

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CRIMINAL JUSTICE
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1984

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today to improve State criminal justice information systems, including criminal history records; to establish an interstate identification index based on criminal records and to provide assistance to States to use such index; to insure that criminal history records are accurate and complete; and for other purposes.

I intend this to be a study bill and my purpose in introducing it at this time is to encourage study and comment on it. I ask unanimous consent that the entire text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

H.R. —

A bill to improve State criminal justice information systems, including criminal history records; to establish an interstate identification index based on criminal records and to provide assistance to States to use such index; to ensure that criminal history records are accurate and complete; and for other purposes

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

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Criminal Justice Information Improvement Act of 1984".

INTERSTATE IDENTIFICATION INDEX

SEC. 2. Section 534 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d), and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

"(c)(1) For the purpose of assisting Federal, State, and local departments and agencies to locate, for criminal justice use, criminal identification and crime records held by such departments and agencies, the Attorney General shall—

"(A) establish and maintain an interstate identification index which shall contain only information—

"(i) identifying individuals with respect to whom there exists any criminal identification or crime record;

"(ii) with respect to each such individual, identifying the Federal, State, and local departments and agencies which created and hold criminal identification and crime records; and

"(iii) with respect to each such individual, indicating whether the Attorney General holds any such record; and

"(B) make such information available to such departments and agencies for criminal justice use.

"(2) The Attorney General may make available information in the interstate identification index to any State or local department or agency for criminal justice use only if—

"(A) such department or agency has not obtained information under this subsection at any time preceding the 3-year period ending on the date any such information was first requested under this subsection; or

"(B) in the case of a department or agency which obtained information under this subsection in such 3-year period, such department or agency complied with section 4 of the Criminal Justice Information Improvement Act of 1984 during a period of not less than 180 days ending on the date of the current request of such department or agency for information."

AMENDMENTS TO OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND
SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968

SEC. 3. (a) Section 401(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3741(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (22) by striking out "and" at the end thereof,

(2) in paragraph (23) by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon, and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(24) developing capabilities necessary to submit information for inclusion in, and to obtain information contained in, the interstate identification index established under section 534(c)(2)(B) of title 28, United States Code; and

"(25) complying with the requirements of section 534(c)(3) of title 28, United States Code, and section 4 of the Criminal Justice Information Improvement Act of 1984."

(b) Section 401(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3741(b)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) by striking out "and" at the end thereof,

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by inserting "except as provided in subparagraph (C)," after "(B)", and

(B) by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof "; and", and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(C) for any fiscal period beginning after the effective date of this subparagraph, that portion of a Federal grant made under paragraph (20) for the purpose of establishing a criminal justice information system or under paragraph (24) or (25) shall be 100 per centum of the cost of the program or project specified in the application for such grant."

(c) Section 402 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3742(b)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) No eligible jurisdiction may receive financial assistance under this part for the purpose of establishing a criminal justice information system or for any purpose specified in paragraph (24) or (25) of section 401 unless such jurisdiction agrees, as a condition of receiving such assistance, to comply

with section 4 of the Criminal Justice Information Improvement Act of 1984 not later than 3 years after first receiving assistance under this Act for any such purpose."

CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS

SEC. 4. (a) For purposes of section 534(c)(2)(B) of title 28, United States Code, and section 402(e) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3742(e)), a State or local department or agency or an eligible jurisdiction, as the case may be, shall—

(1) comply with sections 20.3, 20.20 (without regard to subsection (a)), 20.21 (without regard to the requirement that a plan be submitted or amended), and 20.24 of the Code of Federal Regulations as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and

(2) permit the Attorney General of the United States, or the designee of the Attorney General, to audit the criminal justice and related records of such department, agency, or jurisdiction to verify such compliance.

(b) The Attorney General of the United States shall conduct audits of the type described in subsection (a)(2) on a random basis to ensure that State and local departments and agencies and eligible jurisdictions to which such subsection applies comply with such subsection.

NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION ADVISORY
POLICY BOARD

SEC. 5. (a) There is hereby established in the Department of Justice a National Crime Information Advisory Board (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Board") whose purpose it shall be to recommend to the Attorney General general policies with respect to—

(1) the philosophy, concept, and operational principles applicable to the acquisition, classification, storage, and dissemination of information, and the exchange and use of records made available, by the Attorney General under section 534 of title 28, United States Code, and

(2) the relationship of the activities of the Attorney General under such section to State and local systems relating to the collection, processing, storage, dissemination, and use of criminal history information and records.

(b) The Board shall be composed of 26 members as follows:

(1) Six members shall be appointed by the Attorney General. At least 1 of such members shall be appointed from among each of the following—

(A) individuals representing the judiciary,

(B) attorneys who prosecute criminal defendants,

(C) attorneys who provide legal counsel to criminal defendants,

(D) individuals representing administrators of correctional institutions and agencies, and

(E) individuals representing civil rights organizations.

Such members shall serve for an indeterminate period of time.

(2) Twenty members shall be elected by entities throughout the United States which

obtain information under such section from the Attorney General. Such members shall serve for a term of two years beginning on January 5th of each odd numbered year.

(3) The Board shall be representative of the entire criminal justice community at the State and local levels and shall include representation from law enforcement agencies, the courts, and corrections agencies and institutions.

(c) The Board shall review rules and procedures applicable to carrying out section 534 of title 28, United States Code.

(d) The Board shall consider operational needs of criminal justice departments and agencies in light of public policies, and local State, and Federal statutes.

(e)(1) The Board shall review, on a continuing basis, security and privacy aspects of operations carried out under section 534 of title 28, United States Code, and shall, as needed, appoint ad hoc subcommittees to provide information and recommendations to the Board regarding the security and privacy aspects of such operations.

(2) The Board shall recommend standards for participation by criminal justice departments and agencies in such operations.

(f) The Board shall report directly to the Attorney General of the United States or to the designee of the Attorney General.

(g) The Federal Advisory Committee Act shall apply with respect to the Board (5 U.S.C. App.).

EFFECTIVE DATES

SEC. 6. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on October 1, 1984, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever occurs later.

(b) The amendment made by section 3(b)(2) shall take effect on the first day of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) Section 5 shall take effect on January 5, 1985.●

THE LINDAMOOD BREAKTHROUGH

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of Congress to a breakthrough in the diagnosis and treatment of reading and spelling disabilities, including those severe enough to be labeled dyslexia. This breakthrough has occurred through the research of a husband/wife linguist and speech pathologist team, Charles and Patricia Lindamood, associated with the San Luis Medical Clinic in San Luis Obispo, Calif. I first learned of this development through Mary Lou Mahan of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., who has successfully incorporated it in her teaching program.

The Lindamoods have developed a test which identifies a very precise ability to compare the order of sounds in words, also called auditory conceptual judgment. The research reveals that one-third or more of the population do not spontaneously develop this judgment as fully as needed. A lack in

auditory conceptual judgment prevents individuals from detecting their reading and spelling errors, and interferes with their ability to self-correct. It appears that this factor is so simple and basic that educators have erroneously assumed its general availability.

It is very encouraging to also report that the Lindamoods have developed techniques which are consistently successful in stimulating auditory conceptual judgment and its application in reading and spelling. It should be particularly noted that the research indicates that attention to this factor can prevent as well as remediate reading and spelling disabilities.

There is need to aid educators in becoming trained to diagnose and work with this factor, so that all of our youth may have access to the tools they need to develop to their full potential in literacy skills. Aid should also be made available to adults who have this problem. The Lindamoods' test represents a promising opportunity in fostering the development of adequate reading and spelling skills in individuals.●

INSURING THE SOLVENCY OF THE MEDICARE PROGRAM

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I have been contacted by Mr. Richard McKnight—a leader among the many retired United Auto Workers who live in my district—and I have received letters from many other retirees in my area who are gravely concerned about the solvency of the medicare program and about the escalating costs of health care.

Mr. McKnight studies issues affecting retirees very carefully and writes me often about the more important of these issues. I appreciate his interest.

There are many separate steps Congress should take but a foremost one should be the creation of a bipartisan commission—similar to the one appointed to strengthen the social security system.

A Medicare Commission, which should be composed of retirees, Members of Congress, and members of the administration, could examine all the questions related to the medicare system and issue recommendations to Congress which would make the system solvent and secure for all the years to come.

I wrote President Reagan last year urging him to create such a panel. I am disappointed that, to date, he has not taken the needed action.

Because this congressional session will be shortened by elections, final action on any comprehensive legisla-

tion to address health care costs is unlikely. Still, I feel important ground-work can—and must—be laid in what is left of this congressional session to shore up medicare and to ease the financial strains on the system.

I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following article written by Joseph Califano, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who also recognizes and supports the need for a comprehensive approach instead of piecemeal reforms in our efforts to strengthen and vitalize medicare.

[From the New York Times, May 6, 1984]

UNITED STATES MUST DISCIPLINE HEALTH-CARE MARKET

(By Joseph A. Califano, Jr.)

WASHINGTON.—Controlling medical costs has become the Great American Shell Game. Congress puts a cap on Medicare payments for 467 medical procedures, and hospitals just pass the costs off to the states. States put their own caps on Medicaid hospital payments, and hospitals just move the pea to private insurers and Blue Cross and Blue Shield. Congress caps payments to physicians in hospitals, and doctors move the pea outside the hospital to their offices or clinics where there are no caps.

The new caps on hospital costs paid by Medicare and many states allow politicians to boast about cutting deficits. But they do little to reduce the costs of the health care system. In 1984, these costs will continue their inflationary assault on the American economy at double or triple the rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index. Hospitals and doctors will simply shift their charges to private insurers and the Blues. And Americans will spend more than \$1 billion a day for health care.

The experience of the Chrysler Corporation tells a lot about what's happening. Chrysler's 1984 health care costs will exceed \$400 million, or \$550 for each car it sells. That's down from \$600 a car last year—not because costs have abated but because the company is selling more cars. This year, Chrysler must sell about 70,000 vehicles just to pay health care bills.

To cut costs, the Chrysler Corporation has begun a careful examination of what it has been paying for:

Among Chrysler's (and the nation's) elderly, cataract surgery is common. This procedure takes about 20 minutes and rarely requires a general anesthetic. The average ophthalmologist in the Detroit area charges \$2,000 for the operation. If a doctor performs three of these procedures a day, four days a week, 42 weeks a year, he earns more than \$1 million for less than 200 hours of actual surgery, and has a 10-week vacation.

Chrysler asked some doctors to investigate eight Detroit area hospitals with high percentages of nonsurgical admissions for lower back problems. Their study found that two-thirds of the hospitalizations, and 2,264 out of 2,677 of the total hospital days, were inappropriate. At three hospitals, none of the admissions was found to be appropriate. In more than 60 percent of the cases, patients were subjected to expensive electromyograms—a procedure necessary only if surgery has already been clinically indicated. All the test results were normal.

Experts investigated the six Detroit hospitals with the highest number of maternity

admissions for patients insured by Chrysler. In more than 80 percent of the 618 cases studied, one or more of the hospital days were found to be unnecessary—a total of more than 1,000 unnecessary days, about a quarter of the time spent in the hospital.

Chrysler's preliminary investigation suggests that 25 percent of its hospital costs may be due to waste and inefficiency. Elimination of those costs would save some \$50 million in 1984. There's no reason to believe that Chrysler's experience is unique. For the entire health care system, elimination of such costs would save more than \$50 billion—without adversely affecting the quality of care.

But American business alone cannot control health care costs. We need a national policy to restructure financial incentives in America's health care industry: where possible, to instill some marketplace discipline; and where not, some controls. Sleight of hand won't work. Costs disappearing from the Federal health care budget have a remarkable ability to reappear elsewhere in this noncompetitive system, where costs shifting is so easy. The net result is a hidden tax on American business and citizens.

In Chrysler's case, the company provides for its retirees many health care services not paid by Medicare. This means that, as Medicare seeks to ease its own financial crisis by shifting costs to the individuals, Chrysler pays the bill. In 1965, a Medicare beneficiary paid the first \$40 of a hospital stay; today, that co-payment is \$356. Similarly, the daily co-payment for long-term hospital stays (between the 60th and 90th days) has risen from \$10 to \$89 per day. Chrysler absorbs 100 percent of these increases. The latest hike in the Medicare hospital deductible costs Chrysler approximately \$1 million a year. Our citizens haven't saved anything. Our Government has simply hidden the pea under another shell.

Similarly, the 1982 Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act requires the employer's group health insurance, rather than Medicare, to provide primary coverage for employees and their spouses over age 65. That provision does not save a single dollar. It simply shifts the pea from Medicare to the private sector.

Some proposals for rescuing Medicare are outrageous examples of the shell game. The suggestion to delay Medicare eligibility from ages 65 to 67, for example, would cost American business and those citizens not fortunate enough to have employer coverage some \$75 billion. And it probably won't eliminate any waste or inefficiency in the health care system.

Congress must address costs across the entire system—not just Federal expenditures. As a first step, Congress should establish a national commission to reform health care, similar to the National Commission on Social Security Reform. The commission should develop a national health policy to cut costs without reducing care. Its membership should include representatives of all the players: Federal, state and local governments, business and labor, senior citizens and junior citizens, lawyers, physicians, hospitals and health insurers.

We must develop an efficient health care delivery system. We cannot keep going the way we are. We simply don't have the money.●

TRIBUTE TO THE NATION'S SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, this week we salute the bedrock of our Nation's economy—the nearly 14 million small businesses across America. National Small Business Week acknowledges the enormous contribution made by individuals whose stamina, character, and ingenuity attest to the strength of our Nation.

In West Virginia's Second Congressional District, we are extremely proud of small business owner Harry Dugan. Mr. Dugan was recently named West Virginia Small Businessperson of the Year.

Mr. Dugan began with a small, rented grocery store in Martinsburg, W. Va. He now has three grocery stores with sales over \$7 million last year. Moreover, Mr. Dugan is providing employment for some 60 people over a three county area. I join with the residents of my district in saluting Mr. Harry Dugan.

Small businesses have played a major role in America's economic development. The Small Business Administration (SBA) estimates that small businesses account for more than 98.2 percent of nonfarm businesses in the United States. Moreover, small businesses are responsible for virtually all new jobs in the private sector and at least 50 percent of all major innovations.

Since the mid-1970's, our small businesses have experienced many problems, caused mainly by rapid swings in our economy. Severe fluctuations in interest rates, the rise of small business failures, as well as the perceived high cost of Government regulations, are major issues of importance to small business owners. Because of the importance of small business to our society, this economic sector has received special attention during the 98th Congress.

With the Nation in its worst economic trouble since the Great Depression, this Congress set about the task of engineering a recovery that would prevent future devastating economic swings. While the emergency jobs bill provided a stopgap method of addressing severe unemployment, this Congress proceeded with concrete plans to insure stable economic growth in the future. Small businesses, an able partner in economic recovery, will play an important role in the future prosperity of America.

The 98th Congress has passed into law measures that improve the access of small businesses to Federal procurement information through increased notice of contract availability and

awards. To help small businesses employ additional personnel, this Congress increased funding for the business loan and investment fund authorized under the Small Business Act. The House has sent to the Senate for consideration several additional measures that will help our small businesses.

One measure, H.R. 10, would amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 and the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 to provide grants for projects submitted in a development investment strategy and for economic development planning. This measure requires investments be made in severely distressed and underdeveloped counties lacking resources for basic services. Another bill, awaiting Senate action, calls on the President to convene a White House Conference on Small Business between January 1, 1985, and January 1, 1986.

Through my many meetings with small business owners in the Second Congressional District, I have been made aware of the problems they face. At small business seminars and individual meetings, we have discussed how best to address their concerns. For small business owners, as well as the consumers they serve, the Federal deficit continues to be a major impediment. With the adoption of the first budget resolution for fiscal year 1985, I believe we have taken the necessary step toward reducing this obstacle to economic prosperity.

Small, independent businesses are the backbone of our economy, providing much of the innovation and job creation. They preserve choices for consumers, keep prices down, and raise product quality. Because of their extraordinary importance to a growing economy, we need policies to nurture and promote America's small businesses.

So this week, as we salute our Nation's small business owners, let us commit ourselves to the formulation of policies that enhance the future of small business in America. The future prosperity of our Nation will only be secure if they are allowed to continue their good work.●

CONDITIONS WHICH SHOULD BE APPLIED TO ANY EXTENSION OF GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced H.R. 5634, the American Property Rights Protection Act of 1984, on behalf of myself and Congressmen GORE, SLATTERY, SIKORSKI,

BATES, FLORIO, MARKEY, and WALGREN, members of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. The floor statement accompanying the introduction of this bill sets forth the reasons why any extension of the generalized system of preferences—GSP—program must be conditioned upon the establishment of a procedure whereby American firms and workers can seek redress from the counterfeiting activities so prevalent in many of those nations which receive the primary benefits from the GSP program.

In our statement, we point out that this bill should be viewed as a necessary complement to H.R. 5324, a measure introduced by our distinguished colleague, Representative DOWNEY of New York, and others, which also seeks to protect American trademarks, copyrights and patents from foreign pirates operating in markets outside the United States. Both bills have the same purpose, the elimination of de facto or de jure approval of the theft of American intellectual property in beneficiary countries. The Downey proposal seeks to achieve this purpose through government-to-government negotiations. Our proposal would insure, to a great extent, the success of those negotiations.

The ultimate sanction in both bills is the elimination of GSP benefits. As such, the retention of GSP benefits is the necessary incentive for beneficiary countries to implement meaningful reforms of their trademark, patent and copyright statutes and to enforce vigorously those laws.

Speaking now as an individual Member and not for any of my cosponsors, I would like to address certain other problems surrounding trade with the developing world which I believe might also be addressed in meaningful GSP reform legislation. It should be remembered that GSP is a privilege, not a right, and is intended to bestow duty-free treatment on the import of goods from the developing world to assist them in achieving competitiveness for their exports and thus speed the development process. For a few countries, this program has been so successful that our domestic industries are seriously threatened. When Taiwan, a nation of 18.5 million people, can run a \$6 billion trade surplus with the United States, it is difficult to classify them as noncompetitive. South Korea and Hong Kong are also well along the development path.

However, it is also true that of the ten largest GSP beneficiaries, seven or eight would also make a list of the top 10 counterfeiters. Without GSP as a bargaining tool, we have little hope of protecting American intellectual property outside the United States.

I believe that inclusion of effective provisions protecting American intellectual property is the only reason to extend GSP privileges to countries

like Taiwan, South Korea, and Hong Kong. Clearly, the program has achieved its intended purpose for the large beneficiary nations and, at a minimum, we ought to require that they conduct themselves as honest trading partners if they want to continue to enter any of their products duty-free into our market.

I also believe that protection of intellectual property rights is only one of the trade practice reforms which should be considered during the debate on GSP extension. I believe H.R. 5136, introduced by my distinguished colleague from Ohio, DONALD PEASE, merits careful attention. I am particularly impressed by his arguments that GSP benefits ought to be conditioned upon recipient countries extension of internationally recognized workers rights to their citizens.

When such rights are denied, U.S. businesses and workers must be counted among the victims of this tyranny. It is difficult enough to compete against imports which carry wage rates which are a fraction of our own. If these goods also enter duty-free, the burden increases substantially. The long-term solution is not to cut our living standards, but to raise those standards in competing countries. If totalitarian regimes suppress the rights of workers to engage in activities designed to raise those standards, then the entire purpose of the GSP program is thwarted.

