more than 300,000 households have experienced gas shutoffs this winter. Preliminary data collected by the National Consumer Law Center indicate that the number of shutoffs this winter far exceeded the average in the past few years, and low-income families are disproportionately affected. Since there are no Federal or State reporting requirements on terminations, the data collected is likely to underestimate the dimensions of the problem. Associated with utility shutoffs is the dramatic inadequacy of the number of households that have fallen into arrears. The increase in unpaid utility bills has reached critical levels in several States.

Under the pressure of the situation, some progress has been made to establish reasonable standards and procedures to assist households to avert shutoffs. Often these standards rest upon voluntary compliance. In too few cases have State regulatory authorities protected individuals whose health can be affected by terminations. For example, only 17 States permit utility customers to request a formal hearing before a regulatory body. Only 10 States have procedures to protect young children and elderly persons. Only a handful of States establish utility procedures to enter into repayment or deferred payment agreements.

The disparities in State regulations and enforcement of existing standards present sufficient reasons to propose uniform, mandatory Federal standards to protect against termination of service of households who lack financial resources and can demonstrate a danger to health; second, standards and procedures to require the reinstatement of service to households that meet certain criteria; third, standards and procedures permitting customers to have hearings before a State regulatory authority; fourth, procedures to protect tenants in buildings whose landlords are arrangers, and to permit direct payment by tenants through the use of escrow accounts; sixth, collection of comprehensive data on utility service shutoffs by each State regulatory authority, and the filing of such reports with the Secretary of Energy for public use; and seventh, an authorization of funds to cover the additional costs and responsibilities imposed on State regulatory authorities under this legislation.

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This legislation provides safeguards to insure that the utility companies are paid for the services they provide. It also calls upon the utilities to act responsibly in emergency situations, and strengthens the role of State regulatory authorities in fulfilling their public obligations.
ONE BILLION DOLLARS SPENT IN STEEL CREATES 52,000 JOBS

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, in my recent special orders on the Buy American amendment to the Surface Transportation Act I said that an estimated $918 million will be spent on manufactured goods a year under the bill; the correct estimate is that $918 million will be spent on manufactured goods over the life of the plan. Nevertheless, it still would be a significant blow to the intent of Congress and the plan to exempt nearly $1 billion in manufactured goods from the Buy American provisions, which the Federal Highway Administration is considering. This $1 billion would lead to substantial activity.

Information recently developed by the Congressional Research Service indicates that every $1 billion spent on steel leads to $2.20 in economic activity. This means the Federal Highway Administration—by exempting manufactured goods from Buy American—would waive almost $918 million will be spent on manufactured goods, which the Federal Highway Administration is considering. These jobs and this activity should remain in the United States, and I say again that creating jobs in the United States was what Congress intended in passing the bill and in passing the Buy American amendment.

FINDING A CURE FOR NEUROFIBROMATOSIS

HON. DOUG WALGREN OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to establish a National Commission on Neurofibromatosis (NF). This disorder received national attention several years ago by the Broadway play, "The Elephant Man," a remarkable saga of a man struggling with this disorder.

Neurofibromatosis is a genetic disorder of the central nervous system occurring in 1 out of every 3,000 births. It afflicts approximately 100,000 people in the United States and occurs in both sexes and in all racial and ethnic groups. Each child of an affected parent has a 50-percent chance of inheriting the gene and developing NF. Dr. Frederick von Recklinghausen first published medical literature on the disorder in 1882.

Manifestations of the disorder usually appear in childhood or adolescence, though they can appear later in life. Children with NF can frequently be identified shortly after birth by the appearance of a number of light brown spots. NF patients may develop a number of problems, including many small tumors under or on the skin, large tumors just under the skin, curvature of the spine, enlargement and deformation of bones, and tumors of the auditory and optic nerves. These problems can lead to other problems, like deafness and blindness which then create severe educational, economic, and social problems.

Presently there is no cure for NF and medical opinions on treatment vary tremendously. In my view, we need to bring into focus what we are doing. I ask everyone to find a cure for NF and identify what more we need to do. I am hopeful that my bill will lead us in that direction.

The bill I am introducing today will establish a national commission that will have 2 years to assess the nature and extent of public and private research into neurofibromatosis and to develop a plan to identify the research needed for NF. This Commission would be composed of 12 members, including representatives of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, the Director of the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, the National Institute of Child Health and Development, and the Department of Education. These representatives would be joined by three scientists or health professionals, and three individuals who have experience with the disorder. The plan would be developed after the National Commission established by the Congress for Huntington's disease in 1977.

In the last Congress, we took a big step by enacting the Orphan Drug Act which offers hope to many people afflicted with rare diseases. I hope that my colleagues will join me in pressing the Nation to combine its resources to eradicate the many diseases for which we have not found a cure.

The text of my bill follows:

A bill to establish a National Commission on Neurofibromatosis.

Sec. 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Neurofibromatosis Act".

FINDINGS

Sec. 2. The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Neurofibromatosis (also known as Von Recklinghausen's Disease) is a genetic disorder of the nervous system. Fifty percent of all cases of neurofibromatosis are inherited from one of the victim's parents. The other 50 percent result from a spontaneous change of the gene. The cause of this mutation is unknown.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

February 24, 1983

(2) While the exact incidence of neurofibromatosis is unknown, it is estimated that the disorder affects one in every three thousand persons.

(3) Neurofibromatosis occurs equally in both sexes and in all racial and ethnic groups. It often imposes severe economic, medical, and emotional handicaps on individuals and on the families of individuals affected by the disorder.

(4) Neurofibromatosis is one of the world's most extensive genetic disorders.

(5) Characteristic signs of neurofibromatosis may be present at birth. Manifestations typically appear in early childhood or adolescence, but can occur later, particularly at times of increased hormonal activity.

(6) There is a critical shortage of specialized programs and properly trained professionals in the United States for neurofibromatosis research, treatment, care, education, and rehabilitation.

(7) The training of health and educational professionals in the treatment of neurofibromatosis deserves the highest national priority.

(8) The people of the United States have an inadequate understanding of the nature of this personal, medical, and economic impact of neurofibromatosis.

(9) There is a great potential for making advances in the treatment of neurofibromatosis and other genetic disorders through the National Institutes of Health and other research centers.

ESTABLISHMENT

Sec. 3. The Secretary of Health and Human Services (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary"), in consultation with the Director of the National Institutes for Health, shall, within sixty days after the date of the enactment of this Act, establish a National Commission on Neurofibromatosis (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

DUTIES OF COMMISSION

Sec. 4. (a) The Commission shall assess the nature and extent of public and private research into neurofibromatosis and shall develop a plan to identify the research needed to develop an effective treatment and a cure for neurofibromatosis. In formulating such plan the Commission shall consider the incidence of neurofibromatosis, its etiology, its economic, social and health consequences, and the most effective application of scientific and health care resources.