I also believe that Mr. PEASE is correct in attempting to limit the extension of the GSP program to 6 years. Clearly, congressional review every 10 years is far too long to evaluate whether or not there has been significant progress in such areas as the protection of intellectual property rights.

Further, there are other unfair trade practices of certain beneficiary countries which must be eliminated if a healthy but fair economic development process is to evolve. Foremost among them are laws or policies which precondition foreign investment upon an agreement to export part or all of the products of that investment. A case in point involves the Taiwanese plans to expand, by 2.8 million tons, the capacity of their state-owned steel firm at a time when there exists at least 100 million tons of excess world steel capacity, and when their steel has been dumped in the U.S. market. This planned expansion is explained, in part, as needed to feed a new Toyota assembly facility. However, Taiwan is requiring the export of 50 percent of the auto production.

If such facilities are economically viable within a domestic market, steel and auto production are clearly important to a nation's economic development. However, when such investments make no economic sense or are conditioned upon export requirements,

the result can only be disruption of world markets.

In this case, the autos or steel, or both, will very likely be exported to the United States and will carry subsidized prices which further unfairly undercut American jobs. Conditioning GSP privileges upon the elimination of such practices before they occur—and create their own political constituencies within a beneficiary nation—is clearly preferable to applying our countervailing duty and antidumping statutes after substantial damage has already been done to the American industry.

In short, countries in the developing world should be put on notice that their special access to the U.S. market is no longer available to them without a commitment to fair trade.●

AGENT ORANGE SETTLEMENT

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, the chemical manufacturers of the toxic defoliant, agent orange, agreed early Sunday morning to establish a \$180 million trust fund to provide treatment for Vietnam veterans and family members suffering ill-health from war-time exposure to the chemical. As I speak this very moment, the fund is earning interest and will grow to \$250 million. It is the largest product liability settlement in U.S. history. It is also a major victory for Vietnam veterans.

Though I am disappointed that questions involving culpability and health risk will remain unanswered, the agreement is a tacit acknowledgment of guilt by the chemical producers of the dioxin contaminated product. This is by far the most substantive action yet taken on the agent orange issue and I commend all sides for reaching this agreement.

Many may claim that the issue is now resolved. Unfortunately, a lot of dirty dishes remain on the table. The Federal Government, which ordered herbicide use to begin with, must also share in the responsibility of assisting those whose lives have been shattered by their exposure to these dioxin-contaminated poisons. Though the House of Representatives has already approved legislation which would benefit a few Vietnam veterans, the Senate has yet to act. I might point out that the 5-year \$22 million cost of the House passed legislation is dwarfed by the amount the chemical companies have agreed to in the settlement.

Though I understand that the Senate will soon be deliberating this issue, there is no guarantee that compensatory legislation will pass. If the most vehement advocates of agent

orange use, and its safety, can assume responsibility for their product to the sum of \$180 million, surely the Government who sent these young men and women to war in the first place can do the same.●

CONSUMERCARD

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, an aerospace engineer named Jerrold Martin has a unique idea for solving unemployment problems, inflation, and the high cost of living and for ending recessions and depressions. It is called the consumercard. I offer the explanation of Mr. Martin for the edification of my colleagues in the House.

ENDING RECESSIONS, DEPRESSIONS, UNEMPLOYMENT, INFLATION, AND HIGH LIVING COSTS—CONSUMERCARD

In both principle and practice, the permanent solution to our chronic unemployment problem is relatively simple. In principle, all we need do is base most of our industrial production on the long-term industrial orders of Consumers rather than on the short-term industrial orders of Investors. In practice, this simply means contracting with one of our major credit-card companies to issue and administer a special new credit card which would enable consumers to place long-term orders with industry and to pay for these with their labor rather than with money. Consumers and businessmen would then do whatever else was necessary to make the new credit card work.

Unemployment is simply the result of insufficient numbers of consumer orders reaching industry. Consumer Order are the fuel upon which industry runs. When the flow of consumer orders slows, industrial production slows and unemployment results. If industry is to maintain a high level of productivity, its managers must draw from a full fuel tank of long-term consumer industrial orders.

In the past, we have always acted as though only investors (private and governmental) could order things for consumers and maintain industry's backlog of orders. Therefore our economic policies have concentrated on encouraging more investors to initiate more and more job-producing industrial orders and then providing investors with convenient and reliable means of doing so.

Regrettably, this short-sighted policy neglects entirely the second major source of economic orders: the ultimate consumers themselves. This neglect is unfortunate since working consumers outnumber investors ten to one, and they have forty times more financial capacity than investors. Consumers also know more about what consumers want, and in one month they can place more firm long-term consumer orders with industry than industry can handle in fifty years.

Thus to create lifetime full employment for all Americans—regardless of age, race, gender, education, or disability—we must expand our economic policies to encourage consumers as well as investors to place many long-term consumer orders with in-

dustry and to provide both consumers and investors with reliable means of doing so. Unfortunately, unlike investors, consumers are provided no such means. Therefore we must establish in our local and national banks a special consumer-based credit system to parallel our present investor-based credit system.

This new credit system could take the form of a special credit-card whose use would be identical to that of an ordinary credit card except for two major differences. First, instead of being used to BUY existing investor-ordered products off retailer shelves, the new "ConsumerCard" would be used exclusively to ORDER the production of future consumer goods and services. Second, instead of being repaid in investor-created currency, consumer credits could be paid only in the labor of the ordering consumers.

Once distributed en masse to scores of millions of current and future credit-card holders, the many potential benefits of this unique ConsumerCard would induce consumers to use it, and the potential profits would pressure businessmen to facilitate its use and accept its credits. To the extent that it was used, unemployment would end nationwide. So would all other economic problems, from monetary inflation, cyclical business recessions, and general economic instability, to labor strikes, unscientific pricing policies, misproduction, haphazard development, and gross misappropriation of human and natural resources.

The use of the new consumer-based credit system would produce an energetic surge of efficient, sensible, and stable industrial activity which would double our Gross National Product and everyone's wages within one year and every seven years thereafter. Consumers would receive what they wanted, not what investors thought they wanted or should have, or what investors could afford to order.

Full employment would promptly shrink the public dole while the new affluence would greatly enlarge our tax base. Huge new tax revenues would quickly convert government budget deficits into surpluses and enable governments to repay their ponderous public debts within three years while providing ample new funds for education, defense, public health and public works, and the maintenance of our crumbling infrastructure.

The new employment security would stabilize jobs and thus families, individuals, communities, and cultures. These stabilized communities would in turn reverse urban decay and elevate public morale and morality. Stabilized social pressures would also discourage crime, fraud, and debt evasion while tighter financial controls and the disuse of negotiable cash would prevent them.

Consumer orders would enable businessmen to set prices and wages scientifically since consumer evaluations of ordered products could be properly compared with worker evaluations of the jobs created by those orders. This practice would permit the economy to establish proper production priorities and to determine the optimum allocations of human and natural resources. This would end the aggressive tug-of-war method of setting prices and wages and the subsequent frustrating misplacement of invaluable workers and wasteful misallocation of irreplaceable resources.

Long-term consumer contracts would reserve limited land and minerals rights for the exclusive use of specific individuals and families. These individual allocations would

inspire a broad conservation of natural resources and restrain excessive fertility. The limits of these personal allocations would thus discourage current excessive population growth, the rape of natural resources, and the further extinction of species without official intervention.

Pollutants in our air, land, food, and water would gradually disappear once its high costs persuaded consumers to pay higher prices to manufacturers to fund the suppression of pollution at its source. Scientific research would be stimulated since its estimated value would elicit ample investments from consumers and from the many businessmen looking for better and more efficient ways to fulfill their fifty-year backlogs of orders. Similarly, useful inventions would find immediate applications and markets through the consumer agencies which would be organized to utilize fully the many opportunities of this new consumer-ordering device.

After we have controlled unemployment at home, as world leaders we can inspire similar economic reforms abroad. In doing so we would not only help other nations improve their economy and our international relations, we would also divert the flood of illegal immigrants fleeing the economic chaos in those nations. Full employment abroad would also persuade economic refugees already here to return voluntarily to their own countries, while our newly closed local economies could compel them to do so.

As this brief review indicates, the potential benefits of this consumer-based credit system are enormous. In monetary terms alone, the system is worth at least ONE TRILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY to the people of the United States, and proportionally more to other peoples of the world.●

SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA PEACE EFFORT (H. CON. RES. 261)

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased with recent House passage of House Concurrent Resolution 261, calling for support of the Contadora group peace initiative in Central America.

U.S. aid to El Salvador alone in the past 5 years has exceeded \$1 billion. Yet we are no closer to a solution now than we were in 1979. This despite significant U.S. economic and military aid to the Salvadoran Government and massive U.S. training efforts of Salvadoran troop units.

Millions are also being spent to support the "Contra" rebels seeking to destabilize and overthrow the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. In my view, these actions have only strengthened the authoritarian government there by providing a rallying point against "Yanqui" intervention.

"Contra" bases in Honduras and raids from that country into Nicaragua are a major reason that Honduras and Nicaragua are on the verge of war.

This would be a major escalation of hostility in the region and raise the spectre of U.S. intervention against Nicaragua.

It is obvious that things are out of control in Central America and I am disturbed that there has been a lack of good faith diplomatic negotiating among all the participants. Yet, a positive and bold initiative has been proposed by the nations of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, the so-called Contadora group.

These nations have developed a framework for negotiating a peaceful settlement to the conflict in Central America. Briefly, the framework has three main components which include: The negotiated mutual cessation of arms shipments into the Central American region; the negotiated mutual withdrawal of foreign military advisers from the region; and a negotiated mutual guarantee that the territory of any state in the region will not be used as a base for aggression against any other state in the region. The framework has the support of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

The Contadora initiative offers a comprehensive plan to reduce and hopefully stop the increasing violence and bloodshed in this region. It is clear that we are no closer to "victory" in El Salvador and that hostilities in Nicaragua will likely continue indefinitely. The current situation can only get worse. The Contadora group in my view has made a good faith effort that does not unfairly burden any side. It is time to throw our lot in support of this effort and I urge all my colleagues to vote in support of this resolution. ●

MX MISSILE SYSTEM SHOULD BE SCRAPPED

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, next week the haunting specter of the MX missile will once again sweep through the House Chamber. The fiscal year 1985 Department of Defense authorization bill calls for \$2.9 billion for the production of 30 missiles.

This multibillion dollar nuclear weapon is vulnerable to a Soviet attack, and, therefore, is perceived as a first-strike weapon. Proponents of MX, agreeing that its military significance is negligible, claim it will coerce the Soviets into negotiating. However, a military buildup has been going on for 4 years now, and the Soviets have yet to be coerced. Instead, they have increased silo hardness threefold, and the arms race continues.

The realities of the MX missile are camouflaged in meaningless symbols.

The articles I am commending to my colleagues today expose those realities. If seeing through the camouflage of the adversary is the key to military strength, let us prove that we know what is best for American security.

The articles follow:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 13, 1984]

THE BUILDUP BACKFIRED

(By Stephen S. Rosenfeld)

The Reagan Pentagon's third report on Soviet military power makes grim reading. It says Soviet capabilities continue to grow. Who doubts it? Some may think the Pentagon is hyping the threat to promote its own budget. I don't think Caspar Weinberger is one to hype threats. Every evidence is that he believes the Soviet buildup is steady, real and menacing. I believe it, too, but draw a different conclusion from it.

In the fourth year of an administration whose future is uncertain, few people will be surprised at this latest glimpse of its familiar strategic premises, and fewer still will have the heart to joust over the fine print. A heavy message, however, seeps from the pages of this report. The growth of Soviet might is not just a measure of what Weinberger defines as the thrust behind the Soviet buildup: "Military domination, it's just that simple." It is the measure of the administration's overall failure to top off or level down the mutual ambitions and anxieties that fuel arms programs on both sides.

We know from the daily papers that arms control is stalemated. We know from this report that Soviet power is expanding continuously. We have Weinberger's word for it that this is the natural order of things. As long as the Reagan team is in control, pumping up American capabilities and Soviet competitive instincts alike, this will be so.

President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, by way of rallying support for building and being prepared to use armed power, are saying these days that otherwise diplomacy will not work. Weinberger has much fainter expectations for diplomacy. He has done much to remove from active political usage the earlier theory, which was overdone but which had a core of truth to it, that Soviet strategy and American strategy often were mutually reactive ("apes on a treadmill"). He believes Soviet strategy is of spontaneous ideological origin. It follows that the pursuit of accommodation is dangerous and that the amassing of force offers the only safe restraint on Soviet conduct.

Early on, this administration argued that the Soviet economy was at or near the breaking point and that we could extract arms control concession, or force a Soviet turning inward, by using our economic and technological advantages to force the pace of the arms race. The theory has been given a test for going on four years. Hard-liners say that is not long enough, but in our democratic system four years is as long a test as any administration is given. The results are in that glossy new book, "Soviet Military Power 1984."

Weinberger will go down as the architect of the greatest military buildup in American history. No defense secretary has ever spent or committed so many new tens of billions of dollars. Some find Weinberger a fanatic. I find him a magician: he has led a buildup, one far surpassing what Jimmy Carter began after Afghanistan, when nothing has happened—not in Lebanon, Central America, the Persian Gulf or Afghanistan—to

show that the Reagan increment was necessary or even useful to solve foreign policy problems, and when much has happened in all those places indicating that the Reagan increment is making no difference, is irrelevant.

Weinberger's attitude toward his epic achievement, meanwhile, is strangely diffident. He insists that the administration's program has "restored," variously, American strength, deterrence and strategic stability—apples and oranges, by the way, which do not fit easily in the same basket. But he points with truly felt alarm to what the Soviets are doing and casts doubt that these American goals have yet been reached. It is only fair to ask whether, in light of his judgment of Soviet motives ("military domination"), those goals can be reached at all.

The truth is that the Reagan administration came on the scene when, according to the best American estimates, the rate of growth of the Soviet military had slowed. The administration reacted not so much to the Soviet arsenal, or to the Soviet armory, as to the different adventurist and expansionist moves—in Afghanistan, Africa and Central America—that the Kremlin had undertaken during the United States' post-Vietnam distraction.

An administration of believers overreacted in money and hardware, and invigorated the Kremlin's believers. In consequence, more will be spent and less security value received on both sides. This is the Reagan defense legacy.

[From the South Bend Tribune, Apr. 19, 1984]

COSTLY AND DANGEROUS MX MISSILE SYSTEM SHOULD BE SCRAPPED

(By Stephen G. Drendall)

In a few weeks Congress will once again be considering the fate of the MX missile system.

In a very close vote last year, Congress approved funds for the production of the first 21 MX missiles at a cost of \$2.5 billion. This spring, Congress is expected to take up a Defense Department proposal to build an additional 40 MX missiles at a cost of \$3.2 billion.

The total program is estimated, at this time, to cost \$30 billion.

What do we as taxpayers receive for this exorbitant cost? Herbert Scoville Jr., former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, called MX "the most dangerous weapons designed to date."

Scoville joins a host of other critics of the MX when he says they "make nuclear holocaust much more likely" rather than being a building block for arms control as claimed by the Reagan administration.

MX is also opposed by negotiators of the SALT treaties, Gerard Smith and Paul Warnke, as well as military experts such as the former CIA director, Adm. Stansfield Turner, and former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Maxwell Taylor.

A large variety of MX opponents, ranging from citizen groups to arms control organizations and religious leaders, is preparing for a major showdown on the MX missile. They share the widely held view that there are several major problems with the MX missile:

The MX hasn't helped arms control. Last year, the President was able to garner support for the missile by claiming it was necessary to his arms control package, a "bar-gaining chip." Despite getting his way, arms

control negotiations have faltered and it appears both superpowers are continuing to escalate the arms race.

The MX is costly. The full MX program will cost at least \$30 billion. Federal budget deficits threaten full recovery from the recession. MX and other wasteful military spending deprive us of the ability to meet social needs here and abroad.

The MX is vulnerable to attack. MX originated as a replacement for vulnerable Minuteman missile. Yet under current basing plans MX would be placed in the same Minuteman silos, the same fixed locations which make them as vulnerable and an even more attractive target because each MX missile has more warheads than the Minuteman.

The MX escalates the arms race. As a vulnerable weapons system the MX would be of questionable use as a defensive weapon and would more likely be perceived by the Soviets—and American generals—as a first-strike weapon. As such, it would force the Soviet Union to build a first-strike system, only further fueling the arms race between our countries.

Rep. John Hiler has always voted for MX. But if he received enough constituent mail objecting to this wasteful, dangerous project, even he would vote to stop funding it.

(Mr. Drendall is a local attorney.)

FCC GIVES BROADCASTERS FREE RIDE ON CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMING

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, television's educational and cultural potential cannot be overestimated. Children spend an incredible amount of time before the television set, probably more than they spend at any other single activity, with the possible exception of sleeping. Those of us who are concerned over shortcomings in our educational systems, cannot ignore the substantial potential benefits of increasing quality, educational programming for children.

The Communications Act of 1934 provides that those broadcasters who are granted a Government license to operate on the public airwaves have a responsibility to function in the public interest. Children's programming is an essential part of that responsibility. I disagree vigorously with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Chairman Mark Fowler who seems to think that broadcasters do not have any real responsibility in that area. A Children's Television Report and Order issued by the FCC in December 1983 asserts that the availability of children's programming on the public broadcast system and cable television is a basis for relieving commercial broadcasters of their existing requirements to provide children's programming. Cable television has increased its offerings in the area of children's pro-

grams, providing a wider range than the networks. Yet many families cannot afford to subscribe to cable services. I do not understand how a person who is incapable of affording cable is benefited by exempting broadcasters from the responsibility to provide programming for children. According to the FCC, two-thirds of the Nation presently have cable TV service, and 57 percent of those homes receive that service. However, it is clear from the report and order and recent oversight hearings by the Committee on Energy and Commerce that the FCC does not know how many cable households actually receive children's programming.

I am astonished at the apparent readiness of the Commission to "leave it to the marketplace" and pursue overall television deregulation—and relieve licensees of their minimal responsibilities to children—when the Commission has little data to justify its change in policy.

Two articles which recently appeared in *react*, the Action for Children's Television News Magazine, should greatly assist my colleagues in understanding the Commission's recent action. The first article, by FCC Commissioner Henry Rivera, discusses the changes in the Federal children's television policy brought about by a December ruling of the FCC. Mr. Rivera, the sole dissenting Commissioner to the FCC decision, believes that his colleagues—

*** have written the epitaph of the FCC's involvement in children's television.

Marian Wright Edelman, in her article, also addresses the policy of television deregulation currently promoted by the administration, and the unfortunate effects it will have on the quality and quantity of programming for children.

The articles follow:

(By Henry M. Rivera, Commissioner, Federal Communications Commission)

I wish I had the eloquence of Mark Antony of this eulogy. Our federal children's television policy commitment deserves no less at this, its interment. Make no mistake—this is a funeral, and my colleagues have written the epitaph of the FCC's involvement in children's television.

I dissent to the Commission's decision for three basic reasons. First, it changes the FCC's pre-existing children's programming policy without fully explaining why those changes are in the public interest, in violation of elementary principles of administrative law. Second, the majority's finding that there is sufficient programming to meet children's needs is arbitrary, because it is based on little more than conclusory assertions about the current conditions of the children's programming marketplace. In fact, record evidence strongly suggests that children's programs of the nature specified in the Children's Television Policy Statement are in short supply in many markets when children are likely to be watching. Third, the legal and policy concerns advanced in opposition to a children's programming guideline are without foundation.

Because the carriage of programming designed specifically to enhance the education of children by commercial television licensees is strongly in the public interest, and because the record demonstrates this interest is not now being adequately met, the Commission should have adopted a flexible processing guideline to encourage the broadcast of such programming throughout the week, when most children's television viewing occurs. The majority's failure to take appropriate remedial action reflects a serious error in judgment, if not also an abuse of discretion.

Ten years ago in the Children's Television Policy Statement, the Commission appreciated the rich potential of television when it instructed commercial broadcasters to increase the amount of educational and informational programming designed for children. More recently, in issuing the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the Commission continued to recognize that "television programming has an enormous potential for enriching the lives of children" which "is still largely unrealized." Unfortunately, despite these findings and policies, the Report and Order adopted by this Commission majority scarcely acknowledges the potential commercial television holds for the youth of this country. At a time when the educational training and fitness of children are subject to increasing criticism, this indifference is unfortunate, if not outrageous.

The majority has dishonored our most treasured national asset—children. It has set the notion of enforceable children's programming obligations on a flaming pyre, adrift from federal concern, in the hope that the concept will be consumed in its entirety and never return to the FCC's shores. I dissent.

ANOTHER CASE OF NEGLECT

ARE WE CONDEMNING OUR "HAVE-NOT" CHILDREN TO CARTOONS AND SOAP OPERAS WHILE REWARDING THE "HAVES" WITH CHALLENGING PROGRAMMING THAT WILL ENRICH THEIR LIVES?

(By Marian Wright Edelman)

(Marian Wright Edelman is president of the Children's Defense Fund, a national public charity working to ensure that the needs of children and families are placed higher on the nation's public policy agenda.)

The administration often claims it wants to "deregulate" federal standards and make federal programs "more flexible" for states to administer. Too often, this has meant favoring large corporations and state and local government at the expense of individuals and the public. In the past four years the administration has tried to "deregulate" education for handicapped children, child welfare services, and Head Start, to name just a few children's programs. In each instance, the result would have been fewer protections for children and fewer assurances that they received necessary benefits.

So it should come as no surprise that after years of prodding the nation's broadcasters to increase the quality and quantity of programming for children, the Federal Communications Commission has reversed itself. A Commission ruling in December, in the words of the sole dissenting commissioner, "writes the epitaph of the FCC's involvement in children's television."

We may not be surprised, but we certainly should be worried when government abandons its responsibility to help ensure that what children see on television is not de-

structive to them. After all, most schoolage children spend more time in front of the television set than in the classroom. The FCC's actions make it even more difficult for those of us who recognize and try to nurture television's tremendous educational, cultural, and social potential.

The handful of high-quality programs produced by PBS and the networks have proven that television can teach reading and math skills to very young children, can instill values and behavior like altruism, kindness, and cooperation, and can motivate children to learn more about the world around them. Yet the promise of television is fast becoming a threat. Instead of an educator, commercial television is a huckster. Instead of offering a window on the world, most television programs treat children to a leering peek through the keyhole at a world dominated by snickering sex, violence, and crime.

Such programming takes a toll on our children. Television violence can lead to aggression in children and adolescents who watch violent programs. Studies have shown that for large groups of children, the more television watched, the lower their verbal skills, and the more television watched by high school students, the lower their reading scores. What, in the name of profits, are we doing to our children?

Cable is beginning to offer children a wider range of quality programming than the networks. But many families cannot afford to take advantage of cable's burgeoning bounty. Are we thus condemning our "have-not" children to cartoons, soap operas, and syndicated reruns, while rewarding the "haves" with innovative and challenging programming that will further enrich their lives? The Reagan administration tells us we have a choice: if we don't like what free television's broadcasters offer our children, we can choose to purchase better programs. The true meaning of television's Saturday morning wasteland becomes clear when viewed in the light of such "choices."

The world today's children live in is very different from the world the first television generation inhabited. Only 11 percent of mothers with children under age six worked when the first TV sets went on the mass market. Today, 46 percent of mothers with children under three and 58 percent of mothers with children ages three to five are in the labor force. The family closeness, shared meals, and evening togetherness of a generation ago have fallen by the wayside for families who must work night shifts and go to night school to make ends meet.

In this very real modern world, many children turn to television as the one constant companion they can depend on, a friend who is never too busy to play make believe. For poor children, television is a contact to the outside world they may never get a chance to visit. For children who don't attend school regularly, television is a substitute teacher. For latchkey children, whose parents must be at work when their children come home from school and who cannot afford daycare, television is the babysitter. For poor children whose world is filled with the constant anguish and tension that accompanies their families' economic struggles, TV is an escape to a bright, exciting world.

For America's poor children, the situation is getting worse. More than 3.1 million children, 3,000 a day, have fallen into poverty

since 1979. This 31 percent poverty increase is the sharpest rise in child poverty since poverty statistics have been collected. Less than one-third of these new poor children will be lifted from poverty by economic recovery alone.

More and more families in the 1980s will face economic, psychological, and emotional stress. More and more children will depend on their communities and their government for food, health care, special education, and family support services that President Reagan has tried to cut for four years in a row. Those of us who work to create better lives for our nation's children need to find ways to ensure that TV programming not only reflects the realities of children's lives but helps them deal with those realities. Rather than blocking the way toward progress, the FCC must do its part—and so must Congress—to help television teach our children lessons from the past, provide comfort and courage to help them make the most of the present, and encourage them to follow their dreams for the future.●

TAIWAN FRIENDSHIP

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, during President Reagan's recent visit to China, the issue of Taiwan was undoubtedly raised during the private meetings between President Reagan and Chinese Premier Zhao. The Chinese contend that the main obstacle in improving United States-China relations is the Taiwan issue.

When we discuss the "Taiwan issue," we are discussing the fate of one of our strongest economic partners. One whose geographical position and friendship are of paramount importance to the trade and commercial interests of the United States.

Recently, an article written by United States-Asian authority Winberg Chai, of Vermillion, S. Dak., appeared in the Sioux Falls Argus Leader. The article clearly identifies the important role that Taiwan plays in the interests of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region. Dr. Chai was born in China. He is the author of 16 books and numerous articles on United States-Chinese relations. Winberg Chai is currently national cochair of the New York-based Committee on Pacific Asia Peace and Stability. I am submitting Dr. Chai's article for inclusion in the RECORD. The article follows:

[From the Argus Leader, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Apr. 15, 1984]

ADVICE FOR REAGAN: CHINA TIES IMPORTANT, BUT TAIWAN A TRUSTED, VALUABLE FRIEND
(By Winberg Chai)

On April 26, President Reagan will begin a one-week trip to the People's Republic of China.

While in China, Mr. Reagan plans to meet with Chinese leaders, attend state dinners

and travel to the Forbidden City, visit the Great Wall and probably see the tomb of China's first emperor, where one of the world's most spectacular archeological excavations is under way.

The president also hopes to speak to the Chinese on radio or television in either Peking or Shanghai, where most residents are expected to be able to tune in. Mr. Reagan also hopes to sign two or three agreements with the Chinese premier during his stay in China.

While the president's trip will undoubtedly improve our relations with the People's Republic, it is expected that the Chinese will at least raise the issue of Taiwan at the private meetings. China has not yet given up its intention to reunify the island-state with the mainland under People's Republic of China's sovereign control.

During Chinese Premier Zhao's January visit to North America, he expounded the fundamental principle of China's foreign policy and repeatedly pointed out the issue of Taiwan as a main obstacle in improving U.S.-China relations.

In addition, there are a number of other political and strategic issues that separate the United States and China, including differences on policy in the Middle East and Central America, to name but a few.

On the other hand, Taiwan continues to remain one of our strongest allies, following U.S. policy all the way from bilateral trade to military cooperation. Geographically, Taiwan occupies an important location amid the Western Pacific sea-lanes. Mideast oil shipments to Japan, for example, pass near Taiwan daily to supply Japan with much needed crude oil.

In recent months we have witnessed the Soviet naval expansion into the American sphere of influences. Taiwan, with its extensive modern airstrips and port facilities, could be invaluable in some future U.S.-Soviet confrontation in the area.

Military and security analysts are virtually unanimous in the view that it will be harmful to our national interest if Taiwan is allowed to fall under the control of Communist rule.

By keeping Taiwan strong economically, politically and militarily, the United States will have a faithful ally in the Asia-Pacific region, doing essentially what we told it to do during the past 30 years. The United States holds the key to the future of Taiwan because it is the only country in the world that can supply essential defensive weapons to that country.

Finally, we could gain important political leverage in our dealing with the People's Republic of China, as suggested by Robert L. Downen, a security analyst with Georgetown Center for Strategic Studies, "not unlike the tactical advantage Moscow wielded in talks with Peking through its border weapons and its support for Vietnam." Notwithstanding the rancor involved, the Taiwan factor in U.S.-China relations will remain a valuable card in our deck.

Mr. President, while we wish you a successful trip to China, please don't forget our friends in Taiwan.●

REPRESENTATIVE HYDE ANNOUNCES SIXTH DISTRICT ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS—JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I recently conducted my first Sixth Congressional District essay competition for junior and senior high school students in my district, and today I am very pleased to announce to my colleagues the names of the junior high school winners. The first place winner is Veronica Ponterelli of Mary Seat of Wisdom School in Park Ridge, Ill.; the second place winner is Steven K. Huh of Hadley Junior High in Glen Ellyn; and the third place winner is Debbie Jarrell of Churchville Junior High in Elmhurst.

The essay contest theme I asked our junior high school participants to expound on was "Is Democracy the Best Political System—Why?"

All three students have written excellent essays which reveal an understanding of our Nation's proud history and a grasp of America's superpower role in the world which belie their youthfulness, and further inspire our faith in America's rising generation.

I know my colleagues join me in congratulating these young essayists on their winning entries, and I take pride in sharing these prize compositions with you today:

IS DEMOCRACY THE BEST POLITICAL SYSTEM—WHY?

(By Veronica Ponterelli, First Place Winner, Mary Seat of Wisdom School)

Democracy is a form of government, a lifestyle and a principle. The word democracy is derived from the Greek word *demokratia*, from *demos* meaning "the people," and *kratos* meaning "rule." Abraham Lincoln described such self government as "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

The people of a democracy participate in the governing of their community either directly or indirectly. In a direct democracy the people gather together to plan, discuss, and make the laws. Indirect democracy, commonly known as representative democracy, is where certain people are elected to help make decisions about laws and matters that affect the people. This is the more modern form of democracy, because of the impossibility of having all the people meet.

The features of democracy differ from country to country, but the basic features are the same. One of these features, freedom of expression, guarantees freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of petition. This allows the citizens to elect school board members, run for office, and attend meetings, such as city council meetings. They are able to vote on particular issues and other steps involving money, laws, and representatives. "I believe in democracy because it releases the energies of every human being."—Woodrow Wilson.

Democracies try to secure freedom and promote equal opportunity. The govern-

ment tries to promote freedom for all people by setting up programs, such as, health insurance. This form of democracy, equality of opportunity, is sometimes called social democracy. "The measure of a democracy is the measure of the freedom of its humblest citizen."—John Galsworthy.

Decisions are made according to majority rule, the idea that the judgement of the many is more probable to be better than the judgement of the few. The choices made by the majority are accepted by the people.

Democracy meets the demands of the people more effectively than any other form of government. The economic and social changes that have taken place in the United States during the 1900's have been taken care of most peacefully.

Communism, a totalitarian system, developed in the 1900's is from the writings of Karl Marx, differs greatly from democracy. In communism the state owns most of the land, banks, natural resources, large scale trade, transportation, and mass communication. Unlike communism, in a democracy these things may be privately owned. Communism doesn't ensure the citizens the freedoms which one has in a democracy. There aren't any real elections because the officials make the significant decisions.

Democracy is the best political system because of the freedom and liberty the citizens have. You have the freedom of free enterprise, vote on the certain issues, and run for particular office. This is important because it stresses the fact that democracy is a form of government that really cares about its people.

IS DEMOCRACY THE BEST POLITICAL SYSTEM—WHY?

(By Steven K. Huh, Second Place Winner, Hadley Junior High)

This essay asks a question that has been repeated by many people from the time of our Founding Fathers until today, and is still being asked as eagerly now as it was earlier. While all we have are our opinions, each opinion is a clue to the final answer. Although only one of many, I would like to share with you my personal opinion.

There are two main forms of rule by most governments today. The first form is rule by one or by one small group, who makes laws and rules almost single-handedly. This is bad because these rulers may make errors in their decisions that they do not find or do not correct. Later the ruler or rulers may be criticized for their mistakes and loose support and lower the morale among the followers. The thirst for power as well as other outside forces can influence the decisions of these rulers. How long will even an honest man remain honest, when the lives of millions of people are within his power to do as he wishes with them? We are all human, even those who rule.

The second form of government, in my opinion, is a more logical and stable system. It is also a better safeguard against the errors and personal greed for power. This is democracy. Democracy has faith in the ultimate goodness of the individual and has confidence that the combined knowledge and experience of the human mass will prove correct. I think this is what the Founding Fathers had in mind when they wrote the Constitution.

Fortunately, democracy has survived in America. To this we owe a lot to our forefathers for their bold yet patriotic ways to achieve the ultimate goal: freedom. Freedom is the central principle behind democracy and under this principle, for the first

time in history, was the guarantee that citizens had the right to move within society with the same freedom with which they were allowed to earn their living, profess their religion, select their rulers and, most importantly, to speak their ideas and to criticize ideas with which they disagree. While these may not seem much to us, because we grew up with these freedoms, people in other nations are willing to suffer great consequences in order to win these same freedoms.

Democracy holds dreams and hopes for many things, and while they are still dreams in their early stages, that may or may not become reality, in my opinion, the answer to the question, "Is democracy the best political system?", is yes.

DEMOCRACY AND WHY IT'S THE BEST POLITICAL SYSTEM

(By Debbie Jarrell, Third Place Winner, Churchville Junior High)

The word "Democracy" is derived from a variety of languages. One is from the Old French word, "democrate". Another form is from Greek and this is "demokratia". If you break "demokratia" into two parts you have "demos" and "kratia". "Demos" means people. "Kratia" is an ending which means strength or power. I think these two Greek meanings say very well what democracy means from the dictionary democracy means a government with the absence of class distinctions and privileges. Also the people have partial control of the government. In other words, people have strength.

Democracy is mainly a political system. Thomas Cooper Smith said, "The government is a government of the people and for the people." The people make, enforce and interpret the laws in their society. There can be many different kinds of people. It just depends on what the people are like. For instance, a person who is vicious will make a vicious political system. There are many different groups of ethnical people. For example, you have the French, Spanish, English, Chinese and Blacks, etc.

Since all these types of people have to cooperate to form any country, there are going to be difficulties. For instance, the Civil War was started because the North and the South couldn't agree on the issue of slavery. They were unable to stay united as a country. Most of the revolutions that take place on this planet are because of the inability to cooperate.

Democracy has to absorb all of these customs and beliefs. Sometimes a group is persecuted or alienated as the Jews were by Hitler. Democracy lets all kinds of people live and worship together in the same country. A truly democratic country shouldn't have different levels of equality. As Aristotle has said, "Democracy arose from the men's thinking that if they are equal in any respect, they are equal absolutely." If a neighbor is friendly or kind to someone who is different, the neighbor shouldn't be prevented from doing this. I think that it's wrong to segregate types or groups of people. A person can criticize the government, have uncensored mail and books, and worship as he wishes in a democratic country.

Also he should be allowed to express his beliefs and support the programs of his choosing. In Russia, you aren't always able to do these things. The government has the power to tell you where you should live. They also control the prices of goods, the making of goods, and the amount of goods

provided for selling. Democracy does control this area of necessities, but only to a certain point. I think the freedom is important.

Democracy is developed by a variety of different people. Any living person can and has contributed in some way. Democracy is noted for its institutions and free elections. Democracies are run by people who use logic and feeling. It's not just a set of laws to follow and carry out. The main criterion of democracy is the attitude toward man. Abraham Lincoln said, "As I wouldn't be a slave, so I wouldn't be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of a difference is no democracy."

How would you control a classroom that is full of yelling and screaming children? It would be harsh to use a whip. Wouldn't you communicate the request of silence? You could only accomplish that by talking and telling the children. Democracy is similar to this situation. How can you make laws and form a country without communication? What's the best means of communication? People; of course! This is impossible with dictatorship, communism and monarchism. Democracy is the closest you will ever get to a one on one communication basis in government.

I think this is the best system and should be the only kind of government. Democracy lets the people communicate their wishes to the government and vice versa. It is already established that there are difficulties in communicating with a large group of people. Of course, it's easier between two people. You are only talking about two different ideas. With a large country, there is a lot of different ideas. Democracy is doing the best job, in my opinion. ●

MOBUTU SUCKS THE BLOOD FROM ZAIRE'S MINING GIANT

HON. JAMES F. McNULTY, JR.

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, as every Member of this body knows, foreign aid is among the most difficult of all our national programs to explain and build support for in our districts. While I find a willingness among the people of southeastern Arizona, who I have the honor to represent, to sustain emergency assistance for drought stricken and starving peoples in Asia and Africa, foreign aid which benefits the rich and the powerful of other countries has no support and deservedly so.

Activities of the World Bank, its affiliates such as IDA and IFC, and the International Monetary Fund have too often contributed to the addition of world mining capacity when nonferrous commodities are already in surplus. A sorry record has been accumulated of building unneeded mine capacity while domestic industries suffer.

Copper is a stricken industry in America. This once proud industry has been brought to its knees by subsidized foreign competition from state-owned mineral companies. 16,200 jobs

have been lost. Every American copper producing company lost money last year. Yet there is now pending before the IDA, the soft-loan window of World Bank, a window that is supposed to be reserved for "the poorest of the poor" nations, a loan application from Zaire for \$70 million to assist that nation's copper production facilities.

Zaire is dependent on copper. Zaire's state-owned copper producer, Gécamines, accounts for two-thirds of the nation's foreign exchange. Much of Zaire's copper is consumed in the United States. In 1983, Zaire accounted for 6 percent of U.S. copper imports, or 28,545 metric tons—first 9 months of 1983. Yet much of the wealth of Zaire has been channeled abroad by an elite which seems less interested in the welfare of its people than in adding to their Swiss bank accounts.

According to news accounts in London and on American television, the Chief of State of Zaire, President Mobutu Sese Seko may have become one of the world's richest men through corruption. President Mobutu is suspected of embezzling through the state-owned mining export organization, Sozacom, some \$1 billion.

Mr. Speaker, it is an insult to the American people and to the governments of the Western World whose contributions make possible the generally positive role of the IDA and the World Bank in the world effort against poverty for this loan to be presented. At this time there is no world market demand for more Zairean copper and there is every reason for American officials representing our policies in IDA to make very clear this loan ought not be made.