(b) The plan developed under subsection (a) shall provide for:

(1) research into the epidemiology, etiology, prevention, and control of neurofibromatosis which shall include studies involving the disorder's social, environmental, nutritional, biological, and genetic determinants and influences;

(2) research into the development, evaluation, and application of techniques and drugs used in, and approaches to, the treatment and prevention of neurofibromatosis and its consequences;

(3) the education and training of scientists, clinicians, educators, and allied health personnel in the fields and specialties requisite to the conduct of programs concerning neurofibromatosis and the development of a system for collection analysis, and dissemination of all data useful in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of neurofibromatosis.

MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 5. (a) Commission shall be composed of twelve members as follows:

(1) a physician and scientist with experience in the fields of neurology, neurosurgery, or neuropharmacology;

(2) a pediatrician or pediatric neurologist;

(3) a geneticist or molecular biologist;

(4) a mathematician;

(5) a health economist;

(6) an attorney;

(7) a psychologist or other person with expertise in the field of mental health;

(8) a consumer representative, a person otherwise affected by neurofibromatosis or a person otherwise affected by a genetic disorder;

(9) an ethicist;

(10) an economist;

(11) a leader in the field of continuing education;

(12) a leader in the field of health care administration.

The Congress hereby authorizes the Secretary to make such additional staff and support services available to the Commission as the Secretary deems necessary.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

3043

Energy National Security and Employment Act (SENSE) is a rational step in this direction. I would like to submit the article by the Christian Science Monitor published February 7, 1983, titled "A Way to Help Put America Back to Work—and Save Energy."

(From the Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 7, 1983)

A WAY TO HELP PUT AMERICA BACK TO WORK— AND SAVE ENERGY

(Leon Lindsay)

One of the best job-producing moves government could make, according to energy-conservation advocates, would be an investment in weatherization and solar-energy devices for homes and businesses across the United States.

The proved in such conservation activities say their potential for producing new jobs, business expansion, and energy-conservation advocates would be an investment in weatherization and solar-energy devices for homes and businesses across the United States.

The measure would provide major impetus to the energy conservation effort. It will not require any new funding in fiscal 1984, according to Scott Sklar, the lobby's political director.

The bill has four parts, explains Mr. Sklar, dealing with small business, national security, employment, and new energy information. "Basically they either protect or broaden certain programs to help renewable energy or extend programs that are due to expire in 1985," he says. Energy-tax credits for small businesses and homeowners are due to expire if the bill does not extend to 1990. Under the bill, skill training for workers in renewable energy and conservation activities, such as solar and weatherization, would be allowable in all federal jobs programs.

A bipartisan group of 26 U.S. senators and representatives, several of them chairmen of key committees, are sponsoring the legislation.

Ted Rauh, chief of the Division of Conservation of the California Energy Commission, points out that conservation activities are a close second to highway construction in new jobs and tax reduction. "If we cut in the future," he says. Energy-tax credits for small businesses and home-owners are due to expire if the bill does not extend to 1990. Under the bill, skill training for workers in renewable energy and conservation activities, such as solar and weatherization, would be allowable in all federal jobs programs.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

February 24, 1983

Michael Gordon, program director of The Institute for the Human Environment in San Francisco, says: "An expanded effort to build weatherization would provide thousands of jobs in both the public and private sectors—through production of home weatherization materials; retail sales of insulation, weatherstripping, water-heater blankets, low-flow shower heads, and other products; and the organization, administration, and implementation of coordinated local weatherization programs throughout the United States."

"San Francisco, says: "An expanded effort to build weatherization would provide thousands of jobs in both the public and private sectors—through production of home weatherization materials; retail sales of insulation, weatherstripping, water-heater blankets, low-flow shower heads, and other products; and the organization, administration, and implementation of coordinated local weatherization programs throughout the United States."

He cites Santa Clara County, Calif., as an example. It is estimated, Mr. Gordon says, that "if even 25 percent of homes in the county needing weatherization were made energy-efficient, almost $36 million in local sales of material could be realized."

Portland, Ore., which began an ambitious weatherization and energy-conservation program in 1979, provides impressive evidence of what it can mean to a local economy.

According to Jeanne McCormick, director of the Portland ( Ore.) Energy Office, that city's weatherization and energy-conservation program is "a powerful unifying force around which communities and workers are coalescing. It has produced many benefits in terms of residential and business savings—and jobs saved as well as created. "We have found," she says, "that, generally, investment of $15 million by local businesses in such projects as insulating buildings, or changing to more energy-efficient ways of heating their products, create—directly—525 jobs."

"There's not only the number of jobs who come from the existing pool of unemployed workers, who perform energy audits and architects who design changes. They’re the what we call the "leveraging effect," where you have the secretary who works for the contractor, and so forth."

"We have done energy audits for 146 small businesses, which have been able to cut energy consumption (an average of) 19% percent as a result. Even though energy costs in Portland are lower than in many other cities in the country, those firms collectively are saving $250,000 a year. They can reinvest that money in expansion."

"So, it's not just the number of jobs created by the weatherization itself, but how much money that business saves that can be used by them to expand or go into new training or use it to keep people on the job."

Mrs. McCormick and others point out that little retraining of workers is involved in these energy-conservation activities. Most come from the existing pool of unemployed skilled workers—carpenters, pipefitters, boilermakers, and plumbers, and other in light construction and light manufacturing. Other direct and indirect positions are created in marketing, retail sales, business management, lending, and the appraisal and real estate fields.

INTRODUCING THE NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT DEMONSTRATION ACT

HON. ROBERT GARCIA
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with Congressmen BILL COYNE and 26 cosponsors, the Neighborhood Development Demonstration Act of 1983. We drafted this legislation because of the urgency of augmenting existing housing and community development programs. With proposed budget cuts in economic development, assisted housing, and community development block grants, we must find new sources to promote business, jobs, and adequate housing for the needy.

The act would authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish a 5-year demonstration program to provide Federal matching funds to private nonprofit neighborhood organizations. For each participating organization, the Secretary would establish a ratio by which voluntary charitable contributions made by individuals and businesses would be matched by Federal funds. Depending on the economic conditions and the number of households and businesses in the neighborhoods involved, this ratio would be set no lower than 3 Federal dollars for every dollar of voluntary contributions, nor higher than 10 Federal dollars for every dollar of voluntary contribution. Perhaps the most significant objective of this legislation is to encourage a stronger financial base, for neighborhood groups through increased private sector donations.

Neighborhood organizations often provide the most successful programs in depressed urban areas, such as my congressional district, the Bronx. Neighborhood groups can serve as a unifying force around which concerned citizens can work for the betterment of our cities. I urge your support of the Neighborhood Development Demonstration Act of 1983 so that we can assist community groups in their effort to revitalize urban America.