A news account from Africa Now (London) follows:

MOBUTU SUCKS THE BLOOD FROM ZAIRE'S MINING GIANT

PRESIDENT MOBUTU USES ONE STATE COMPANY TO SIPHON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS FROM ANOTHER—HIS INTERNATIONAL BACKERS LOOK ON IN DISMAY

The heavyweight of Zaire's economy, the nationalized copper firm Gécamines, is locked in a fight to the death with another state enterprise, Sozacom. The latter has been the main organization for the export of the country's raw materials—and also one of the conduits used by President Mobutu Sese Seko and his clan to divert Zaire's foreign exchange earnings into their own pockets.

The latest round began in December when Gécamines accountants discovered a \$1m fraud from accounts which Sozacom keeps on the mining company's behalf. So far Sozacom seems to be winning. Gécamines managing director, Robert Crem, has resigned "for reasons of ill-health," after incurring Mobutu's wrath and furious lobbying from Société Générale, the Belgian financial and mining giant.

At stake is Gécamines' survival. The company urgently needs at least \$200m in investment in order to maintain production levels. Reasonable propriety and efficiency

is essential if it is to be credible. Yet it is now believed in international financial circles that over the past 15 months Gécamines' accounts may have been drained through Sozacom by as much as \$30m.

It was only in September 1982, after months of hard pressure from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and European Investment Bank (EIB), that Mobutu reluctantly accepted a new "convention" between Sozacom and Gécamines. This restricted Sozacom's role to the mandatory sale of Gécamines' output. The latter would retain legal ownership of its output until the moment it was delivered to the customer and it had the right to control each sales contract. Furthermore, "receipts from the sale of Gécamines products will be credited to accounts bearing the name of Gécamines."

The importance of this new agreement becomes apparent when it is compared with the chaos which reigned beforehand. Sozacom (Société Zairoise de Commercialisation—Zairean Trading Company) was created in 1974. It was originally intended as a link between the most important buyer of Zairean copper, Société Générale (SG), and SG's former mining possession which Mobutu had nationalised in 1967 and which eventually became Gécamines. (Générale des Carrières et des Mines du Zaire).

The nationalisation was carried out inefficiently and resistance from Union Minière, the former owners and part of the SG group, was effective. Technical management of Gécamines remained entirely in the hands of former Union Minière employees. After two chaotic years of trying to sell part of the nationalised copper on its own, Zaire handed sales back to the SG group, this time Société Générale des Minéraux.

There were permanent quarrels between the parties and clients were worried both about the security of their mineral supplies and about Zaire's ability to meet its debts for imports and loans. So in 1974 there was an agreement between the Belgian Government, SG and Zaire. Zaire had finally to settle compensation for SG's nationalised assets—at \$500m the highest ever paid for a nationalised mining operation. It also had to guarantee delivery of copper to Hoboken-Olen-Overpelt, SG's Belgian metal refiner. Zaire was free to market the rest of Gécamines' production through a new state trading company—Sozacom—which would get initial technical assistance from Société Générale des Minéraux in exchange for the latter still marketing 10 to 15% of production.

There was at least the possibility of Sozacom acquiring some commercial knowhow and establishing a degree of economic independence for Zaire in minerals marketing. However, Mobutu immediately turned the new company to his own use. He staffed it with family and clansmen and gave it a legal monopoly of export marketing of other mining products—nationalised or not—like tin, zinc, diamonds and gold. Sozacom was to do all the foreign contracting, bill the clients and transfer receipts to the producers' internal accounts.

(Like any of Mobutu's regulations, this one was riven with exceptions. For example, the principal diamond extractors, Miba, who are tied to the SG group, have been exempt from selling through Sozacom, except for a brief period in 1981-2. Also, Sozacom never controlled more than about a quarter of the country's gold exports. Foreign airlines like Sabena and Swissair are allowed to sell tickets in Zairean currency and buy gold on the

internal market which they can export freely.)

Sozacom was an ideal siphon for diverting the country's foreign exchange earnings into the bank accounts of the Mobutu clan. There has never been an annual business report nor any serious auditing, but Belgian experts estimate that through Sozacom Zaire lost (and Mobutu won) more than \$1 bn in less than 10 years.

According to its annual report for 1982, which has just been released, Gécamines had to write off some \$360m outstanding from supposed sales through Sozacom, when the mining company took over control of its own sales again. In addition Gécamines claimed a further \$86m from Sozacom—though this is unlikely ever to be paid. Gécamines is equally unlikely to see the \$60m listed as owing from the state—mainly for deliveries to Mobutu, the army or the regional governor of Shaba, Bula Mandungu.

Despite the vast mineral wealth which leaves the country illicitly, Gécamines still accounts for more than two thirds of Zaire's foreign currency earnings. And, despite Mobutu's lootings, the mining company has always been profitable. This is why the international financial community—and Zaire's creditors—insist more than ever on the need to protect Gécamines against Mobutu's greed.

Zaire's foreign debts now amount to nearly \$6bn. Payments due and overdue this year are roughly equivalent to Gécamines' annual turnover of \$1.5bn. Hence the importance to the international community of the September 1982 convention between Gécamines and Sozacom.

Once the convention had been "rammed down Mobutu's throat," as one World Bank man put it, the international backers sat back and waited. Only the EIB gave advance credit—a \$40m loan to Gécamines last June through the Lomé Convention's mining fund, Sysmin. "It helped us to survive," one top Gécamines manager told Africa Now.

The World Bank was probably wise to wait. For months after the new convention with Sozacom, Gécamines did not receive a penny in the new accounts bearing its name at a Brussels bank, Belgolaise—yet another branch of the SG group. Gécamines accountants found out that clients had been billed and had paid into the accounts, but the sums had not been credited and were transferred to other, unknown destinations. Africa Now has learned that the orders for this came from Mobutu himself.

In October 1983 a Gécamines official complained: "We have enormous difficulty simply receiving our own statements of account. There are delays of four, five months. You can imagine what that means for the treasury of a large firm like ours, for its liquidity and for its management."

By the end of 1983 explosive telexes began to fire back and forth between Lubumbashi, Kinshasa and Brussels. It is not known if members of the Paris Club—creditor governments—or the IMF were informed at this time.

On December 17 and 29 these two bodies received demands from the Kinshasa government for a rescheduling of debts and urgent balance-of-payments credits. The Paris Club, composed of Zaire's bilateral government creditors and international finance institutions like the World Bank, had no alternative but to reschedule since all official Zairean accounts are empty. Two weeks later the IMF decided to open a \$120m standby credit, the first installment of \$360m to be paid over the next 15 months.

Mobutu presented these decisions as a reward for his own policies and launched an attack on "foreign critics and subversive, anti-Zairian agitators" who so obviously had been rebuffed by the IMF and "Zaire's friends."

This is not quite the case. The IMF standby is nothing more than payment for outstanding foreign commercial bills and thus security for Western suppliers. Already legal commercial imports had been reduced to a minimum considered allowable by the IMF and these are covered by Zaire's foreign currency earnings. Since Gécamines accounts for two-thirds of exports, developments in the company are followed with concern.

So the calibre of Gécamines' top management is particularly important. Its Belgian managing director, Robert Crem, looked like the right man for job. He was nominated by Mobutu in May 1982 with the backing of Société Générale, the IMF and the World Bank. Previously he had been on the board of the Belgian multinational Géomines, where he sat with people like former US NATO ambassador Donald Rumsfeld, now President Reagan's special Middle East adviser.

Crem had the right connections and he had the skill too. Before he became managing director he arranged a deal to provide Gécamines canteens with South African meat imports. The price was at least 20% over the odds, but the point is that he was able to get around import restrictions and get the foreign currency outside official channels. The bank of another big Belgian group with South African connections, Bruxelles-Lambert, arranged the technicalities.

However, it became clear that Gécamines had lost the second round of the battle, when on February 8 it was announced in Kinshasa that Crem had offered his resignation "for reasons of ill health." As the Belgian press was quick to point out, this sudden decline in Crem's well-being had everything to do with deteriorating relations with Mobutu.

Even Société Générale played its part. The Belgian company was furious at Crem's skill in renegotiating a three-year refining contract between Gécamines and Hoboken-Overpelt. By playing the card of possible French and West German competitors, Crem had forced the SG subsidiary to pay nearly 30% more for the 120 to 150,000 tons of copper which it buys from Gécamines each year. As a result SG began to lobby against Crem.

When Gécamines accountants discovered the connivance between Sozacom and Belgolaise, the SG banking subsidiary, in diverting the mining company's funds, this only cemented the unholy alliance between Société Générale and Mobutu.

Probably this was short-sighted of the Belgian company, since Gécamines is the only real security it has for its Zairean investments. Certainly the World Bank and EIB view Crem's departure with dismay. They may be slightly consoled by the fact that his successor is likely to be another Belgian, Pierre Demerre, also on the board of Gécamines. But how long will he last? ●

TRIBUTE TO NICK YENGICH

HON. BARBARA A. MIKULSKI

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to one of the most professional, talented and good reporters in the newspaper world. Nick Edward Yengich, a reporter for the Baltimore Evening Sun, died on May 1, 1984. Few reporters cover the news as solidly and as honestly as Mr. Yengich did. His hard work, dedication and amazing ability made him one of the best in his field. Nick Yengich will be missed immensely. I believe that Carl Schoettler of the Evening Sun stated it best:

[From the Baltimore Evening Sun, May 2, 1984]

NICK YENGICH, EVENING SUN REPORTER, DIES AT 37

(By Carl Schoettler)

Nick Edward Yengich, 37, a tough, tenacious reporter whose stubborn integrity and impeccable professional standards challenged and inspired his friends and colleagues, died yesterday at Johns Hopkins Hospital, of heart failure.

Yengich, a bearded, stringy-haired character who sat tieless at his desk wearing a worker's cap he bought near his ancestral home in Yugoslavia, had worked for the Evening Sun from 1972 until his death.

He started out covering neighborhoods and communities. He became a rewrite man with the reputation of being able to take the leg work of the rawest new reporter and turn it into an interesting, coherent and accurate story.

Yengich was a specialist in court coverage, with a special interest and delight in reporting on white-collar and political corruption.

He was most proud of his coverage of the two trials of former Gov. Marvin Mandel.

Don Baker, now Maryland editor of the Washington Post, was a reporter in competition with Yengich on the Mandel story. They became friends.

"He was a great, old-timey newspaperman," Baker said. "He could be at once the most cynical guy who ever lived and, at the same time, he had a sense of fair play and justice for the little guy."

And in a courtroom full of lawyers and defendants wearing hand-tailored, three-piece suits, Yengich made no concession to judicial decorum, not even a tie. He wore what was virtually his uniform: an open-neck button-down blue oxford shirt and chino pants.

But he immersed himself in the Mandel case, working virtually 24 hours many, many days during trials and appeals that stretched out over several years.

He earned the respect and admiration not only of fellow reporters, but of most of the lawyers, defense and prosecution alike, even some of the defendants.

Barnet D. Skolnik, the chief prosecutor in the Mandel case, said he felt Yengich's questions were like a cross-examination.

"To me as a prosecutor, he was a pain in the neck," said Skolnik, now in private practice. "But he was good."

"He'll be missed. Not just personally, but also professionally. There ought to be more

journalists like him. He was very good at what he did."

Yengich felt deeply the responsibility of covering one of the most important stories in Maryland history and he took pride in providing minutely detailed, accurate daily coverage, coverage he revised edition by edition, almost minute by minute.

"I think Nick would always want to be remembered as a man who could dictate from the scene," said his wife, Karen, who is editor of the Laurel Leader. "He thought few reporters could do that, and he was one of the few."

Yengich had an extraordinary ability to develop news sources. He was still using them Monday when he called Irvin Kovens, the political boss convicted with Mandel, in a characteristic effort to help a younger reporter develop his story.

Karen Yengich was at her husband's bedside when he died at 9 a.m. yesterday. She had taken him to Johns Hopkins Hospital at midnight when he complained of difficulties in breathing. He was fully conscious and alert and talking to her until the end. They had been married since June 16, 1970.

Yengich was born Dec. 6, 1946, in Murray, Utah, where his father, Nick A. Yengich, was a copper miner and a union official. He grew up in Highland Boy, a Kennecott Mining Corp. company town that later disappeared into a mine.

The idea that his boyhood home was gone remained important to him throughout his life. Yengich framed a picture of the open-pit mine that engulfed his town and hung it on the kitchen wall in the townhouse he and his wife renovated and refurbished on East Montgomery Street in Federal Hill.

Strongly involved by his father's unionism, Yengich himself was a dedicated union man, active in the Newspaper Guild until his death. He was union steward and a member of the executive committee of the Guild's Washington-Baltimore local. He helped negotiate several contracts between the Baltimore unit of the Guild and the Baltimore Sun.

It was part of Yengich's brand of integrity that he was a fiercely independent thinker who has no hesitation in expressing his opinions to anyone at any time, to his fellow unionists or his bosses at any level of the newspaper.

"Nick was possessed of the single-mindedness and open-mindedness which characterizes consistently superior achievement," said Tom James, a friend and newspaper colleague who left the profession to become an attorney.

"He was a professional journalist in the best sense of the term. He demanded a great deal from his associates, but never more than he demanded of himself.

"He would wish to be remembered as a man of integrity," James said. "He has his wish in my mind and my heart."

Yengich began his newspaper career while a student at the University of Utah, where he received a degree in journalism in 1969. He was a sports writer at the Deseret News, in Salt Lake City. He worked full time while he went to college.

"He was a helluva man," said John Schullian, a nationally syndicated sports columnist who began by filling box scores for Yengich in Salt Lake City.

"He was one of those rare people whom you could really count on if you needed something that was really important to you.

"He gave praise very stingingly," Schullian said. "Not because he was tough, but because he had high standards. I think they

were standards he tried to live up to as a newspaperman and as a human being.

"When he told me I had written a good column I really thought I had scored. He was a good newspaperman. That's what he wanted to be and that's what he was."

Yengich didn't like much fuss either. He might not have liked this obituary. He once said to a friend writing another obit: "Hey, when Yengich goes say: He lived. He died. That's it.

He worked hard and he continued working hard during the past two years when he fought the effects of a dangerous and debilitating illness that contributed to his decline.

Yengich was already an accomplished newspaperman by the time he graduated from the University of Utah, but he went on to graduate school at the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University, in Evanston, Ill., where he earned his master's degree.

He worked for about 18 months at the Hartford Times, in Hartford, Conn., before coming to The Evening Sun 12 years ago.

Yengich enjoyed traveling with his wife. They traveled twice to Yugoslavia and visited the mountain village from where his grandparents emigrated to America.

Yengich loved Yugoslavia and wrote glowingly of it in travel articles for The Evening Sun and other publications. He interviewed the famous Yugoslavian dissenter Milovan Djilas on his last trip.

Yengich is survived by his wife and father; his mother, Erma; two sisters, Kay Jordan of Midvale, Utah, and Linda May of Sandy, Utah; and a brother, Ronald J. Yengich of Salt Lake City.

Funeral services and burial are private. Mourners may send donations to the Liver Research Fund, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins Hospital, 600 N. Wolfe St., 902 Blalock Building, Baltimore, Md. 21205.●

VIETNAM ANNIVERSARY MARKS BIRTH OF TYRANNY

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, history has shown us time and time again that those who promise to lift the yoke of poverty and oppression from a nation in the name of communism always end up imposing a greater tyranny on their followers than they had ever experienced before. It is tragic that so many people have had to learn this terrible lesson after it was too late to save their nation from the aggressive forces that betrayed them.

This unfortunate fact is the focus of an editorial in the May 7, 1984, issue of the Wall Street Journal, which I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues. Titled "Gen. Giap's Victory," the editorial points to these "betrayals" on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the victory over the French in Vietnam by Communist revolutionaries. Based on a report compiled from interviews with 500 Vietnamese who left their homeland, we see a vivid picture of life in Vietnam

today. There is no freedom; human rights are nonexistent—and the quality of life revolves around basic survival.

The editorial is reprinted below:

GENERAL GIAP'S VICTORY

Great events are worth recalling, for their lessons as well as their memories. So we don't mind pointing out that today is the 30th anniversary of Vietnam's victory over the French army at Dien Bien Phu. That victory, engineered by Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, was one of the first by communist revolutionaries. It marked the end of French rule in Indochina, and, arguably, led to U.S. involvement there and thus to Gen. Giap's greater triumph in 1975.

What can we learn from Dien Bien Phu? The general himself, still vigorous in his 70s, offered his own nostalgic assessment recently while surveying the historic battle site: "The bell tolled after Dien Bien Phu for the sunset of colonialism and encouraged, inspired other nations to stand up for self-liberation." But an alternative lesson occurred to us after we read a report about life in Vietnam since 1975.

The report, based on visitors' accounts and interviews with 500 emigres, is an extraordinary indictment of life under Gen. Giap's comrades. It was compiled by Ginetta Sagan, an Italian-born human-rights activist who was a prisoner of the Nazis in World War II. Mrs. Sagan, who was once a prominent opponent of President Thieu of South Vietnam, first issued her report a year ago, but has continued interviewing since and concludes that "the situation hasn't changed very much."

That "situation" includes the familiar signposts of communist repression. Religious worship is persecuted and churches have become warehouses. Private shops have mostly been confiscated, of course, with ethnic Chinese shopkeepers favorite victims. The report also provides grisly details about life in the "reeducation camps," where several hundred thousand Vietnamese have spent time and as many as 60,000 people remain. The lucky prisoners dig latrines or plant crops. The unlucky clear minefields. Prisoners eat only a few vegetables and a bowl of rice or two a day; they rarely get protein.

Anyone who rebels against this regimen is quickly punished: Prisoners' arms and legs are bound into contorted positions before they're tossed into metal boxes to bake in the tropical sun. One former prisoner was thrown into an abandoned water well for five days because he sang "Silent Night" on Christmas Eve. The "reeducated" hardly have an easier time upon release. Many are dispatched to New Economic Zones, which are hardscrabble areas where growing even enough food to survive is difficult.

No wonder so many Vietnamese gamble on escaping. Hanoi no longer extorts money by encouraging "boat people." But according to the United Nations, in 1983 alone more than 28,000 Vietnamese risked capture, pirates and heavy seas to flee anyway. Some 2,000 more leave each month under the U.S.-sponsored Orderly Departure Program. As Hoang Huu Quynh, a former Communist Party member now in France, puts it: "today if Hanoi allowed the people to freely leave the country, even lampposts would apply to leave. . . . The party has betrayed the people and the promises made to them."

The lesson we draw from Dien Bien Phu, then, is simple: Don't ever lose a war to communist revolutionaries, because life under their system will always be worse than it was under the previous regime. Always. Vietnam was no exception and there has never been one. We think that's worth recalling so long as communists elsewhere portray themselves, as Gen. Giap does, as nationalists or liberators or noble enemies of poverty and corruption.●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, during consideration of H.R. 5119, the foreign aid authorization bill for fiscal year 1985, there occurred a vote on an amendment by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) to deny the use of foreign aid funds in the production of defense articles outside the United States. Many Members felt this amendment would specifically inhibit the production of the Lavi fighter plane by our ally Israel.

Unfortunately, I was not aware that my vote on the Rahall amendment was recorded as "present." I would like the RECORD to show that I meant to have voted "no" on the Rahall amendment, and apologize for any confusion the vote may have caused on the part of my constituents.●

THE SOVIET UNION'S DECISION TO BOYCOTT THE OLYMPICS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I was disappointed to learn of the Soviet Union's decision to boycott the summer Olympics. I had hoped that a successful summer Olympics would help to improve United States-Soviet relations. The games have always been a fine opportunity to strengthen international friendships and understandings.