MAUMEE BAY STATE PARK
HON. MARCY KAPTUR
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 24, 1983

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation to authorize a shoreline erosion protection project at Maumee Bay State Park in northwest Ohio.

Maumee Bay State Park is a multiuse facility located in Lucas County, Ohio, on the south shore of Lake Erie near Toledo. The park covers 1,700 acres and adjoins the federally owned Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge. The shoreline protection project is critical for the protection of this parkland. Shoreline erosion is occurring at the rate of 12 feet each year. Without the shoreline protection project, the beach will continue to erode. Until the shoreline is stabilized, the State of Ohio cannot go forward with its major development plans for the park. The State is committed to significant capital improvements for the park. To date, the State has already contributed $440,000 for purchase of the property and $1,500,000 for campground development. A recent $90,000 study has been funded to design a lodge complex. The State of Ohio's investment in the Maumee Bay State Park is already in excess of $2 million.

The estimated current cost of the shoreline project, if funded and funded with the State of Ohio providing approximately a third of that amount. In addition to its contribution to the shoreline project, the State has expressed its intent to complete the overall development of Maumee Bay State Park currently estimated at $36 million.

The revitalization of the Maumee Bay State Park would provide much needed short and long term job opportunities in a region suffering from high unemployment. During the span of the park's construction, 2,000 new jobs are expected to be created. In addition, permanent jobs will be created in the park and in related industries. The permanent jobs that will result can be filled by area residents lacking specific job skills. The overall park investment is expected to generate $3 per visitor. With an estimated 1 million visitors per year, this would yield $3 million in new annual revenue for the Toledo area. The park will also serve to attract industry and provide for new Toledo convention trade. The park, the only major State park in northwest Ohio and the only one in the state, is a major metropolitan area, will directly serve five congressional districts. It will capture local tourism and recreation dollars which are being spent out of the State.

Given the tremendous national development potential of Lake Erie, a fresh water lake, and the need for a major State park to serve northwest Ohioans, I believe that the jobs and dollars that would be generated by the Maumee Bay State Park warrant its immediate development. An indispensable first step is to halt the shoreline erosion. Ohioans have already made a significant investment in the park. It is time they receive a return on their investment.

TRIBUTE TO COUNCILMAN NORMAN RIEEES
HON. PARREN J. MITCHELL
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, my entire city of Baltimore still mourns
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

3045

the death of Norman V. A. Reeves who was serving on the Baltimore City Council at the time of his passing. He was such a remarkable human being that as much of his life history as possible must be shared with as many as possible.

I urge my colleagues to read the story of this man, a victim of muscular dystrophy, who lived a life much more full than many of us.

NORMAN V. A. REEVES
(By Langston Hughes) Norman V. A. Reeves' life is a statement that is both profound and simple. His role was also during this period that Norm headed up the William Moore Foundation and its Center for Afro-American Studies. The Foundation headquarters was established in the late 1960's, the Foundation was a frequent and important meeting place of community organizations and activist groups. The Center maintained an extensive library on black history and sponsored annual symposiums during Black History Week focusing on the historical and cultural aspects of the Black Movement. It was the first local group to demand that the City of Baltimore and the State of Maryland declare a Black History Week.

Norman worked as a counselor at the University of Maryland Baltimore County Campus in 1965, where he founded the campus chapter of the NAACP. Within Council at the time of his passing. He served as co-chairman of the coalition, along with Howard "Petey" Rawlings, a UMBC instructor who is now a delegate from the 40th district. The coalition's efforts resulted in an increase of black faculty and students on the undergraduate and graduate level, and integration of former agents. In 1971, Norm accepted the position of principal of the Ralph Young School for22 years, a Catholic school during this period that he decided to run for political office. His first try in 1971 produced a spirited grassroots effort, but no victory. A second try in 1975 brought together an even greater community based organization and Norm did not want to be defeated. At Howard, Norm conducted several workshops and seminars on the daily trip between Baltimore and Washington, D.C. Newspaper headlines during the height of the Maryland fight against segregated public accommodations was an indirect result of some of these discussions and Norman's commitment to an ongoing involvement in efforts to effect change deepened. At Howard, Norm met Iris Gant of North Carolina who was also studying for a Master's degree in social work. They became a couple and later had two children: Marcus and Iris. Iris graduated in 1962. "Little Norm" was born in 1963, and daughter Traci in 1969.

Norm was the family supervisor serving the Baltimore County Department of Welfare in the late 1960's. During this time, black militancy was generating fear and confusion. Norm conducted race relations seminars and pointed up numerous areas of racism within the County department, providing many whites with their first real glimpse into the black ethos. He was also during this period that Norm successfully sponsored resolutions for the condemnation of state property owners from evading their responsibility for housing conditions by re- quiring that they appoint a local residential agent to respond to notices. He passed a bill requiring for the first time the registration of single family and duplex rental units. The bill will raise $600,000 to a million dollars a year and should bolster the housing and finance services for the City of Baltimore.

He passed other resolutions calling for a study of the feasibility of using City pension funds for home mortgages (before a similar State program was announced) and a study of the City Civil Defense program. His work on the Budget and Finance Committee and Urban Affairs Committee has resulted in commitments of several thousand jobs for blacks and assistance to a number of black businesses. He also passed a resolution calling for a task force to study the problem of black economic development and black unemployment in the City of Baltimore, which he chaired.

As a community activist, Norm had been a strong advocate for peace and asserted that a world view is necessary to combat the forces impacting on people at the local level. He successfully sponsored resolutions for the foundation of the Baltimore chapter of the National Association of Black Social Workers to 1957, also during this period that Norm had muscluar dystrophy. His doctor predicted that he would be wheelchair bound and intellectually dead by the time he was 13, and advised Norman's mother to restrict his physical activity to become more active and he was able to participate in sports as a fierce competitor up until age 13. His old doctors marveled at his general good health as the disease slowly took its toll. Not until several years before his death was he confined to a wheelchair, from which he continued to pursue an active public life.

He attended Douglass High School, graduating in 1953. Later, at Lincoln University, Norman majored in psychology and minor those in economics and philosophy, graduating with honors in 1957. His active involvement in college life is chronicled in the 1957 edition of "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities." Upon graduating from Lincoln University, he was employed at Baltimore City Department of Social Services as a caseworker. Here he met Walter P. Carter, a local leader in the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), who was then running for City Councilman. The two started dating. Walter brought Norman into the City political scene. At Howard, Norm met Iris Gant of North Carolina who was also studying for a Master's degree in social work. They became a couple and later had two children: Marcus and Iris. Iris graduated in 1962. "Little Norm" was born in 1963, and daughter Traci in 1969.

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This course of action—voluntary help on an individual basis—has been chosen by over 1,000 physicians in the Houston area. These doctors, members of the Harris County Medical Society, are providing free medical care to those in the Houston area who are temporarily unemployed, or lack medical insurance.

I believe this effort on the part of Harris County physicians and the Harris County Medical Society is an inspiring example of the spirit of generosity and community that characterizes our great Nation and our people.

We are often told that it is necessary for the Federal Government to provide help to the needy and the unfortunate, because people will not choose to help others voluntarily. This recent action by Harris County doctors proves just how wrong that attitude is. I salute these fine physicians for their willingness to help those in need.

[From the Houston Chronicle, Feb. 14, 1983]

**More Than 1,000 Physicians Offering Free Care to Unemployed**

More than 1,000 of the Harris County Medical Society's 4,500 members began offering free care today to area residents temporarily out of work or without health insurance.

"We have long maintained that no person in this County should ever go without care because of an inability to pay," Dr. Joel Reed, society president, said. "This voluntary effort is designed to provide physician care to that segment which finds itself temporarily out of work and in many cases out of health care coverage.

"We are aware that some individuals and families have fallen through the cracks of the system and we are ready, willing and able to augment the existing city, county and state assistance programs by addressing the recession-distressed segment of our population."

This month Reed asked all physicians in Harris County to consider volunteering their time in their private offices or at one of the many free clinics through the area.

Many physicians were already volunteering their services to patients unable to pay, he said, but many still volunteered to help others.

The volunteer physicians' names have been entered into a special computer at the medical society by physician specialty and zip code so patients and their families will not have to travel far to obtain care.

"While we believe we will be able to handle almost any professional need, we do not have the ability to cover the hospital, drug or lab costs," Reed added.

However, he said, the physician group is working with drug companies and the Greater Houston Hospital Council to obtain their support in these areas.

Reed said Mayor Kathy Whitmire has authorized the city Health Department to provide some laboratory services.

A medical society spokesman said the effort is not designed to cover indigents who have "legally obtained" their health care through city, county or federal programs.

"We are attempting to address those who because of the economic climate need temporary help," Reed said.

**Extensions of Remarks**

Referral to a doctor participating in this program can be obtained by calling 790-1838 Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The medical society spokesman said patients should first call their personal physician to determine if they are participating in the program.

**Estonian Independence Day**

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER  
OF ILLINOIS

**In the House of Representatives**

**Thursday, February 24, 1983**

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, today is the 56th anniversary of Estonian Independence Day. In honoring this day it is important to remember that Estonia was once a free and independent sovereign democracy. It was forcefully absorbed into the U.S.S.R. in 1940 along with Latvia and Lithuania.

The Soviets have tried to create a "new Soviet man." They have done this by systematically attempting to suppress the culture, religion, and existence of the Baltic states. This program of Russification has been resisted vigorously by the people of Estonia. Its purpose is clear: to crush the individuality of the many nationalities within the Soviet Union, and to subjugate them to the dominance of the Russian majority.

The proud people of Estonia have fought to be independent, and will surely continue their fight until they have achieved their goal of rejoining the free and independent nations of this world.

There are hopeful signs on the horizon in the future. The European Parliament on January 13 passed a resolution reiterating the right of the Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, to independence. This resolution called for their case to be brought up at follow-up sessions of the Helsinki accords, and to be submitted to the U.N. Subcommittee on Decolonization, because these countries are sovereign states.

The United States has endorsed this in a Voice of America editorial. The 1983 Defense appropriations bill insisted that all maps of the U.S.S.R. clearly print the names of each Baltic state, as if they were sovereign nations.

The United States has refused to legitimize the Soviet seizure of the Baltic states. I am hopeful that this policy has given strength to dissidents in Estonia to continue their brave struggle against the tyranny of their Soviet masters. Estonian Independence Day gives Americans who cherish their freedom an opportunity to remind the Russians that we have not forgotten Estonia. We will never forget the cause of Estonian independence and will continue to fight for its restoration along with all the other subjugated nations of the U.S.S.R.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

from expressing his wishes for a "speedy recovery" to voicing his conviction that "Republicans have a hidden agenda. In the name of economic reform of the free market and the interests of the rich, they are attempting to roll back 50 years of progressive tax and social policy. They want more for the rich and less for the average American family.

"I knew these people," Manatt says now of the Reaganites, and "I knew where they were coming from even if other people didn't back then. I had seen them operate in California, and their view is that 'we got down-draft' and 'we're going to cut them out.'"

This kind of populism came naturally to the Iowa farm boy who worked his way through George Washington Law School. As a clerk to the Democratic National Committee as executive secretary of the Young Democrats and once was fired from its staff in an economy move.

But it sounds strange to many people coming from a Century City bank president and senior partner in an aggressively expanding law firm with lots of high-powered clients.

Manatt insists there is no paradox. "I never got a V.A. loan for myself," he says, "but I believe in government as a way in which we help each other cooperate in the lot we have been given, I'm an Iowa farmer, and when the American Banking Association voted in 1981 on endorsing the Reagan tax bill, I was outvoted 490 to 0.

Despite opposition by Senate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.) to form a campaign structure for a Democratic policy arm, Manatt has been able to work cooperatively with Hill Democrats in orchestrating an effective Democratic propaganda attack on such issues as Social Security and the recession, using some paid advertising but relying mainly on the free response time the networks have granted Democrats to answer Reagan speeches. The line, "It isn't fair—it's Republican, came out of one of the Manatt-financed ads.

Every couple of months, he presides at a meeting of the House and Senate Democratic caucuses. Each is prepared to defend what it has and the other party is sitting up and taking nourishment.

The strength of his chairmanship, almost paradoxically, Manatt-fi

March 24, 1983

February 24, 1983

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The revival of the GOP organization, under the 1977-79 chairmanship of Bill Brock, began only after everyone in the

From the "downDraft" he says he felt when he took over in February, 1981, "a time when we had no idea who we were or what we were doing."

Manatt has witnessed a revival of his party's political prospects, which many party activists attribute in part at least to his stewardship.

Among the accomplishments for which he receives a share of the credit from Democratic governors, members of Congress and state party officials:

A midterm election rebound, including a strikingly successful demonstration project in some party primaries that will serve as a model for the 1984 contest.

A healthy start on a direct-mail fund-raising mechanism that held, in time, cut down the Republicans' still-growing financial advantage.

Negotiation of the formal return of organizational leadership, after the "invalid" controversy of the Carter era, including cutting part of the Democratic Party and partial repair of the Carter-era breach with business and the Jewish community.

The peaceful acceptance by the party's minority and liberal caucuses of a substantial revision in the delegate-selection mechanism that could, in time, cut down the Republicans' advantage. A key element in the Democratic coalition that has been able to work cooperatively with Hill Democrats is the chairmanship of John C. White and Robert S. Strauss.