I have always believed that all nations should try to separate politics from athletics. Athletes should not be denied opportunities to participate in great international athletic events. Although the United States decided to boycott the Olympics in 1980, our Government's decision was brought about by the tragic Soviet invasion of Afghanistan the previous year. Let us hope that the Soviets' decision was not an attempt to take revenge for our Government's earlier boycott.

I know that Soviet sports officials were actively engaged in intense negotiations with the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee. For the past 3

years, they clearly indicated that the Soviet contingent would compete. The Soviets even sent athletic teams to participate in several pre-Olympic events. Our Government permitted the Soviets to bring in a cruise ship for their athletes. We also gave them special landing rights for the 25 flights of Soviet airline, Aeroflot.

Security was an issue that was extensively discussed. The Soviets said that the safety of their athletes could not be guaranteed. I am certain that our President was absolutely honest and forthcoming when he said that the Soviet decision was "totally unjustified." I know for a fact that the question of security has received much attention by the Olympic planners and by our Government. Countless hours of planning and millions of dollars have already been spent. No American wants anything to happen at the Olympics. Not one of us wants a visiting athlete to be hurt. I personally believe that the Soviet accusation is totally groundless and absurd. In essence, I believe that the Soviet decision to boycott the Olympics was purely a political one.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that the Soviets would reconsider their decision before the deadline so that the spirit of the Olympics can be preserved free from political manipulation.●

OUT OF THE ASHES OF HOLOCAUST

HON. BARBARA A. MIKULSKI

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. Speaker, during these days of remembrance for victims of the Nazi Holocaust, we bow our heads in shame to recall the deepest wound ever inflicted upon the soul of man.

All our attempts to describe this horror, all our attempts to document its brutality, all our attempts to measure its devastating impact, are in vain.

Yet, remember these events we must. In all humility we struggle to understand the magnitude of this crime in the hope that future generations will always live in a safe and civilized world.

Out of the ashes of Holocaust, the dream of a better world did emerge. Western Europe was freed, the United States became the leader of the free world, the United Nations became a peaceful forum for reconciling international disputes and countless young nations were born, the most remarkable being the reconstitution of a Jewish State, called Israel.

How did this good actually emerge from such evil? The late Senator Robert F. Kennedy once said:

It is from numberless diverse acts of courage and belief that human history is

shaped. Each time a person stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he or she sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring those ripples build a current which can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance.

I can think of no other plausible explanation for the ultimate triumph of justice than these numerous acts of individual courage and belief.

The story of two Baltimore families, the Michaloses and the Vellellis, is an example of such action. Their story was the subject of a recent article in the Baltimore Sun. I salute them and ask that the article be included in the RECORD.

The article follows:

(From the Baltimore Sun, Apr. 29, 1984)

GREEK FAMILY IN BALTIMORE OWES ITS LIVES TO ANOTHER

(By Gerri Kobren)

According to Elaine Michalos Pantelides, it was always the Vellelli family—Emily and Emmanuel and their children—who would tell people what her parents, Kathryn and Elias Michalos, had done for them during the war.

Afterwards, when both families emigrated to America, when they found one another again in Baltimore and were celebrating together milestone events like Michalos christenings and Vellelli bar mitzvahs, her father would simply say of the Vellellis: "These are our friends from Greece."

But when Vellellis introduced Michaloses they would announce: "These are the people who saved us from the Nazis."

During this afternoon's Yom Hashoa—Day of Remembrance—ceremonies at the Holocaust Memorial at Water and Gay streets, the Baltimore Jewish Council will present Kathryn Michalos with a plaque honoring her and her late husband for their unstinting aid to the Vellellis during the Nazi terror. And this time, too, according to Gene Burger of the council, the impetus came from a Vellelli relative—from Richard Glaser, whose wife, Rachel, is the youngest Vellelli daughter.

Kathryn Michalos is a modest woman. She does not talk about bravery or heroism; instead she concentrates on the daily struggle to survive during wartime, and credits her husband, Elias, for the major decisions. "My husband was so proud," she declares. "He wanted to help everybody. He knew everything. Emmanuel asked [for help] and my husband said, 'Yes.'"

Her speech, like Emily Vellelli's, still carries the melodic cadence of her native land, and both women sometimes describe past events in present-tense verbs. Elaine Pantelides, a very young child at the time of the Nazi occupation of Greece, sits in on the interview in her mother's Towson house; Mrs. Vellelli is interviewed in the Glasers' home in Randallstown. The younger women have offered to help their mothers find the precise English words. Actually, the older women express themselves quite clearly; the daughters fill in some gaps. Emmanuel Vellelli has already recounted these events, in an affidavit recorded by Mr. Burger and sent to Yad Vashem, the museum and repository of Holocaust artifacts and documents in Jerusalem, so the Michalos family can be part of the record of "Righteous

Gentiles" who aided Jews during the Nazi era.

According to that document, after Greece fell to the Axis powers in April 1941, "comparatively benign" Italians took control of the southern part of the country. In September, 1943, however, the Germans took over, and at that point Mr. Vellelli, a prosperous businessman in the Peloponnesian port city of Patras, appealed to Mr. Michalos, owner of the winery in the mountain village of Michaleika, for help. Mr. Michalos agreed to provide a hiding place for the entire Vellelli family—Emily and Emmanuel and their two young daughters, plus Mr. Vellelli's parents and three brothers.

The women tell that story again, in greater detail, and in words that are strikingly similar, right down to a "God bless America" at the end.

And as Mrs. Michalos speaks, it becomes clear that she was as involved in the rescue effort as was her husband, and that she, too, understood the terrible risks. She had three young children; the village, in which her husband was the leading citizen, was populated almost entirely by his relatives, and the family business was its sole economic support.

Emily Vellelli, a young wife and mother at the time, remembers the fear they all endured. "Of course we knew what would happen, because we knew about Salonika; the Germans had already taken the Jews of Salonika." Her husband's brother was a member of a hiking club, and had visited the village of Michaleika on a climb. With the Nazi takeover imminent, he asked another club member, who was a Michalos relative, if Elias Michalos would help the Vellellis. The families were otherwise unrelated and unconnected, and according to Mrs. Vellelli, Elias Michalos had never even known a Jewish person until her family arrived.

"Right away, he said, 'Yes,' and gave us a house," Mrs. Vellelli recalls.

"He was a fervent anti-Nazi and Greek patriot," Mrs. Glaser points out. Not only was he willing to protect the unknown Jews; he was also sheltering British intelligence agents.

It is perhaps worth noting that the bravery of the Michalos family was matched by the honorable behavior of other Greeks.

"We had very good Christian friends in Patras," Mrs. Vellelli states. "The day before we left, I said to one friend, 'Take all my jewelry. If we come back, give it back. If not, try to find my relatives. If not, you can keep it.' When we came back, the next day she came to my house and gave it back."

"Before we left, for a week or two, every afternoon we would leave our home to go somewhere else to sleep, because we were afraid the Germans would come in the night. We had another very very good friend who said, 'Don't worry, come to my house, sleep here.' Before we left, we gave to him the better things we had at home, like my sewing machine, and a trunk full of my good trousseau. When we came back, he gave back everything."

"Our house we gave to a friend. We said, 'You live here with your family till, if God wants, we come back.' When we came back we found the house, the furniture; they had given it good care. We stayed together a week, and then they left; they had another house."

The trek to Michaleika was not easy. There were no paved roads, and the path was rocky. The Vellellis' older daughter was 6; the baby was 1. According to Kathryn Michalos, it was a two-day hike. She knows

this all too well: After the war her husband and children moved to Patras, while she, by herself, walked from the port city to the mountain village so she could take care of the family vineyards.

The house her husband gave, rent-free, to the Vellellis had been an employees' cottage, with two big rooms but no running water. "We were there for four or five months," Mrs. Vellelli continues. "And then we knew the Germans would come, and everybody had to leave."

According to the women, the Nazis were looking for British agents, not Jews, when they invaded Michaleika; and because the Michalos family was suspected of hiding them the Nazis burned their home.

Elaine Pantelides, a child at the time, remembers going away that night with her parents and the Vellellis and everyone else in Michaleika. And she also remembers coming back "and seeing the house burning, and everyone crying." (In recent years, she has gone back to Greece, and to the village. Traces of the family home remain. "A stone here, a corner there," she says.)

"After this happened"—Mrs. Vellelli picks up the tale at the point of the house-burning—"they say they have to come to our house, to live together. They don't say we should leave, no. They kept one room and gave the other to us."

"We were all together, like one family," Mrs. Michalos says. "We talk together, eat together, sit around the fire together. This is a nice family, a very nice family."

"After this happened, no one could work any more," Mrs. Vellelli continues. "Everyone was worried about the food, especially us. They tried to help us as much as they could."

"They baked bread," Mrs. Pantelides explains. "They had the wine and they dipped the bread in the wine, and that was their meal most of the time."

A few months later, in April, 1944, the families learned the Germans would be returning. Again the village was evacuated; again they all returned when the Nazis left. But this time the village itself was destroyed, blown up with a cache of British explosives the Nazis had discovered there.

The two-room cottage was gone too.

And so was Greek unity. World War II was winding down; a civil war, between Greek monarchists and communist guerrillas, was beginning. The Vellellis rented a house in another village, named Demesticha, but two of Mr. Vellelli's brothers were rounded up by the communists and were killed; a British document, received afterwards, attests to the young men's brave service to their native land. The Michaloses moved into a cattle shed near their vineyards; Mr. Michalos was taken by the communists, too. Mrs. Michalos sent her children off to relatives in safer villages, tended the grapes, and spent her nights searching for her husband.

And then it was over. A year after they left Patras, the Vellellis came back, without shoes and racked by malaria. A Greek monk learned where Elias Michalos was being held; Kathryn Michalos went to get him. He too was sick and without shoes; he was also afraid he'd be killed if he stayed in Michaleika. Instead, he moved to Patras and started a trucking business.

Life in Greece was not what it had been for either family. Before the war, two of Mr. Michalos' brothers had settled in Baltimore; in 1951, he and his wife and children uprooted themselves once again, and came here. Mr. Michalos went to work in a rela-

tive's restaurant, at Roland avenue and 40th street; eventually he bought the place.

Today Mrs. Pantelides and her husband are in partnership with her brother as owners of the Corinthian, on Windsor Mill road. This present family enterprise carries memories of days long past: Among the wines they serve are some with the Demesticha label; the winery at Demesticha uses grapes from the old vineyards at Michaleika, Mrs. Pantelides says.

In 1956, the Vellellis emigrated also, choosing Baltimore because Emily Vellelli had a niece who had come here after her release from a concentration camp. Before the family arrived, the niece had gotten into conversation one evening with a Greek gentleman in her English language class; he, it turned out, was Elias Michalos.

So they met again. Lacking an address for the Michaloses when he and his family got here, Emmanuel Vellelli left a letter for them in a Greek grocery store near Lexington Market. "Right away they came to see us, they gave us any help they could," Mrs. Vellelli remembers.

In 1975, Elias Michalos died of cancer. The families mourned together.

Today, they celebrate. The Yom Hashoa ceremony downtown is scheduled for 2 p.m. Afterwards, they will all head for St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church in Towson, where, at 3:30 p.m., Mrs. Pantelides's grandson—Mrs. Michalos' third great-grandchild—will be christened. ●

U.S. FIRMS IDENTIFIED AS FOREIGN AGENTS REPRESENTING NICARAGUA

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 7, I took a special order for the purpose of informing my colleagues about the propaganda activities being carried on in this country by the Marxist Sandinistas, detailing some of the expenditures made by them for this purpose, and identifying U.S. firms which have registered as foreign agents representing Nicaragua.

At that time, I mentioned Mr. Stuart Eizenstat as one who had represented the Sandinistas, but I have since learned that he served in that capacity for only about 7 months, in late 1981 and early 1982. I am pleased to include at this point in the RECORD a copy of the letter sent to the Department of Justice on April 9, 1982, requesting that Mr. Eizenstat's registration be terminated.

Mr. Eizenstat has informed me that he has had no further dealing with the Sandinista regime, and I am happy to share this correction with my colleagues.

May 10, 1984

POWELL, GOLDSTEIN, FRAZER &
MURPHY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Washington, D.C., April 9, 1982.

Re Registration No. 3274.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Internal Security Division, Department of
Justice, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: In connection with the registra-
tion of this firm under the Foreign Agents
Registration Act of 1938, I enclose a Supple-
mental Statement signed in triplicate for
the period ending March 10, 1982.

In addition, please terminate the Short-
Form Registration of the following person
affiliated with the registrant: Stuart E. Ei-
zenstat, Partner.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

MARK R. EATON.●

CONGRESSIONAL PRESSURE FOR SOVIET JEWS

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am including in today's RECORD an out-
standing speech to the New York Uni-
versity School of Law by Steve Israel,
the Suffolk County, Long Island direc-
tor of the American Jewish Congress
and a former legislative assistant in
my office.

Mr. Israel spoke about U.S. congres-
sional efforts on behalf of Soviet Jews.
He suggests that the Jackson-Vanick
amendment—passed in 1974 to impose
trade restrictions on the Soviets for
their human rights violations—is not
responsible for lowering the levels of
Soviet Jewish emigration. Mr. Israel
notes that there is a direct correlation
between the levels of emigration and
the tenor of Soviet-American rela-
tions. He points out, correctly I be-
lieve, that until Soviet-American
dialog is resumed on the basis of
mutual civility and détente is restored,
improvement in emigration is unlikely.

I commend these remarks to the at-
tention of my colleagues:

CONGRESSIONAL PRESSURE FOR SOVIET JEWS
(By Steve Israel)

In 1980 Congressman Richard Ottinger
met in his Capitol Hill office with a former
Soviet refusenik. The Russian Jew had just
been released from Soviet prison and per-
mitted to emigrate after significant pressure
was waged on the Kremlin by U.S. diplo-
mats and Congress. The refusenik told Ot-
tinger that he detected a subtle improve-
ment in his treatment in the U.S.S.R. at
about the same time congressional pressure
increased in his behalf.

In 1980 over fifty Members of Congress
co-signed a letter to Soviet Ambassador An-
atoly Dobrynin urging his government to re-
lease Jewish "prisoner of conscience" Josef
Begun. The letter was received by the
Soviet Embassy, unopened, marked
"RETURN TO SENDER" and mailed back
to Capitol Hill.

Later in 1983, as an aide to Congressman
Ottinger, I met with a Soviet diplomatic of-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ficial and raised the issue of Soviet Jewry.
Rolling from his lips was a slick, polished,
obviously well rehearsed and oft-stated
reply which suggested that the issue of
Soviet Jewry was "exaggerated in the west-
ern media" and offering to investigate spe-
cific cases of personal concern to the Con-
gressman.

In the three years I worked on Capitol
Hill the rate of Soviet Jewish emigration de-
clined 90%. In my last full month as a legis-
lative assistant, fewer Jews left the U.S.S.R.
than left on a single day in 1979.

Taken together, these experiences and
statistics paint a confusing picture of the ef-
fectiveness of U.S. Congressional pressure
for Soviet Jews. No one can say with cer-
tainty that congressional actions have been
totally effective or ineffective. What can be
clearly stated is that Congress has vigorously
pursued this issue and may now be at a
turning point by considering new and possi-
bly unwise methods of gaining improved
treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Congress uses various mechanisms in pur-
suing the issue of Soviet Jewry. All of these
mechanisms—rhetorical and substantive—are
designed to effect three types of "pres-
sure points." First, to raise the morale of
Jews in the U.S.S.R. by assuring them that
their plight is of major concern to im-
portant political leaders in Washington.
Second, to directly pressure the Kremlin for
an improvement in the treatment of Jews
under its rule. Third, to pressure the White
House and State Department to treat the
issue of Soviet Jewry as a major component
in U.S. foreign policy and to address it at
every suitable diplomatic opportunity.

These tactics are embodied in various pro-
grams sponsored by Soviet Jewry groups
throughout the United States. Among the
most prominent is the Prisoners of Con-
science program administered by the Great-
er New York Conference on Soviet Jewry.
Members of Congress "adopt" specific re-
fuseniks and pursue their cases by making
speeches on the floor of the House, commu-
nicating with U.S. and Soviet officials, spon-
soring legislation and circulating "Dear Col-
league" letters. Additionally, the Union of
Councils on Soviet Jewry sponsors a Con-
gressional Vigil which asks Members of Con-
gress to speak on the floor about various
Soviet refuseniks. And the National Confer-
ence on Soviet Jewry has organized entering
freshman classes of Congress around the
issue. This year's 98th Congressional Class
on Soviet Jewry is co-chaired by Representa-
tives Mel Levine (D-Calif.) and Steve Bart-
lett (R-Texas).

These approaches focus on somewhat rhe-
torical means of seeking improved treat-
ment for Soviet Jews. Congress has, howev-
er, adopted a tough, substantive legislative
approach to dealing with the Soviets em-
bodied in the Jackson-Vanick amendment of
1974.

Jackson-Vanick denies the Soviets Most
Favored Nation (MFN) trade status because
of their human rights violations. Adopted in
1974, it is the singular substantive mech-
anism to directly pressure the Kremlin to
open the floodgates of emigration. Recently,
however, it has been the subject of careful
debate on Capitol Hill; there is a move afoot
to repeal Jackson-Vanick.

Proponents of the repeal have argued that
the Jackson-Vanick measure is responsible
for the plummeting levels of Soviet Jewish
emigration. They suggest that Moscow is
holding Jews hostage to the repeal of Jack-
son-Vanick and the restoration of favorable
trade and tariff conditions. In fact, statistics

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paint a different picture. The rate of Soviet
Jewish emigration did drop upon the imple-
mentation of Jackson-Vanick, but climbed
upwards as Soviet-American relations were
harmonized: 1974: 20,628 Jews emigrated;
1975: 13,221; 1976: 14,261; 1977: 16,736; 1978:
28,864; 1979: 51,320; 1980: 21,471; 1981: 9,447;
1982: 2,688; 1983: 1,314; and 1983 (through
March) 229.

As détente peaked in 1979, so did the
number of exit visas in the Soviet Union.
When détente was pronounced dead after
the invasion of Afghanistan, Soviet officials
began to clamp down on Jewish emigration.
The real correlation with respect to Soviet
Jewish emigration is not to the Jackson-
Vanick measure, but to the tenor of Soviet-
American relations. Jackson-Vanick should
not be repealed on the mistaken perception
that it is responsible for reduced emigra-
tion. Rather, its relaxation should be sec-
ondary to improving relations with Moscow
and conducting our affairs in a businesslike
manner. In this context, congressional
action would be certainly enhanced.

Leaders in the Soviet Jewry movement
like to speak of "an international drumbeat
of outrage" to pressure the Kremlin to re-
spect the life and culture of its Jewish popu-
lation. Fewer political institutions than
Congress have been more vigorous and dili-
gent in beating those drums and, if nothing
more, sending oppressed Soviet Jews the
signal that their plight is being addressed
and their welfare is a priority. When Soviet-
American relations are improved and the
dialogue is renewed, Congress will begin to
see the fruits of its efforts.●

WE LOVE OUR CHILDREN WEEK

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I am
pleased to inform you and the rest of
my colleagues that a concerned group
of New York City residents has de-
clared the week of June 3-9, 1984, as
"We Love Our Children Week." Be-
cause children are our Nation's great-
est resource, I am proud to have been
asked to take part in this great occa-
sion.

As a parent of two school-age chil-
dren, I am terribly concerned about
the growing number of violent acts
committed against our Nation's young-
sters. The rising rate of child abuse,
molestation, and drug sales to chil-
dren, and the growing number of teen-
age suicides, have prompted these con-
cerned citizens to organize a program
dealing with these problems. It is sad
that the mobilization of these con-
cerned parents, educators, and profes-
sionals is necessary. Yet, we have seen
during the past few months that a
growing number of our children are
falling victim to those who choose to
exploit them.

For this reason, I am very happy to
note that both the electronic and
print media have dealt with these
problems in a positive way. News-
week's recent cover story, television

movies on child pornography and incest, and local and national news stories have all dealt with these problems in a positive and educational manner. It is crucial that parents and educators discuss these social problems with children so that our kids know what to do in case they face such serious occurrences.

On June 9, the "We Love Our Children" festival will be held in Washington Square Park in New York City. Participating in the festival will be singers, clowns, musicians, acting and dance companies, and speakers who will all provide educational assistance in their own individual ways. New York University, Consolidated Edison, and other education and business organizations will take part in this event. Most important, children will also have a role in the festival. I look forward to working with all these groups in an effort to rid our community, and our Nation, of these loathsome problems, and I urge my colleagues to take part in any such events in their respective communities.●

WHY IS SMALL BUSINESS SO IMPORTANT?

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, there is no substitute in my opinion for competition in our economy. Competition is the driving power in our economic system. It is the force which has given us an unparalleled standard of living and made our country the envy and hope of the world.

Today, in celebration of Small Business Week, I am pleased to pay tribute to the Nation's small businesses for the role they have played in keeping the fire of our economic system burning so brightly. I am convinced that small businesses are a major contributor to the kind of buyers' economy we have today, that we had yesterday, and that we hope to have tomorrow.

I believe strongly that Congress has a special obligation to help preserve a competitive marketplace. It can do this by insuring that our Nation's small businesses have conditions that will allow them to prosper and that they have proper incentives and opportunities for new ventures.

Small businesses are not looking for a dole from Congress. From my decade of membership on the Small Business Committee and as a former small business owner myself, I believe small business owners' simply want Congress to address the problems peculiar to small firms. They want to be treated as small businesses with unique problems and unique contributions. They

are not interested in being separated from our economy but being made a component in our economy with due consideration given to the impact size difference makes.

I am pleased that Congress is beginning to hear the voice of small business and is responding to it. Some examples of the response of Congress include the Regulatory Flexibility Act, which requires the Federal agencies to tailor regulation requirements to size of the firm; the Prompt Payment Act, which is intended to force the Federal Government to pay bills it owes within a reasonable period; the Small Business Innovation Act, which provides a significant breakthrough for small companies, especially high tech companies seeking access to research and development funds provided by Federal agencies; the Equal Access to Justice Act, which seeks a balance in court battles between big government and small businesses; the Paperwork Reduction Act, which reduces the costs of paperwork imposed by regulations; and the Export Trading Company Act, which will help small firms compete in foreign markets on an equal basis with their competition in other countries.

Congress has enacted legislation to help small business in other ways including capital formation and retention, government procurement, and beneficial tax changes.

Mr. Speaker, small business has, indeed, made much progress in Washington, especially in recent years, but there is a need for much more to be done. I sincerely hope that Congress will join me in a determined effort to continue to act to stimulate this most productive segment in our economy.●

TRIBUTE TO OLLIE HAWKINS

HON. SALA BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mrs. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the achievements of one of my constituents, Ms. Ollie M. Hawkins. She was recently honored in San Francisco by the black Postal Supervisors Association for her outstanding efforts to insure that women and blacks were treated equitably by the Postal Service.

Following are some of the remarks made at the presentation of the award to Ms. Hawkins:

Good evening, thank you very much for sharing this evening with us. The Black Postal Supervisors Association decided to do something different this year. We wanted to say thank you to those craft employees that have worked toward the betterment of the Postal Service, who have lent their support in endeavoring to make it so.

In appreciation of their efforts, we decided to single out one very special person who has been a positive contributing force over a period of many years. Someone, admired and respected by both managers and craft employees. Someone who has the understanding of our commitment to our Postal customers in fulfilling our obligation to them: delivering their mail as we promised.

We were looking for a person not only observant, but cooperative, not antagonistic when bringing problems that need correcting or resolving, someone willingly accepting assignments that possibly no one else wanted to do.

Mrs. Ollie M. Hawkins is that person: warm, dedicated and committed. I can personally vouch for that. In my opinion one of the greatest things one individual can give to another is positive attention or positive stroking. When I left Rincon Annex almost 20 years ago to go to other facilities and assignments, periodically I had to return there for meetings, etc. Whenever I would see Ms. Hawkins, she would stop and greet me warmly, giving me support and recognition. This totally amazed me as I was surprised to know she even remembered me. Perhaps she did not remember my name, it was that few minutes attention that reached me and made me feel good. Other managers expressed the same good feelings about this attention. Let me share some of the things I have learned about Ms. Hawkins:

Worked in Kaiser Shipyard, Richmond, California for three years (1940-42) as a certified journeyman, welder.

Entered postal services as an indefinite war substitute; July 31, 1945.

Worked at PCC and then Rincon Annex after World War II.

Became interested in problems of two groups of postal workers: blacks and women. Men wanted women out of the Post Office, to go home and be housewives, mothers again. They wanted the old days again, to be able to talk and act as they once had. Blacks and women both were not fully accepted as union members.

During this time, there was a proposal to cut back delivery of mail to once a day (not twice). Ms. Hawkins and two other ladies set up a table and chairs at 7th & Market Streets obtaining signed petitions and sending thousands of signatures to Congress in an attempt to prevent the cutback. Needless to say, we were not successful in our venture.

An attempt to phase out the war substitutes was made. The majority of these were black women. Under the direction of Mr. Augustine, the East Bay Area Postal Workers Association was organized with Ms. Hawkins as chairperson. Purpose: To appeal to President Truman to "blanket" in all indefinite war substitutes into the Post Office. Again with their table at 7th & Market Streets obtaining petitions and having fund raising affairs, they sent telegrams and petitions to Washington, D.C. Ollie Hawkins met many dignitaries asking for support; Vice President A. Barkley; Mrs. Mary Bethune and many others. President Truman did issue an order blanketing in the I.W.S. and some of these employees are still on the payroll. What a combination; Truman and Ms. Hawkins working together.

Ms. Hawkins was unable to directly reap the fruits of her petition, she resigned for personal reasons. In 1960 she re-entered service of the Berkeley Post Office. She transferred to Rincon Annex October 5, 1960, and joined the Postal Union. She no-

ticed while attending the National Convention in 1962 that Blacks did not hold State or National positions. She and five other Blacks met in a parking lot and decided to return to their Locals and recruit and encourage more Blacks to become involved and seek election to State and National Offices. This was the first formulation of the "Committee of Concern."

She has attended Local meetings and State and National Conventions and at times was the only Black present. She has been a Local officer for 20 years and is presently the Financial Secretary for the San Francisco A.P.W.U.

Ms. Hawkins has been instrumental in furthering the cause of the Blacks in the union. Ollie plans to retire next year. She will then have time to learn to play the piano that she bought some years ago. Ollie also plans to learn how to fish.

Ollie Hawkins, we salute you for your outstanding contribution to the Postal Service. ●

IN MEMORY OF RABBI ISRAEL
O. GOLDBERG

HON. BARBARA A. MIKULSKI

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I honor today the memory of Rabbi Israel O. Goldberg, spiritual leader for nearly 14 years of the Randallstown Synagogue Center in Randallstown. He devoted his life to community service and the preservation of Jewish heritage, particularly for the young. He was a devoted husband and father.

Rabbi Goldberg was born and educated in New York, but came to Randallstown in 1970 when he became spiritual leader of the Ahavas Shalom Randallstown Synagogue Center. In his early years as rabbi at the Young Israel Synagogue in New Rochelle, N.Y., he originated a Hebrew heritage program to provide a course of study for children with no background in Jewish learning.

Rabbi Goldberg recently served as president of the Rabbinical Council of America's Maryland region, was an advisor to the Jewish Students Association of Johns Hopkins University and and Goucher College, a board member of the Talmudical Academy of Baltimore and the Religious Zionists of America.

He was the Jewish chaplain at Shepard and Enock Pratt Hospital, a member of the chaplaincy committee at Sinai Hospital, and chairman of the Baltimore area's Kashruth Commission, which certifies kosher food.

He was active in adult and Jewish education programs, taught classes in Jewish history, laws and customs at the Jewish Community Center, and previously taught Middle East history at Dundalk Community College.

He also initiated a scholars-in-residence program between the Randallstown Synagogue Center and Liberty

Jewish Center which brought out-of-State speakers to the area for special programs.

We can honor the memory of Rabbi Israel Goldberg by living out the ideals for which he lived: To reach out to our entire community; to teach our children our most cherished values; and to act with the firm conviction that the caring and compassion of a single person can still make a difference. We will miss him. ●

UNITED STATES-VATICAN
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

HON. JOSEPH D. EARLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. EARLY. Mr. Speaker, the following address was given by Robert A. Destro, assistant professor of law at the Columbus School of Law at the Catholic University of America. His address was given when the Catholic University of America conferred an honorary doctor of humane letters degree on the Most Reverend Pio Laghi, Apostolic Pro-Nuncio to the United States, on April 6, 1984.

Professor Destro's address deals with the diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vatican, from the viewpoint of the U.S. Constitution and case law.

RECOGNITION AS REALITY: THE POLICY AND
LEGAL BASES OF UNITED STATES-VATICAN
RELATIONS

(By Robert A. Destro)

Archbishop Laghi, Archbishop Hickey, President Byron, Members of the University Community, and Honored Guests. It is a great privilege for me to give the lecture on this occasion and to share with you some reflections on the topic of America's relations with the Vatican. The theme of this lecture is "Recognition as Reality: The Policy and Legal Bases of United States Vatican Relations."

It is appropriate at the outset to reflect a moment on the notion of "Recognition as Reality." Does recognition create reality? Not really. It certainly would be inaccurate to argue that Archbishop Laghi's close relationship with the University will be created by the honorary degree awarded today; that relationship has had an independent existence over time, and the degree is merely a formal recognition of that fact. It would serve no useful purpose for the University to seek to keep the relationship an informal one, hidden from public view if recognition might be beneficial. In fact, it is only when formal recognition has adverse effects that parties are more circumspect about their relationships.

So too, formal recognition of the Holy See by the United States merely affirms the reality of a cordial and cooperative diplomatic relationship which stretches over 200 years of America's history. Whether recognized formally or not, the relationship exists and is beneficial to both the United States and the Holy See. At times when the United States was unable to recognize the relationship formally for domestic political reasons,

relationships were informal, but they continued. The reasons for this relationship are fairly simple: both the United States and the Vatican are influential forces in the world of international diplomacy, and both share a commitment to the dignity of the human person, to the cause of social justice, and to the freedom of religious conscience and exercise.

Why then has there been a controversy over our relations with the Vatican? It certainly does not center on a dispute over the Vatican's place in the world of diplomacy. International Law has long recognized that the Holy See has the right of active and passive legation—to send and receive ambassadors—without regard to the status of the State of Vatican City, or its formal attributes of territory, population and Government. Indeed, the Holy See is unique in that its dual nature as sovereign and the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church was recognized in the international community and by the United States (much to the dismay of Italy) during the period when the State of Vatican City did not exist.

The basis for the controversy over U.S.-Vatican relations is wholly domestic, and has nothing to do with diplomatic reality. Its basis is in the Religion Clauses of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the limitations they place on the ability of the Federal Government to involve itself in matters of religion. More importantly, the domestic political controversy over the issue of formal recognition of the Holy See reflects the passion with which Americans regard issues of religious freedom, and their long-standing fear of an official government preference for one religion. Important as they are, these concerns have had very little effect on the reality of our relationships with the Holy See. Their main effect has been cosmetic, demanding, "informal" relationships in times of domestic controversy.

Because international diplomacy has a certain inexorability about it, nations generally respond to their respective needs in the international community in the manner most consistent with the internal demands of their political structure. When, as in the case of American relations with the Vatican, neither sovereign's legitimacy as a player on the international stage depends upon recognition by the other, the only question for discussion is the utility of such relations.

From the beginning United States-Vatican relations have been influenced by the mutual need of both. John Adams, writing a nation-by-nation diplomatic survey prepared for the Confederation Congress in 1779, speculated erroneously that the Papal States would be among the last to recognize the newly independent United States, even were it to seek such recognition. "Congress" he said "[would] probably never send a minister to his Holiness." But his speculation soon gave way to reality. A mere four years later, an informal diplomatic contact with Benjamin Franklin, then our minister to the French Court, was made by the papal nuncio at Versailles in order to determine the desires of the American government regarding the nationality of the individual soon to be named as America's first Catholic bishop. Although a committee composed of Thomas Jefferson, Elbridge Gerry and Hugh Williamson declined to offer the Pope the requested advice on the grounds that the federal government had no power to involve itself in religious matters, they did emphasize their respect for the Pope as a "sovereign and state." The reality of the inter-

national order and the needs of both sovereigns thus led to mutual recognition by 1783; and by 1797, to an exchange of consuls to look after commercial affairs.

As our nation grew in power, stature and commerce it was inevitable that our relations with the Vatican reflect the change. The election of Pope Pius IX in 1846 and the resulting liberalization in the government of the Papal States, gave the American press an issue they could support: the appointment of a chargé or ambassador to the Pope to show our pleasure with his policies. The New York Herald favored an ambassador "as more respectful to the Pope, and more suitable to our dignity and greatness as a people."

Thus, when President Polk recommended the creation and funding of a diplomatic mission to the Vatican in his 1847 State of the Union message, he responded to the needs of American foreign and domestic pressure. When that diplomatic mission became the locus of Union efforts to assure the non-recognition of the Confederacy by the Holy See during the War between the States, the relationship played an important role in the diplomatic life of the nation during those troubled years.

The suspension of official American diplomatic contact with the Vatican in 1868 as a result of rumors that American Protestants in Rome had not been permitted to practice their religion also reflected a typical use of diplomacy to make a point about American opinion. America, said Congressman Thaddeus Stevens, had no desire to have representation "at any Court or Government which prohibits free worship within its jurisdiction of the Christian religion." Funds were cut off to make a point which would have been valid had the rumors of religious suppression been true. But America did make a point which could not have been demonstrated without a diplomatic mission.

Although formal contacts did not begin again until the recent appointment of Ambassador William Wilson, informal contacts served the needs of both America and the Holy See in the interim. Whether one focuses on the Taft mission to Rome to deal with the Philippines at the close of the Spanish-American War; the many contacts between Woodrow Wilson and Benedict XV during World War I; or the appointment of Myron Taylor as Franklin Roosevelt's personal representative—with the rank of Ambassador—at the outbreak of World War II, it is clear that the United States often worked closely with the Holy See on matters of mutual concern. That process continues to the present day.

The Vatican is widely recognized among nations as a unique diplomatic observation point, and Article 24 of the Lateran Treaty makes it clear that the Holy See will remain aloof from the temporal competitions of states, except as they might, by common consent, appeal to its mission of peace. At a time when the world is in need of peacemakers who understand the temporal and spiritual dimensions of international tensions, it is neither wise nor consistent foreign policy to pretend that formal relations with the Vatican are inappropriate as a matter of American law. When, as now, the Holy Father is recognized as an active, positive force in the cause of world peace, human rights, social justice and religious freedom, one must question the wisdom of a policy which suggests that a very real relationship should be hidden from view in an attempt to deny its reality. The positive benefits to be gained far outweigh the potential negative

impact on our domestic political scene. In fact, the lack of public outcry over the exchange of ambassadors, demonstrates that there is no negative impact at all. It is, therefore, clearly appropriate that, for the first time in 136 years, American policy reflects the reality of its interests in maintaining a relationship with the Vatican. It is a credit to both the growth of religious tolerance in this country and the high regard this nation has for Pope John Paul II that the formal relationship was reestablished with comparatively little difficulty.

Although the Religion Clauses of the First Amendment are often said to erect a high "wall of separation" between church and state, it is more realistic to describe the "wall" as did the Supreme Court in a recent case: "as a blurred, indistinct, and variable barrier depending on all the circumstances of a particular relationship."

While it is clearly possible to construct a number of constitutional policy arguments regarding the wisdom or political efficacy of an exchange of Ambassadors with the Holy See, such policy arguments should be distinguished from legal arguments resting on the language and structure of the Constitution itself.

Although the main body of constitutional law governing church/state relations has been announced since 1940, the historical data leaves no doubt that the federal government was not to prefer one religion over others, or to involve itself in religious questions. Nonetheless, it would be difficult to argue that recognition of the Holy See by exchange of ambassadors alone would violate the principles of religious freedom the First Amendment was designed to protect. Jefferson himself, whose letter to the Danbury Baptists first described the wall, was a member of the committee which first recognized the international status of the Holy See "as a sovereign and a state" as distinct in the eyes of the American government from its religious mission. President Polk did the same in 1848 when he cautioned our representative to stay out of religious affairs. I am quite confident, therefore, that present and future presidents will understand and abide by the constitutional command while pursuing America's legitimate interests at the Holy See.

But to the constitutional lawyer or law professor it is not the President whose abilities of discernment are at issue when a constitutional challenge is raised. Rather, it is the willingness of the federal judiciary to steer clear of the sensitive foreign policy issues inherent in the President's decision to appoint an ambassador. Although Constitutional rules bind the President in all he does, the Supreme Court has held that the judiciary has very little to say in foreign affairs matters. The decision to recognize a foreign government, for example, is a non-justiciable "political question." And wisely so, for as the Court said in *Baker v. Carr*, foreign affairs "uniquely demand single-voiced statement[s] of the Government's views," *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 211-212 (1962).

Because the power to appoint ambassadors and conduct foreign affairs is given to the President in Article II of the Constitution, the courts have been correct in refusing to extend the judicial power of the United States into an area reserved to the Executive Branch. The American adversarial system of justice is inherently unsuited for the resolution of diplomatic questions, and when the issue is cast as one of constitutional dimension by a private litigant, the

result would be judicial oversight of inherently political decision making. This, the Constitution does not allow, and the result has been the dismissal of lawsuits challenging such diplomatic decisions as aid to Israel (on First Amendment grounds), and the abrogation of treaty obligations by President Carter.

More importantly, however, the structure of our Constitution makes it difficult to justify a judicial rule which would permit the complaint of an individual citizen (or group of citizens) to hamper or harass the conduct of foreign affairs. The Supreme Court has yet to articulate the precise individual right which is protected by its current interpretation of the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment. As a result, American courts drift somewhere between the impossible goal of absolute separation of church and state and the constitutional ideal of religious freedom for the individual. It makes neither diplomatic nor constitutional sense to permit a Supreme Court which has very little sense of its own mission or thinking on church/state questions in the domestic sphere to govern the decisions of the President in matters of foreign affairs, even if they do arguably violate the same symbolic notion of "absolute" separation.