But Strauss' continued high-profile presence on the Washington scene is a particular problem for Manatt, who contested the flamboyant Texan for the party chairmanship. Strauss had been the senior partner of his two Texas predecessors in the chairmanship, John C. White and Robert S. Strauss.

Strauss' continued high-profile presence on the Washington scene is a particular problem for Manatt, who contested the flamboyant Texan for the party chairmanship a decade ago and lost.

Paradoxically, Manatt's public statements over the last two years rank among the most consistent and strongly worded indictments of the record and intentions of the Reagan administration. On Jan. 23, 1981, three days after Reagan was inaugurated and while Manatt was outvoting himself 490 to 0 on the Washington scene is a particular problem for Manatt, who contested the flamboyant Texan for the party chairmanship. Strauss had been the senior partner of his two Texas predecessors in the chairmanship, John C. White and Robert S. Strauss.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

You even don't buy a new car or house this week to celebrate the Reagan Recovery, at least send a few bucks to the party of your choice.

DOMESTIC CONTENT AND HIGH TECHNOLOGY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, for some years workers in the auto, steel, rubber, electronics, and other basic industries have been suffering widening layoffs and unemployment as jobs and investment in these industries have moved abroad. A number of people have viewed this as perfectly natural and, indeed, desirable, arguing that the American economy should shift away from these "old smokestack industries" and into new "high tech industries". I think that the same forces which are undermining our heavy industries also affect the new technologies. Unless we understand our role in the evolving world economy and develop pragmatic policies to deal with the new realities, we may lose both old and new industries.

I invite the attention of my colleagues to an article which appeared in the Washington Post business section yesterday. It should be noted that in moving to East Asia, Atari is joining one of its principal competitors, Apple, which already is manufacturing in Hong Kong.

The article follows:

ATARI TO FIRE 1,700, SHUT PLANTS TO ASIA

(By Martha M. Hamilton)

Atari Inc., the video game and home computer manufacturer that has sometimes been used to symbolize America's employment future in high-technology jobs, said yesterday it will fire nearly a quarter of its workers out of Sunnyvale, Calif., to Hong Kong and Taiwan. The layoffs will be phased in from now to June or July with 600 workers out of a job yesterday.

The production move comes only weeks after Atari's parent, Warner Communications, reported lower-than-expected earnings for 1982 for its consumer electronics division.

Analysts said the production shift, which follows the pattern of consumer electronics items such as watches and television, results from increased pressure in the highly competitive home computer and video games industries. Atari said yesterday it is designed "to reduce escalation in manufacturing costs" — such as labor, the value of the dollar and regulatory costs.

The announcement of the move and the large layoff is bound to raise questions about projections that jobs lost in the foudaries and auto plants can be replaced easily by jobs in high technology industries and that high-tech industries can preserve the U.S. position in international trade.

I am clearly indicated that the high-tech firms are also moving abroad and that they are no guarantee for absorbing the nation's jobless," said Rudy Oswald, director of research for the AFL-CIO.

The value of high technology in America's future has been espoused by a group that has been dubbed the "Atari Democrats," who advocate shifting resources away from declining industries, such as steel and automobile manufacturing, into the high technology and service industries where growth is expected to occur.

President Reagan, too, echoed some of these sentiments in his State of the Union speech, expressing himself as the label "Atari Republican" — a label likely to be revised as a result of yesterday's announcement.

Atari has said that financial considerations dictate that some of its production be moved abroad. "Our computer production costs will go down dramatically in 1983," John Cavalier, president of Atari's Home Computer division, quoted in Electronic News, a trade publication.

Atari already manufactures some video games in Taiwan and in Limerick, Ireland. Interviewed by that magazine at the Consumer Electronics Show, Cavalier noted that "there were no [Atari] computers manufactured offshore in 1982. There will be a significant percentage manufactured offshore in 1983." In fact, an Atari spokesman said yesterday, virtually all its home computers will be manufactured abroad.

ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. H. AL DAU
OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 65th anniversary of the Declaration of Estonian Independence. While Estonian-Americans today observe this anniversary, Estonians in their homeland continue to face serious threats to their language, their culture, and their very existence as a nation.

The United States, to this day, recognizes the sovereignty of the Baltic States which took place nearly 40 years ago. Concern for human rights plays a major role in the foreign policy of the United States, and we should take this opportunity to assure the people of Estonia, as well as the people of Latvia and Lithuania, that their struggle for self-determination is not forgotten.

I encourage my colleagues to continue their support for the cause of freedom on this anniversary of Estonian Independence.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NEEDLES HIGH SCHOOL AWARDS RECEPTION

HON. JERRY LEWIS OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, on March 2, 1983, the San Bernardino County schools and the Constitutional Rights Foundation will be sponsoring an awards reception and dinner honoring the finalists in the California State mock trial competition. I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and commend the team from Needles High School who will be representing the county of San Bernardino.

Over 2,500 students from 14 counties statewide participated in the mock trial program this year. The competition involved 15-member teams working with a teacher, Mr. Sonny DeMarto and attorneys John and Louise Closs, to prepare a criminal case which was presented in courtrooms before municipal and superior court judges. Through the mock trial program, students of varied ability levels increased their proficiency in communication skills, developed self confidence and furthered their knowledge of the content and process of the legal system.

Approximately 200 students will compete for the State championship and participate in activities which will familiarize them with the workings of State government from March 1 to 3, 1983.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in commending to my colleagues not only the team of Needles High School, but also the attorneys, judges, and teachers for their countless hours of work and preparation that were volunteered to make this mock trial competition such a success.

ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 86th anniversary of the Estonian Declaration of Independence. I am pleased to join my colleagues in Congress and the members of the Estonian-American community in showing my support for their fight for freedom from Soviet domination and to state that we in the United States shall support their cause until they are once again free.

Independent Estonia emerged from the turmoil of World War I and the Russian revolution, when the small country proclaimed its independence on February 24, 1918. Although Estonia was soon invaded by Soviet armies, the small country was able to repulse them in 1920 and win freedom for 20 years. Estonia enjoyed generation of independence and economic and cultural growth, until 1940 when the Soviet Union annexed Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in the wake of the infamous Hitler-Stalin pact.

During the last 40 years of foreign rule, the Estonian people have bravely and stoutly resisted Soviet efforts at Russification, or the subjugation of their language, culture, and religion to Russian practices. The importation of foreign workers and the often brutal industrialization of their country have made this a tough fight.

The plight of Estonia and the other captive nations becomes more urgent every year, as the Soviets continue to pursue a massive military buildup to tighten their hold on the countries under their rule, and to discourage other free nations from challenging their empire. As a long time advocate of a strong defense for the United States and a strong military threat, I hope that this will serve to undermine their hold on other, smaller nations.