It is good policy when the courts hold that the task of recognizing reality in the world of foreign affairs is a job for the President. Because they have yet to construct a constitutional theory which reflects the reality of the religious settlement in the United States, it would be most unfortunate for them to attempt the task in the international arena. Now that formal diplomatic recognition is reality, no amount of judicial discussion can or should be permitted to change it. There is neither a policy nor a legal basis for such a change and, in my judgment, it is far better for all of us that they decline to make the attempt.●

PERSECUTION OF THE BAHAI'S

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, last week the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations held hearings on the persecution of the Baha'is in Iran.

Many of my colleagues share my dismay over the violent persecution of the Baha'is. Since the 1979 Islamic revolution, 170 Baha'is have been executed. The Iranian Government has banned all organized Baha'i religious activities as "criminal acts," establishing the so-called legal grounds for mass arrests and genocide. Iran is presently the only place in the world where people are being persecuted and killed solely on account of their religious beliefs and not because of their political opposition to the regime in power.

Among those presenting testimony last week was Said Eshraghi, an Iranian-born Baha'i currently living in the United States. Mr. Eshraghi told the subcommittee of the arrests and executions of his father, mother, and

young sister in Shiraz last June. I am submitting for the RECORD Said's testimony and recommend that my colleagues read this firsthand account of the horrors of life in Iran for the Baha'is.

I urge my colleagues to raise their voices in protest and to join me in co-sponsoring House Concurrent Resolution 226 which condemns the Iranian Government's persecution of the Baha'is.

The testimony follows:

My name is Said Eshraghi. I am an Iranian Baha'i who has resided in the United States for the last six years. I currently live in Nacogdoches, Texas, where I work as director of operations of a small chain of restaurants. I appear before this Subcommittee to tell the story of the persecution of my family, three members of which have been martyred for their beliefs. My story is not unique. But it may throw some light on what is happening to the Baha'is in Iran.

At 5 o'clock in the morning on June 17, 1983, I had a strange phone call from Australia. It was my brother. He said, "Good morning. How are you?" I said I was fine and asked him why he was calling so early. He said he just wanted to see how I was doing and asked if I had heard anything from home. I said no. He said, "Well, I have congratulations." I said, "What are you talking about?" He said, "Our father was martyred." I think I was still asleep when he said that, and I said, "What are you talking about?" He said, "Wake up! Go put some water on your face, and wake up. Our father has gone to God."

For about five or ten minutes I didn't know what to do. I had two finches in a cage. The first thing I remember was feeling that I needed to let the finches go. I opened the cage and let them go. Then I called my sister in Iran. She wasn't home. But another member of my family in my parents' home told me, "Your Dad was executed yesterday." That was on June 16, 1983.

During those few days I was in a state of shock. We had a small memorial service for my Dad at our house on June 18, 1983. The next morning, June 19, 1983, I had another phone call from my brother in Australia. He said, "I would like to congratulate you one more time, brother." I said, "What are you talking about, brother?" He said, "Our Mom joined Dad." "Well," I said, "at least now he is not alone." Then he said—and he was crying—"Well, I am going to congratulate you one more time. Our sister has gone with them, so they are not alone. They are all together."

Those events added a new dimension to my life. Now I had the three dearest members of my family executed for the Cause of God.

Let me tell you a little bit about my family—what they are doing and who they are. I have a brother named Vahid, who lives in Australia. I have a sister named Nahid. She is in Nigeria. I had two sisters in Iran, one named Roya and the other named Rosita. My father was an officer of the National Oil Company in Iran. My mother was a housewife.

I left Iran before the revolution, as did my brother and my sister Nahid. But my two little sisters were still in Iran. During and after the revolution I kept hearing news about the persecution of the Baha'is in Iran. First it started in Shiraz. I don't know how long ago it was. It probably was in 1980 right after the revolution. A mob destroyed

about two hundred houses and businesses that belonged to the Baha'is. They burned some of the houses and demolished everything. They took away what everybody had because they were Baha'is. The news kept coming that my family and other Baha'is were in danger. The National Spiritual Assembly of Iran was executed. Other Baha'is all over Iran were also being executed. I never thought that such things would happen one day to me, that I would be someone who would get hurt from the revolutionary government.

On November 29, 1982, my father Enayatollah Eshraghi; my mother, Ezzat; and my sister Roya were arrested. They were taken to prison by the authority of the government in Shiraz. They were arrested at 8 p.m. Government officials came to the house and asked them to go with the officials for questioning. That night, besides my parents and my sister, forty-five Baha'is were arrested in Shiraz. Probably thirty-five more Baha'is were arrested that night and the next night and were put in jail. For a long time we didn't have any information about what went on. What were the charges? Why were eighty-five Baha'is in prison? Nobody would tell.

And even when they started to put all the Baha'is on trial, nobody knew what the trial was all about except that my father and my mother and my sister were in a trial. Nobody else was allowed to be in the court or the courtroom.

That was the time I started calling back to my home and talking to my sister Rosie about the things that were happening. I know a few things. A lady who was in prison with my mother but was later released sent me a letter and wrote some things in the letter.

During the trial my sister asked the judge if she could talk to my Dad for a few minutes. She hadn't seen or touched my Dad even for a minute during the past six months. The judge said, "Well, you may go and talk to your Dad." So my sister Roya, who was in a women's prison, saw my Dad for the first time. They were in a room, and she hugged my Dad and told him, "Dad, don't worry about me and Mom. We are fine." Anything that a father and daughter would say to each other, they said. "I love you. I miss you so much." Things like that.

The judge told my sister, "All you and your Dad have to do is deny your faith and simply become Muslims. Just tell them you are not Baha'i. I'll let you go. I'll let your Mom and your Dad go. I would even let your Dad have his retirement money." Before he went to prison, my Dad's retirement benefit was cut because he was Baha'i. The judge even told my sister Roya that he would let her continue her education at the university. She had been thrown out of the University of Shiraz because she was a Baha'i. Of course, my family didn't want to deny their belief. During the time that they were in prison, they were constantly asked to deny their faith, and of course they didn't.

I don't know much about the trial and what happened in the courtroom. Nobody was allowed to go to the court. We don't know what they discussed, but as far as I know the charges against my father were that he was a spy for Israel because he had gone to Israel once as a Baha'i pilgrim, and the charges against my mother were that she was my Dad's wife. My sister was a teacher at the Sunday school for Baha'is. The charges were that she taught the Baha'i Faith. The officials gave my family

four chances to recant their faith. They had a tape recorder and a piece of paper and a pencil that they would take to the prison. They would tell my Dad first, "You must recant your faith, and if you do, you will be released." The same was done to my Mom and my sister. None of them wanted to recant their faith.

June 15, I think, was the last day my sister Rosita, who was seventeen years old, went to the prison to visit my Dad. With her was her fiancée and our cousin. The purpose of the meeting was for my sister to get my Dad's permission to marry her fiancée. Of course, my Dad agreed and told them to go ahead and get engaged. My brother-in-law said to my father, "Mr. Eshraghi, we are sorry that you are not going to be at the ceremony." My Dad smiled and said, "Well, if I am not going to be there, my spirit will be there for sure." My cousin talked to my Dad for a few minutes. My Dad told her that he was waiting for the court to decide his case. Dad told her that he would not recant his faith. Apparently the judge was in the prison, because my Dad told her, "He is a nice man because he let you come in because prisoners are only allowed to have visits from the immediate members of the family." My cousin was not considered an immediate member of the family. The next day, June 16, 1983—I don't know what time—my father and six other Baha'is were executed. On that same day my sister Rosita got engaged, and as my Dad was telling her, his spirit for sure was at the engagement ceremony.

On June 17, My sister got the news that six Baha'is had been executed and that their bodies were in the morgue. She went to the morgue. The person in charge wouldn't let anyone go in, but my sister begged for about thirty minutes, and he finally said, "Okay, well, why don't you go look." She went in and saw my Dad. Later on we found out that when the names of my Dad and Dr. Afnan were called, they raced each other, each wishing to be the first to be executed. That amazed everyone because it showed the authorities that the Baha'is were dying, that they were sacrificing themselves for the Cause of God.

On June 18, the day after my sister went to the morgue and saw the body of my father, she was to go to the women's prison to see my mother and my sister. She went there and told Mom what happened to Dad. My sister dropped a few tears, and then she said, "Well, that's his destiny." My Mom simply said, "I wish I were in his place. I wish I could sacrifice myself for him." Then my Mom told my sister Rosie that she knew that something like that would come up. She said, "I think it is going to be the same thing for me and probably for Roya because we won't recant our faith either. It will be the same for all of us."

Shortly after the visiting hours they took all the ladies, including the young ladies—I think Mona Mahmudnezad was only seventeen years old.

The next day my sister Rosie found out about the executions, and so she went to the morgue. She just wanted to know if my mother and sister were among the people who had been executed. The man at the morgue asked, "What do you want today?" She said, "I think I have some more people in there." He said, "Didn't you have enough? Your Dad was here yesterday." He probably felt sorry for my sister, and he let her go in, and she found the bodies of the ten ladies all over the floor.

The first one she found was my sister's body. She could not find my mother's body. She looked for about five more minutes and finally found it. She saw an old lady whose face had almost turned black. That was my Mom. My sister cried on my Mom's body, and she said, "Thank you, Mom. I am proud of you. I am proud for you." The man in charge of the morgue came and said, "Who is this?" and my sister said, "This is my Mom." "Come here," she told him, "I want to show you my sister. Here is my sister. Look, this is my sister, and this is my Dad." The man must have been shocked to see somebody who had lost her Mom and Dad and sister in two days. He told her, "Go on home. Don't stay here. It is enough."

The next day my relatives and my sister went to the morgue to pick up the bodies, but they did not release the bodies. They told them that the government would bury the bodies. Nobody saw how they buried them, but one of the guards apparently said that they buried the bodies in the Baha'i cemetery in Shiraz and that to bury all sixteen Baha'is didn't take them more than twenty minutes. Apparently they had a bulldozer dig a hole, and they just dropped the bodies in the hole and covered them with dirt.

Of course, whatever happened to the bodies is not important. What is important is the people in prison right now—those people who are still suffering. They don't have jobs. Their kids cannot get an education because they are Baha'is. Those are the important people. That is why I am here. I am trying to establish some kind of public support for the Baha'is who live under pressure right now in Iran. I hope you all can help.

During the past two months I have heard more news. First, the authorities confiscated our house in Shiraz, and when my sister went to them—she said, "I am seventeen and one-half years old and single. You executed my father, my mother, and my sister, and now you are taking my home away from me. What should I do? Should I die?" The government officials at first tried to cooperate and said, "We are sorry to hear that. We sure didn't want to take your house away." But apparently after a few times, when my sister went to the courts and the judge, the judge said, "Well, since you are Baha'i, the only thing we can do for you is to rent a room somewhere else. Not in your home. Your home belongs to the government now. It doesn't belong to you any more. We can rent a room for you until you get married. Once you marry, you have to leave the room, and you won't be able to live there anymore." My sister left, and the only thing they could say was, "Well, somebody will take care of you."

Rosie is eighteen, a kid, and once a week she goes to the prison to see other relatives. It is hard on her. She has been going to the jail to see her family ever since she was sixteen. ●

**PRC ABORTION FUNDING:
LEGAL SLEIGHT OF HAND**

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, yesterday my colleague from New Jersey undertook an important initiative in the

effort to protect the sanctity of human life. His amendment would have prohibited U.S. taxpayers money from funding any organization which supports or contributes to the forced abortion program of the Communist government of the People's Republic of China. His amendment was not accepted but instead was replaced by a substitute which makes no change in current law and allows the Fund for Population Activities and the Agency for International Development to continue funding organizations which contribute to practices which the American people oppose.

How is this funding possible when the law contains prohibitions on abortion and provision of abortifacient drugs? It is very simple. The offending organizations simply keep one set of books for the majority of their funds which they receive from the U.S. taxpayers and another set for the small funding which comes from other sources. The programs which they run from each set of books operate side by side. The clinic which provides depopulation is financed by AID, but the depopulation is not. In the case of the PRC, both UNFPA and International Planned Parenthood Federation finance and promote population control; they are a part of the process. Both groups are pro-abortion. Both receive funds from the American taxpayers. Yet UNFPA and AID profess innocence because of the legerdemain of bookkeeping.

The efforts by my distinguished colleague from New Jersey was designed to end this evasion of the intent of the law. His amendment would have prohibited U.S. taxpayer funding of any organization which supports or participates in the coercive population control and forced abortion efforts of the PRC regardless of the source of the funding which is being used. His amendment attacked the moral questions involved, rather than the technicalities.

Unfortunately, his effort was defeated. Language supported by the international bureaucracy and AID was substituted. This language allows the practices which are currently being followed to continue. There is no change, only new language.

This is not enough. When the fiscal year 1985 foreign operations appropriations bill is considered by the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, a subcommittee on which I am the ranking Republican member, I will offer an amendment of the gentleman from New Jersey. We will offer an amendment until we succeed in closing this loophole in the current law. We will close it not only for the forced abortion program of the PRC, but also for all of those population programs which promote and fund practices which are proscribed in directly funded programs.

But, this is only one part of the battle to restore respect for human life and the dignity of the individual. I remind my colleagues that the abuse of human life and human rights in the People's Republic of China is only an extreme example of the campaign being waged worldwide by some population control advocates. Forced abortion and sterilizations are simply the extension of the philosophy of limits to growth and of the idea that human beings are the source of poverty. We are told by those who would interfere in the free choice of families to determine the size of their families that the children of these families are a drain on the economies. We are repeatedly told that the economic development plans of governments are hindered by the people which these governments are meant to serve.

The fundamental error made by those who advocate population planning and control is their belief that there exist finite resources available and that the ability of these resources to sustain the Earth's population is independent of human action and the incentives to economic activities.

Resources do not exist in the raw state of nature. Until a use is found for plants, minerals or animals, and a means by which to put them to use is developed, they are not economic resources. Moreover, economic activity is not dependent on the physical presence of raw materials. It is dependent on the presence of incentives for entrepreneurs to bring together the agents and resources for economic activity.

The inability of people in many developing nations to expand their economies faster than their population is cited as a problem of resources and of resource transfers. Those who advocate population control rarely, if ever, consider the issue of resource creation. Lester Brown, president of Worldwatch Institute provided a perfect example of this thinking. Writing for the New York Times, he said, "for many countries, the only alternative for many countries is a rate of population growth that undermines living conditions, an alternative that is all too visible in Africa, where population growth has outpaced food production for more than a decade and where starvation is becoming common." Mr. Brown, along with many others, mistakes symptoms for disease.

The issue for African nations is how to achieve an accelerated rate of economic growth. There is simply no reason for economic expansion in sub-Saharan Africa to fall below the population growth rate of even Kenya which is estimated to be 3.6 percent. The example of Central America, as pointed out by the Kissinger Commission report, is useful in understanding what is possible: "The five republics

had a population of less than 8 million in 1950, and of more than 20 million by the end of the 1970's, and yet between those years real per capita income doubled."

The problem is not people. The problem is government and its systematic destruction of incentives to economic growth and the higher real incomes which, as the industrialized nations demonstrate, leads to smaller families and reduced population growth rates. The World Bank's report on sub-Saharan Africa pointed out that the goals which have led African governments to adopt redistributive and incentive destroying economic policies cannot be achieved without strong private sector growth: "However, achievement of these objectives is heavily dependent on higher rates of growth of output in the private sector, particularly by small farmers, who are the largest occupational group in tropical Africa.

The Bank's report goes on to outline how the government monopolies on virtually every aspect of farm production has destroyed incentives for producing for resale. Stimulated by the demands of urban political elites, governments have adopted cheap-food policies for urban areas which have destroyed not only production but rural employment. These policies and not growth of population have led to hunger and, all too often, starvation.

The issue is confined in Africa. In India, the world's most populous democracy, government taxation and credit policies have prevented the nation from creating or attracting the resources necessary for increased living standards. An example which I have used often in our Subcommittee on Foreign Operations is appropriate here. Last year, when India reduced the tax rate on foreign equity investors to 28 percent—from a top rate of 70-90+ percent previously—and exempted these investors from capital gains taxation the response was so overwhelming that the funds pouring into India exceeded the capacity of its financial markets and caused alarm by domestic investors who found their companies being bought out from under them by expatriate Indians who had fled Indian tax policies but were drawn home by these changes. Unfortunately, the changes were repealed rather than expanded.

The effects of population planning programs are not strictly economic. Throughout the world these programs are an affront to religious beliefs and social customs. Pope John Paul II has denounced population control efforts while international agencies and our own foreign assistance programs persist in promoting changes in social attitudes and, too often, in the laws of sovereign nations which run counter to the traditions and beliefs of the populations supposedly being served.

In El Salvador, our efforts to assist that nation in its struggle for freedom have been undercut by persistent reports of forced sterilizations. In Iran, the Shah came under serious attack for his support of U.S. sponsored population control programs which infringed on the religion and culture of the Shiite majority. The actions of governments, particularly our own, in sponsoring these programs are not condoned by large segments of the populations at which they are directed.

Fortunately, there is growing evidence that the idea of people as an economic problem is being rejected. Evidence of the fallacy of population myth is offered by the very different circumstances of Malaysia and West Germany. West Germany, a prosperous and wealthy industrialized nation now faces a labor and consumer shortage over the next 30 years because its rate of population increase has fallen well below the replacement rate. The nations of Western Europe have long proved a thorn in the side of the neo-Malthusians as they prospered with high population density. Now to have the West German government concerned over underpopulation destroys their arguments entirely.

But activities in Malaysia provide perhaps a more direct assault on the antipeople position of population planners. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad is concerned over under population. He has announced that he looks forward to having a prosperous 70 million people in his nation by the year 2100. He recognizes that the energy and productivity of his people are well matched to increasing population and per capita income along the lines of the great success of the Pacific basin generally.

Mr. Chairman, the problem of population growth is not people. The problem is one of resources, of economic growth and of allowing free men and women to achieve the maximum which their God-given talents will allow without the intrusion of government into their private decisions. The economic planning of central governments, in itself a dangerous and misguided activity, cannot be allowed to supersede the basic human rights of families. Rather than shackling these families with one-child limits, coercive sterilization and forced abortion, those who claim the goals of economic growth, expansion of education and health, and growth of per capita income should direct their efforts at removing constraints on the economic activities of these families and allow them the freedom to achieve the freedom to live and be all that they were meant to be. ●

MEETING THE CHALLENGE: THE PRESIDENCY OF HARRY S. TRUMAN

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1984

● Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, as this week marks the centennial celebration of the birth of Harry S. Truman, it is fitting that we reflect upon the principles he stood for as a man, and the accomplishments he made as a public servant.

Mr. Truman, who hailed from the great State of Missouri, won a Senate seat in 1935 and held that seat until being selected as Franklin D. Roosevelt's Vice Presidential runningmate a decade later. He rose to the Presidency when Roosevelt died in office, taking the reins of the country in the midst of World War II, one of the most trying times in the Nation's history. A less courageous man would have shrank from the challenge but President Truman did not. He met it head on.

Few Presidents were comparable to Mr. Truman where matters of foreign policy are concerned. According to Clark Clifford, a naval aide to Truman before becoming his special counsel, the 33d President "will be remembered mainly because of the importance of his decision to bring the United States into the 20th century as far as its place in the world is concerned."