With admiration and respect, I salute the people of Estonia and their friends and allies in the United States and throughout the world in their struggle to regain their independence from the Soviets. I reaffirm my support for their fight and renew my conviction that Estonia will soon be free again.

DILLONITES RAISE SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.
of New Jersey
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday night, February 26, a very special event will be held in Newark—the third annual dinner dance held by the Dillonites, a chapter of the Newark Negro College Fund. Among those being honored by the Dillonites are Joseph Bencu, Newark's postmaster; Sutha Grinter, president of the Garden State Chapter of the Dillonites; and Louise Epperson, director of patient relations of the University of Medicine and Dentistry, who will receive the 1983 Health Education Award.

I am extremely proud of this chapter of the Dillonites, and president Thomas Michael, for their generous spirit and hard work assisting these young people of Dillon in obtaining an education.

SOCIAL SECURITY CARDS SOLD TO ILLEGAL ALIENS

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month I introduced H.R. 1272, the Social Security Alien and Foreign Resident Limitations Act. The intent of this measure is to reform certain aspects of the social security system, as well as prohibiting people who have worked unlawfully in this country from collecting benefits.

The introduction of my legislation coincided with the release of a General Accounting Office study I requested on this subject nearly 2 years ago, the findings of which are highlighted in the Congressional Record of February 3, 1983, on page 306.

Mr. Speaker, I testified a few weeks ago before the Subcommittee on Social Security, which is conducting hearings on the long-term financing problems facing the social security system. Observing that "we need to correct this," Chairman J. J. Pickle announced that his subcommittee will conduct hearings on this issue as soon as possible.

In the few weeks since I introduced H.R. 1272, I have received letters in support of this measure from citizens throughout the country.

One of the major problem areas associated with this issue is the relative ease in which individuals can obtain social security cards.

A few days ago, WLS-TV in Chicago ran a series of stories compiled by its team of investigators on the illegal alien issue. One segment was particularly enlightening in showing what lengths people will go to in obtaining and providing social security cards. The following transcript of that segment details how a Federal employee engaged in selling social security cards at $75 apiece to illegal aliens. The employee has since been arrested and charged with in connection with the sale of the cards. The transcript follows:

ILLEGAL ALIENS: ABUSE ON BOTH SIDES

ROSA CHAVEZ (illegal alien). When you go to apply for a job, they ask you for a social security card.

ROBERTA BASKIN. Rosa Chavez is an illegal alien. But she now has a real, American social security card.
social security card. She needed it last April so she could work... so she could support her seven children.

This is Eduardo Medina. Inside the Social Security Administration, he makes it possible for people in Rosa's situation to get a card...

ROBERTO BASKIN. The man came with the application. He filled them out. And all I did was sign them. After about six weeks, the card arrived...

ROBERTA BASKIN. This social security card cost Rosa $75. The card is supposed to be free. Social Security officials are supposed to ask for certain documents...

Did you show any documents at all to get the social security card?

ROSA CHAVEZ. No, nada...\n
ROBERTA BASKIN. And social security also requires an interview... in person... in the social security office. But Rosa never had to show up...

ROBERTA BASKIN. This is the alley behind the social security office on North California. At the end of the alley is a Chicago police station. This is the spot that Eduardo Medina chooses to sell social security cards... to the benevolent...

Target 7 sent in Tony Prince. He told Medina he needed three social security cards...

TONY PRINCE (target 7 researcher). He looks kind of nervous, you know. And he goes to me, the price will be $75 each, which equates to $225. Can you make sure you bring the receipts...

ROBERTA BASKIN. We paid the money, and filled out applications in the names of three illegal aliens, people Medina never met. He didn't even ask how she'd view them, and he falsified our applications, claiming he'd seen some documents that don't even exist...

He got away with it because of a flaw in the social security system...

JIM STOKES (Office of Inspector General). The current social security enumeration system did not have a sufficient safeguard... This lack of safeguard allowed the employee to process numerous social security card applications without bringing an alert to the social security management...

ROBERTA BASKIN. We gave Tony more money for the last buy from Eduardo Medina. They met near the social security office and went inside a doorway to do business. They met up at 8:00 to buy the social security cards. As soon as he got the receipts, we caught up with Medina to introduce him to those illegal aliens he'd gotten cards for...

ROBERTA BASKIN. Did you ever see him?

EDUARDO MEDINA. No, no ma'am...

ROBERTA BASKIN. And did you ever see her?

EDUARDO MEDINA. No ma'am...

ROBERTA BASKIN. Well, you sold two social security cards in their name last week, and you put down...here it is...on the application for her, you put down that you did an... that you did an in-person interview again...

EDUARDO MEDINA. Right...

ROBERTA BASKIN. Yeah, and what about this green card, and the library card? She doesn't have those things...

EDUARDO MEDINA. Okay, so that I put down...

ROBERTA BASKIN. So why'd you put that down?

EDUARDO MEDINA. That's a, that's just Tony told me to help him out.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ROBERTA BASKIN. And how much money did you make?

EDUARDO MEDINA. That's only $75 I pay there, that's all...

ROBERTA BASKIN. $75 for each social security card you sell...

EDUARDO MEDINA. That's the only one...

ROBERTA BASKIN. Rosa Chavez... Rosa Chavez is in the country illegally. You sold a social security card to somebody on her behalf...

EDUARDO MEDINA. No, I didn't make no...

ROBERTA BASKIN. So that she could work...

EDUARDO MEDINA. I didn't make no arrangement for that. The only thing I say was with Mr. Tony...

ROBERTA BASKIN. Do you know want a serious crime it is to put down that you did an in-person interview with somebody when you didn't?

EDUARDO MEDINA. Yes...

ROBERTA BASKIN. Tell me, because I don't know if you do...

EDUARDO MEDINA. Yes, I understand it's a jail sentence, that you can get...

ROBERTA BASKIN. Then why'd you do it?

For money...

EDUARDO MEDINA. Well, I just did that for money. That's all I did. But not any more...

A FAIR ADJUSTMENT TO IMPROVE SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRATION

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1983

• Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, the recent debate and controversy concerning the implementation of the Solomon Amendment which prevents an individual who has failed to register with the Selective Service, has once again opened the entire debate surrounding registration. The failure of some 6 percent of those required to register to do so causes one to examine the opposition to such a simple procedure. However, what is relatively simple in practical implementation may cause severe emotional stress for some Americans. While approximately half of the nonregistered population is attributed to administrative difficulties, the remaining 50 percent of young American men have failed to do so intentionally for personal reasons...

Today, I am introducing legislation which will both facilitate complete registration while also giving young men the opportunity to indicate their intent to apply for conscientious objector status. This legislation is based upon the presumption that a high percentage of those who intentionally fail to register do so on the basis of conscientious objector principles...

Under current law, an individual may apply for conscientious objector status only at the time the draft is actually implemented. The application may be made to his local Selective Service board which will determine the acceptability of his case. In order to qualify for classification as a conscientious objector, a person must be conscientiously opposed to participation in any war. Beliefs must be religious, moral, or ethical in nature, as opposed to those based solely on politics, expediency, or self-interest...

In addition, a conscientious objector is not relieved of the obligation to serve. Two types of service may be performed, depending upon the individual's specific beliefs: First, the person who is opposed to any form of military service (Class 1-D) performs a period of civilian service in a job which contributes to the national health, safety, or interest; or, second, the person whose beliefs will allow him to serve in the Armed Forces in a noncombatant capacity (Class 1-A-0) becomes a member of the Armed Forces but does not receive any training in the use of weapons. Many of these serve in the medical corps...

This legislation would simply add two questions to the Selective Service registration form which would allow the registrant to indicate his preference to be considered for classification as a conscientious objector serving in either noncombatant military service or available for alternate service. Notice shall also be provided on the forms that this indication is not binding on the United States and that the marking of such an indication does not mean that the registrant will be so classified...

It should be emphasized that this is not an attempt to circumvent registration, but to facilitate it. These changes to the registration form will not harm the intent of draft registration—early preparation and organization in case conscription should be required—but, in fact, will improve and economize the entire Selective Service System those individuals who are likely to apply for conscientious objector status in either a noncombat or alternate service role...

In the meantime, these changes will also facilitate the complete registration of the eligible population by removing the stigma that registration leads to immediate participation in a draft, without allowing the opportunity to indicate one's desire to apply for conscientious objector status...

ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1983

• Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, 65 years after the official declaration of Estonian independence, this proud Baltic nation is fighting for its very existence under the cruel jackboot of Soviet tyranny. The drive for Russification of this ethnically distinct people is characteristic of the Soviet
February 24, 1983

In the individual human dimension, the death of Prof. Juri Kukk 2 years ago in a Volga labor camp represents both the perseverance and the tragedy so typical of the Estonian struggle. Even as Juri Kukk rests in peace, his codefendant, Mart Niklus, struggles, on a 5-year sentence in a Soviet labor camp. These two men are symbols of a much larger atrocity. The relative proportion of Baltic nationals to other ethnic groups in Soviet labor camps demonstrates the magnitude of this injustice.

It has been four decades since the Soviet empire swallowed Estonian and the other Baltic nations in perhaps the most repugnant act of blatant hegemony in our century. The hopes of these nations, the hopes of an Estonian people so capable of fulfilling their potential as a country, have been subverted in the interest of a Soviet elite which differs little in essence from its progenitors. It is up to us in the free world to keep the light of publicity on the Estonian struggle—our hopes are our hopes, their dreams our dreams—the fate of the human community rests with the solidarity of its defenders.

EXTRACTIONS OF REMARKS

HON. MARCY KAPTUR
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, the administration's proposed rapid defense buildup poses serious risks both to our national security and to the health of our economy. Consider, in context with the President's massive rearmament program, must weight its costs to the American people.

In his budget for fiscal year 1984, President Reagan proposed the continuation of the 5-year military buildup that he initiated 2 years ago at a cost of $1.6 trillion, roughly a cost of $20,000 in taxes per household over the next 5 years. This constitutes the largest peacetime defense spending program in the history of our Nation, at a real rate of increase after inflation of 7 percent. Yet, despite estimates of wasteful Pentagon spending ranging from $30 to $100 billion, the President's budget provides for no savings based on elimination of wasteful spending.

The President's military budget gives top priority to the development of new strategic nuclear weapons, a 37 percent increase in nuclear force funding in this year's budget. I fear that adding to our nuclear arsenal will only trigger another dangerous escalation in the balance of terror between the United States and the Soviet Union. The administration's arms control policy, based as it is on arms increases, is a bankrupt policy. We need a President who will assume the leadership role in arms control negotiations with the Soviets. Congress must take its own lead on arms control by passing the resolution calling for a bilateral, verifiable freeze on nuclear weapons production, development, testing, and delivery systems.

The greater share of our defense budget should be spent on conventional systems, although streamlined, to insure readiness and sustainability, and to educate our service personnel. We now have complex weapons systems ranging from $30 to $100 billion, the most repugnant act of blatant imperialism.

If we cannot create jobs for the unemployed, revitalize our basic industries, educate the next generation of workers, treat the members of our society who depend on the Government for their basic needs, we will not be contributing to our Nation's security.

ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and admiration that I join in the commemoration of the 65th anniversary of Estonian Independence Day. The remarkable strength and proud heritage of the Estonian people in the Soviet Union, who face a never-ending quest to regain their freedom, has established a model for the world.

Today we mark the proclamation of independence for the Republic of Estonia. The Estonians made significant economic, educational, and cultural progress until their freedom and independence came to an end in 1940 when they were forcibly annexed by the Soviet Union. On a day-to-day basis in the Soviet Union, the Estonians are facing serious attacks to rid them of their strong sense of heritage. They face serious threats to their language and culture. This is yet another example of the Soviet attempt to Russianize these people out of existence.

Free nations of the world must continue to speak out against this Soviet aggression. We will never recognize the territorial gains of the Soviet Union. As signatories of the Helsinki accords, the Soviet Union continues to deny these individuals their basic human rights—the free exercise of political, cultural, and religious freedoms.

Mr. Speaker, I am very moved by the strength and conviction of these brave people. I am thankful for this oppor-
tunity to pay tribute to these courageous people and their overwhelming commitment to human rights and freedom that the nations of the world cherish so deeply.

FTC OVERSIGHT OF PROFESSIONS BACKED BY PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, since renewed attempts will be made in the 98th Congress to restrict the authority of the Federal Trade Commission over professions, my colleagues should be aware that professional associations continue to line up in opposition to efforts by the American Medical Association to exempt the professions from regulation by the FTC. The 33 national organizations and their 800 affiliated organizations representing 17 million individuals formed a coalition to save the jurisdiction of the FTC over professions in the last Congress. I have been recently notified by the National Society of Public Accountants that the members of the Commission had unanimously adopted a resolution stating the National Society's opposition to any legislation which would exempt professionals from FTC jurisdiction and investigation of the activities of professionals. A copy of their correspondence follows along with a list of the member organizations of the Coalition to Save the Jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission Over Professions.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
January 14, 1983

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
Chairman, Energy and Commerce Committee, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Dingell:

At its regular meeting in November, the Board of Governors of the National Society of Public Accountants unanimously adopted a resolution stating the National Society's opposition to any legislation which would exempt professionals from FTC jurisdiction and resolving support for FTC to continue to regulate and investigate the activities of state-regulated professionals.

The National Society of Public Accountants is an individual membership professional association consisting of 17,000 members throughout the United States, who are virtually uninsured by the issues facing many small accounting firms and the more than four million small businesses which they serve.

The members of the National Society firmly believe that the antitrust laws should be applied to state regulated professionals in the same manner as the competition and problems facing small accounting firms and the more than four million small businesses which they serve.

Sincerely,

LOUIS MIRMAN,
President.

COALITION TO SAVE THE JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION OVER THE PROFESSIONS

American Nurses' Association.
American Society for Medical Technology.
American Association of Pastoral Counselors.
American Academy of Physician Assistants.
Association for the Advancement of Psychology.
American Psychological Association.
American Association for Clinical Linguistics.
American College of Nurse-Midwives.
American Public Health Association.
International Chiropractors Association.
National Association of Optometrists and Opticians.
National Association of Chain Drug Stores.
American Chiropractic Association.
Women's Equity Action League.
American Association for Clinical Chemistry.
American Medical Technologists.
American Association of Bioanalysts.
International Society for Clinical Laboratory Technology.
American Society of Allied Health Professions.
National Rehabilitation Counseling Association.
National Women's Health Network.
Women and Health Roundtable.
American Association of Retired Persons.
American Retail Federation.
Congresswatch.
U.S. Women's Health Coalition.
National Consumer League.
Consumers Union of America.
Consumers Federation of America.
American Association of Nurse Anesthetists.
United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.
United Steelworkers of America.

DISC REVISION ACT OF 1983

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 24, 1983

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing H.R. 1678, the DISC Revision Act of 1983. Briefly stated, the purpose of the bill is to revise the existing Domestic International Sales Corporation (DISC) provisions of the Internal Revenue Code so as to make them consistent with the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) while at the same time preserving significant export incentives similar to those contained in the existing DISC provisions.

The United States is currently faced with a significant international trade problem because the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade have concluded that the existing DISC provisions violate GATT. In addition, the U.S. Trade Representative has assured representatives to the GATT that the United States will soon modify the existing DISC provisions to bring them into compliance with GATT. In the meantime, DISC has been a continuing thorn in our side as we attempt to further other important trade-related matters before the GATT, including many of those that were discussed at the GATT Ministerial in November 1982. The progress on these important initiatives will be stymied until a GATT legal DISC alternative has been presented. Although it is necessary to modify the existing DISC provisions, at the same time it is very important that the modified version continue to provide export incentives to our various domestic manufacturers, especially for those small manufacturers who may have only recently become exporters or who are in the process of considering to become exporters.

The importance of encouraging export of products domestically in the United States cannot be overemphasized because the alternative is to encourage manufacturers to locate manufacturing plants outside the United States, thus removing valuable jobs from our shores. The DISC solution also should not attempt to use gimmicks which will only temporarily avoid a GATT challenge. Rather, it should attempt to arrive at a solution which will be GATT defensible for the long term, thus avoiding another disruptive period in our trade policy similar to that which has accompanied the DISC dispute. Many proposals have been floated in the last year which would generally only modify the existing DISC provisions to require the use of a foreign corporation rather than a domestic corporation. This alternative presents many problems including the prospect of not being able to sustain a GATT challenge. From a tax policy standpoint, the use of a foreign alternative is also questionable because it is inconsistent with the administration's tax treaty negotiating policy which attempts to discourage the use of foreign tax havens by U.S. taxpayers. The modification of DISC so as to require incorporation in a foreign jurisdiction will only provide a sufficient economic benefit to the exporter if the foreign corporation is located in a jurisdiction which imposes little or no tax, in other words, a foreign tax haven.

The bill which I have introduced today attempts to address the problems identified above with the existing
DISC and with respect to the various foreign solutions which have been proposed in the last couple of months. As such, it attempts to achieve three important policy goals. First, the bill sufficiently modifies the existing DISC provisions so as to make them GATT defensible. Second, the proposal avoids the use of a foreign corporation as the solution to the existing DISC problem. By doing so, it avoids a significant inconsistency with our tax treaty negotiating policy. More importantly, it insures that small businesses will be able to continue to benefit from the DISC provisions. Modifying DISC to require the use of a foreign corporation would make it very unlikely that small exporters would be able to utilize the provisions due to the complexities of doing business in a foreign jurisdiction, especially if a substantial foreign presence is required. Third, the proposal insures that trade incentives provided for exporters, especially small exporters, will continue.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSAL**

The DISC Revision Act makes several significant changes in the existing DISC provisions. First, it provides for the imposition of an interest charge on the accumulated DISC income which has been subject to deferral. The interest charged for small exporters—those with less than $250,000 of DISC taxable income—is 4 percent while the interest charge for larger exporters is the average Federal funds rate, that is, the rate at which banks in the Federal Reserve System borrow money from other banks in the system. Second, rules controlling the amount of income which is subject to deferral are significantly simplified. The complicated incremental rule is eliminated. The amount of deferral which is permitted annually is increased to 100 percent for DISC taxable income up to $250,000. The amount of deferral permitted for DISC taxable in excess of $250,000 is 45 percent. Third, all accumulated DISC income existing for taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 1983, will be permanently deferred. This provision is clearly sensible because many companies by following the rules of DISC under existing law could effectively achieve this result by simply avoiding a distribution of the accumulated income and investing in qualified assets. By statutorily providing that the income is permanently deferred it eliminates significant financial accounting problems while at the same time preserving the likely tax result which would occur under existing law. An added benefit of this change is that it effectively results in a liberalization of the DISC asset test because the substantial pool of capital consisting of accumulated deferred DISC income which must be invested in specified assets will have been reduced. Many companies both large and small have indicated a concern with meeting the qualified assets test under the existing law because of the large pool of deferred income which must be invested in a limited range of assets in order to satisfy the existing qualified asset test. By reducing the size of that pool of capital which must be so invested, the problems of meeting the qualified assets test will also be substantially eliminated.

Fourth, the bill permits the use of excess investment tax credits to be used to pay the interest charge which is imposed on accumulated DISC income. In addition, excess net operating losses may be used to reduce the amount of accumulated DISC income which is subject to the interest charged. Finally, the bill provides that accumulated DISC income which has been subject to the interest charge will qualify for a permanent deferral at the end of 10 years and cease to be subject to the interest charge. It should be noted, however, that this provision would not have any effect if the parent of the DISC had made the election to utilize its excess net operating losses to reduce the accumulated DISC income subject to the interest charge prior to the expiration of 10 years.

The bill does not modify the gross receipts test to expand the use of DISC for the service sector of our economy. Because this is a matter of growing concern in view of the increasing portion of our economy which consists of service-type industries, it is my hope that the enacted legislation will direct the Treasury to study the advisability of extending DISC-type treatment to the service sector.

On balance, I believe that the bill provides the most workable solution to a complex problem facing us both with respect to U.S. tax policy and U.S. trade policy in a way that will continue important export incentives which are necessary for the United States to compete in the world trading markets.