President Truman pooh-poohed the arguments of advocates of American isolationism. Relying on his own thoughtful judgment, the President initiated bold programs that won this Nation the respect and admiration of its Allies. The Marshall plan led to the rebuilding of Europe following the war. His Truman doctrine promised to protect any American ally threatened by Communist takeover. He followed that up by organizing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). NATO's members have been secure since its inception 37 years ago.

There were some tough, controversial decisions—the dropping of an atomic bomb on two Japanese cities, entry into the Korean war, among others—but President Truman always had the interests of the American people at heart.

"I have tried to do my best for the American people," President Truman remarked on one occasion. "Maybe a million people could have done the job better. But I had it."

Truman never worried about polls like many of today's politicians. He was written off in his race for reelection as President in 1948. Some 63 percent of the Nation's newspapers, representing 78 percent of the Nation's newspaper circulation, supported Mr.

Truman's Republican opponent, New York Governor, Thomas E. Dewey. How surprised those newspaper pundits were when Mr. Truman bested Mr. Dewey in the voting.

"Give 'em hell, Harry," his supporters urged, when caught up in the Truman fervor. And "giving 'em hell" is what Harry S. Truman did. ●

HEARINGS INDICATE SSI RECIPIENTS NEED CONGRESSIONAL HELP TO END SSA HARASSMENT AND PROGRAM INEQUITIES

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation Subcommittee held hearings yesterday on H.R. 5341, the SSI Equitable Improvements and Reform Act of 1984, which I and others have sponsored.

I would like to share with my colleagues some of the highlights of this hearing to explain why this legislation is "urgently needed immediately." These were the concluding words used by the Save our Security coalition which represents over 200 national and local organizations with a membership of more than 40 million people.

"Excellent" was the conclusion of the American Federation of Government Employees, which is the labor union for Social Security employees who administer the SSI program in district offices across the country. "As it is written," said Mr. Harris representing the union, "it will do much to alleviate many of the problems and inequities of the current law."

The supplemental security income (SSI) program's main objective is to provide basic support to needy aged, blind, and disabled individuals who meet nationwide eligibility requirements. In short SSI checks represent survival for elderly Americans who are frequently in ill health, for the blind who are not able to earn a subsistence income and physically and mentally disabled individuals.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very vulnerable population. One study has found that they have on average a fourth-grade reading level. Many have physical and mental handicaps which impair their ability to deal with the outside world. Unfortunately the Reagan administration has failed to understand the limited abilities of these people.

Instead it sends out overpayment notices that even attorneys have difficulty understanding, let alone being able to comply with. The notices inform these poor and frequently frightened

people that they must repay immediately hundreds or thousands of dollars or face the loss of their total SSI benefits until the overpayment is repaid. This despite the fact that for more than half of SSI recipients this is their only source of income. This despite the fact that these people are allowed only \$1,500 in assets for individuals and \$2,250 for couples.

A few real life examples brought out in the testimony will illustrate the insensitivity and ludicrousness of the current administration's approach to overpayments. A 77-year-old woman who is schizophrenic and did not understand the assets limit of \$1,500 became liable for a \$6,300 overpayment because her bank account ranged from \$247 to 4 cents over the assets limit. Another older person was determined to have been overpaid \$5,519.06 because their "countable resources" exceeded \$1,500. There was nothing in the notice to define or explain what this language meant. All the notice said was that the person had 30 days to refund the full amount or "if we do not hear from you, we will withhold your monthly payment." Yet another woman had a life insurance policy whose cash value was within the SSI limits when she had applied for SSI. Over the years the cash value rose above the assets limit and as a result she was notified that not only was she no longer eligible for SSI but that she owed \$3,000 in overpayments. I would like to know how many people, even well-informed people, know the cash value of their life insurance?

Mr. Speaker, you can imagine the terror such notices strike in the hearts of these people. Allowed only \$1,500 in assets and a small earned income, SSI recipients are totally unprepared to repay overpayments that frequently have come about through no fault of their own. Nor can they afford to have 100 percent of their benefit checks withheld for months. Because they are so frightened and intimidated by the notices they usually are more than willing to settle for having 50 percent of their checks withheld. This despite the fact that they are legally entitled to seek a waiver of the overpayment.

The Social Security Administration could administratively take care of these heartbreaking situations. In fact before this administration took office, many SSI recipients had their overpayments waived when it was determined that they were not at fault or at most 25 percent of their benefit check was withheld. Instead the Reagan administration has pursued a policy of withholding 100 percent of the benefit check until the overpayment is repaid. Now almost no one is granted a waiver even in cases of desperate hardship. So relentless is this administration in pursuing these poor vulnerable people that it has tied the

merit pay of its management to the collection of overpayments. This is debt-collection mania at its worst.

H.R. 5341 seeks to end this nightmare in several ways. First, the bill provides that except in cases of fraud, Social Security will not be permitted to recover more than \$10 or 10 percent of an SSI recipient's income each month when attempting to recover an alleged overpayment. Second, when an SSI recipient is overpaid solely because interest accumulating on his/her bank account takes the person's resources over the \$1,500 level, the amount of the overpayment will be the amount that the person's resources actually exceeded the limit. Thus if a person accumulated \$10 in interest over \$1,500—the asset limit—in a month, the SSI recipient would have an overpayment of \$10 rather than his/her entire SSI check, which is the present practice. While this will cost the Federal Government \$1.75 million per year in additional SSI payments, it now costs the Government \$2.8 million to count this income. Third, this legislation requires the Social Security Administration (SSA) to provide, in simple language, notices which provide the recipient with the information they need to properly assess the accuracy of SSA's claim that there has been an overpayment. Lastly, the bill requires SSA to improve their notices by contracting with readability experts to assure that the notices can be understood by the average SSI recipient.

Taking the meanness out of a program that is meant to aid society's poorest of the poor is a goal I am sure all of my colleagues can support. I urge you all to join me in eliminating these inequities and others that SSI recipients now face. ●

H.R. 5623

HON. TOM VANDERGRIF

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. VANDERGRIF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which is twofold in its approach to the improvement of our national highways. My legislation requires the Secretary of Transportation to approve the planting of native wildflower seeds and/or seedlings as part of any landscaping contract. The bill would permit up to one-quarter of 1 percent of landscaping funds to be used for this purpose.

On the face of this legislation, it would appear that it solely addresses highway beautification, and certainly this is an important aspect of my proposal. Equally important, however, are the cost savings which can be achieved under this bill. In my home State of

Texas, we have actively pursued the planting of wildflowers along the highways of the State, with favorable results. The Texas Highway Department has demonstrated that these efforts have resulted in cost-cutting, water-saving, and labor-saving benefits. The cost of mowing along the highway right-of-way in 24 Texas counties has been reduced by 24.8 percent where wildflowers have been planted. Native vegetation has actually been enhanced as well. In fact, if the program is projected statewide, the cost of mowing was reduced from \$32 to \$25 million—a savings of \$8 million.

The planting of wildflowers can also be credited with reducing the need for the annual application of water from as many as 20 to 30 waterings to as few as 5 or 6. The obvious savings in terms of money and a limited resource would free millions of dollars for other services, such as roadbuilding and repair work. Then, too, it is not incidental that Texas has noted a substantial reduction in litter in areas which have been planted with wildflowers.

Mr. Speaker, we recently commemorated the efforts of Lady Bird Johnson for her beautification efforts here in our Nation's Capital and throughout the countryside. We now have an opportunity to continue and expand on her efforts, while also enjoying significant cost saving at the same time. At a time when cost-cutting efforts are foremost in our minds, we must look to creative and proven methods. As Texas proves, planting native wildflowers enhances our highway landscapes and reduces maintenance costs. I submit the text of my legislation for printing following this statement, and I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

H.R. 5623

A bill to encourage the use of native wildflowers in highway landscaping; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 319 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by inserting "(a)" before "The Secretary" and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) The Secretary shall approve the planting of native wildflower seeds and/or seedlings as part of any landscaping contract under this title. Not to exceed one-quarter of 1 per centum of the funds expended for landscaping shall be used for such plantings. The requirements of this subsection may be waived by the Secretary if the State certifies that such native wildflowers or seedlings cannot be grown satisfactorily or planting areas are limited." ●

TIME FOR EQUAL ACCESS

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the House is scheduled to vote on H.R. 5345, the so-called equal access bill. As we prepare to debate this issue, a great deal of confusion has clouded what is essentially a clear-cut choice for Members of Congress: Shall we remove what has been subtle discrimination against students who wish to get together for a time of prayer or Bible study.

The issue is not school prayer, and it certainly is not a back door approach to prescribe prayer, or any kind of religious activity in the class room. The idea simply is to allow students equal rights and access on school grounds, which is a constitutional right granted by the first amendment.

Next to Professor Laurence Tribe, a nationally renowned scholar on constitutional law, who testified in favor of the bill, the most lucid analyst on this legislation, which is sponsored by Representative DON BONKER, is penned by John Reistrup, executive editor of the Post Intelligencer, in Seattle. This balanced and perceptive article is must reading for all of us as we prepare to vote on the equal access bill:

BONKER BILL ISN'T JUST A CROWD-PLEASER
(By John Reistrup)

(Note.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech . . .

(No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise or instruction, or the support of any religious establishment . . . All schools maintained or supported wholly or in part by the public funds shall be forever free from sectarian control or influence.)

The first quotation is from the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; the second pair come from Articles I and IX of the Washington Constitution. Are they in conflict?

They could be, and we seem to be on the way to finding out. Next week, the U.S. House of Representatives is to take up a bill sponsored by Washington Reps. Don Bonker, D-3rd District, and Rod Chandler, R-8th District, raising the hottest church-state issue since the voluntary prayer amendment failed in the U.S. Senate earlier this year.

VOLUNTARY STUDENT GATHERINGS

The bill, of which Bonker is principal backer, is called the "equal access act," and the idea is to provide religious groups with the same kind of access to secondary schools as, say, photography clubs.

Bonker's bill says that if student groups generally are allowed to meet during their free time, a public secondary school cannot "discriminate on the basis of the religious content of the speech at such meetings." The penalty would be loss of federal funds.

The bill provides that the meetings would have to be voluntary and student-initiated;

that neither the school nor government sponsor the meetings; that if teachers or other employees of the school or government are there they don't participate, and that no unlawful activity would be permitted.

It specifically rules out any official attempt to influence the content of such meetings, to require anybody to participate or "to expend public funds beyond the cost of providing the meeting space for student initiated meetings."

In short, the Bonker bill seeks to treat religious speech on the same basis as other kinds of speech and to provide it equal access to the public schools.

The state chapter of the American Civil Liberties union says the Bonker bill would be in direct conflict with the Washington Constitution. If it passes Congress and survives any legal challenge, says the local ACLU, the state would have to make the political choice between going along or giving up federal funds.

The legal situation regarding equal access to the schools may be emotionally tied to the school-prayer issue, but the legal context is different.

For two decades, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled consistently that any form of officially sanctioned group prayer, said aloud in public schools, is a violation of the "establishment of religion" clause of the First Amendment. It was clear that people who dislike those rulings would have to change the Constitution by amending it. (The Supreme Court has yet to rule on whether a "moment of silence" for prayer or meditation violates the establishment clause.)

The law on equal access is less clear. Federal courts have come down on both sides of the issue—which usually means that eventually the U.S. Supreme Court will have to settle things.

The Supreme Court already has, however, ruled in favor of equal access for religious groups at publicly supported colleges and universities. Bonker would apply that principle to public secondary schools.

The state ACLU says secondary schools are different because students are at an impressionable age and are required by law to be there.

At a news conference yesterday, the ACLU was joined by the Rev. William Cate, president-director of the Church Council of Greater Seattle, and Allan Eytan, director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The ACLU's Gerard John Sheehan claimed that the Bonker bill goes beyond "equal access" to grant "special religious privileges."

But Bonker opponents do not have a monopoly on civil-liberties arguments. Supporters of the bill argue that religious speech, too, enjoys the protection of the U.S. Constitution.

The Northern California chapter of the ACLU, for example, has taken a position much like that laid out by the Bonker bill. And the heaviest hitter on Bonker's side is Laurence H. Tribe, professor of constitutional law at Harvard Law School and a recognized expert on the U.S. Constitution (who, by the way, has no doubts that official prayers are unconstitutional).

Tribe argues that the Bonker bill not only is consistent with the First Amendment but actually may be mandated by it. For public school authorities to discriminate against speech on the basis of religious content "would, in my view, constitute a violation of the right to free speech and free exercise of

religion of the students involved," Tribe said recently in congressional testimony.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS

"I therefore have no doubt that Congress has the constitutional authority—and may even have a real, if imperfectly enforceable, constitutional duty—to withhold federally appropriated funds from any such authorities or agencies that do discriminate in this manner."

If it does come to a conflict between the U.S. and the Washington Constitutions, the federal document must prevail.

It's easy to dismiss the Bonker bill as just a crowd-pleaser, an election-year sop for the folks who didn't get their school-prayer amendment. But that is a mistake.

The Bonker bill is a serious and responsible attempt to draw the line between the establishment of religion, on the one hand, and free speech and the free exercise of religion on the other. Its opponents would do well to recognize that. ●

GRACIOUS LADIES OF GEORGIA

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few minutes today to pay tribute to a very special group of people—the women selected as this year's Gracious Ladies of Georgia.

Gracious Ladies of Georgia is a relatively new State tradition, however it is one that has quickly been accepted and coveted. Mrs. Rozell Fair Fabiani, of Columbus, Ga., initiated the award in 1977 to recognize those special ladies who have contributed to the advancement of the southern gracious way of life.

The organization selects its candidates based on only one criteria—gracious ladies are those who work to make the world around them a better place to live. The winners are often a diverse group, since some accomplish this goal in the community, others in the business world, and others in the home. However, it is a deserving tribute to women who know the art of giving with love and openness.

The panel selected 16 women to receive the award of gracious lady this year. Among them were Mrs. Monroe Bellamy, of Atlanta; Mrs. James Bentley, of Atlanta; Mrs. T. D. Fletcher, of Atlanta; Mrs. Roy Greene, of Seale, Alabama; Mrs. Luella Howell Hudson, of Columbus; Mrs. William Key, of Augusta; Mrs. Samuel McCosh, of Forsyth; Mrs. C. P. Olliff, Jr., of Statesboro; Mrs. Jere Pound, of Columbus; Mrs. Richard Sendelbach, of Columbus.

Four special awards were also given. Mrs. Paul Amos, of Columbus, received the International Hand of Friendship Award, Mrs. Amos Barnes, of Columbus, received the Special Service Award; Mrs. Gerald Kent, of Columbus, received the Ruth Schwob Service to Mankind Award; and Mrs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Milburn Stone, of California, was named Honorary Gracious Lady of Georgia.

Each of the women who were selected have lived a life of love and service and deserve our recognition. However, there are two women to whom I want to pay special tribute.

Mrs. Martha Scarborough, of Columbus, is a unique lady who most certainly deserves the title, "gracious." Mrs. Scarborough is an active member of the Columbus community, as well as an active participant in many State organizations and functions. When you first meet Martha, you recognize instantly that she is a person who offers support and compassion to all she meets. A conversation with Martha quickly turns to focus on the other person, since she is vibrantly concerned about those around her. Many who know Martha acknowledge that she is often the comforting voice on the phone, offering encouragement or a cheerful word when needed. Martha's unbounded involvement in both the civic and social life of Columbus surprises many when they realize that this uncomplaining lady is also legally blind.

Martha is a friend I have come to cherish and I am pleased that she was chosen as a Gracious Lady of Georgia.

The other winner I want to mention is a lady that certainly deserves the praise and recognition she has been afforded, because she is one of the quiet gracious ladies that are seldom recognized.

Mrs. F. A. Darity was nominated by her children, who felt that the example of christian living she had given them deserved special honor. Growing up, even during the Depression times, these children watched their mother live out the biblical admonition that "it is better to give than to receive."

After her six children were grown, Irma applied as a nurse's aid to the Middle Georgia Hospital, and worked there until she was 80. Many of those who passed through that hospital still speak with gratefulness of the love and compassion that Irma dispensed to her patients.

Even today, this wonderful lady is still giving to those less fortunate than herself. She bakes cakes for shut-ins, and keeps up a regular telephone and letter correspondence with those who need a friend. Her lifetime of giving and loving are worthy of much higher praise than we can give her, but she truly represents the meaning of "a gracious lady".

I am proud to join in honoring the gracious ladies of 1984. It is important that we continue to recognize those in our society who exhibit kindness and compassion, for it is these people who help make life a little easier and a little better. ●

May 10, 1984

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EQUITY FOR THE JOBLESS

HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to correct an inequity in Federal supplemental compensation—(FSC)—law as it affects certain laid-off workers.

In 1981, the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. shut down a tire plant in my congressional district, laying off several hundred workers. Some of the Firestone employees chose early retirement, foregoing any chance of a recall. Under unemployment compensation law, these workers were also entitled to benefits, offset dollar for dollar by their pensions.

Many other workers instead decided to place their faith in the economy and chose to be laid off, trusting that they would be recalled before their unemployment compensation ran out. They were never rehired, and have long since exhausted their unemployment benefits, opting at the last to retire. This latter group of workers has received considerably less unemployment compensation than the first group, even though they performed the same work for the same wages and are now receiving the same pensions. It is this inequity which my bill seeks to remedy.

Because of the manner in which Ohio treats the disbursement of State unemployment compensation, workers at the Firestone plant who in 1981 chose immediate early retirement received the UC and extended benefits paid over a long enough period of time to enable them to qualify for the FSC program that Congress authorized beginning in September 1982. Workers at the same Firestone plant who chose not to accept retirement exhausted their Ohio UC and their extended benefits before they could qualify for the FSC program. This latter group of workers is merely asking for the same FSC benefits, offset dollar for dollar by their pensions, that those workers who chose immediate early retirement actually received. I am convinced that they are entitled to these benefits, and my bill would authorize the payment of the "missing" unemployment compensation—as offset by their pensions—in either a lump sum or a scheduled payment. The cost per individual should be negligible. The Ways and Means Committee indicates that the plight of workers in Ohio is not unique. Indeed, I suspect this inequity is nationwide.

Mr. Speaker, enactment of my bill would provide laid-off workers with the benefits they should have received

in the first place. I urge its adoption. An article from the Akron Beacon Journal describing this problem follows:

[From the Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal, May 31, 1983]

NOWHERE TO GO BUT THE PORCH
(By Steve Hoffman)

From the shady front porch of his two-story frame home on Delia Avenue, Richard Forward recalled 31 years of working in Akron's rubber shops and 39 weeks of collecting checks at the local unemployment office.

The smokestacks at Firestone once represented security to Forward, who has lived all his life a few miles from the brick factories off South Main Street.

When he was laid off from Plant 1 in May 1981, the burly 54-year-old tire builder stayed on the recall list, hoping his years of seniority would land him one of the few remaining hourly jobs.

While he hoped for recovery, Forward turned to the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, the state agency that administers unemployment compensation programs.

There began an encounter with a jerry-built system of supplements and extensions further complicated by a dark maze of arbitrary cutoff dates and obscure terminology such as "reachback provisions" and "trigger formulas."

Forward discovered that cracks were beginning to show in the confusing, shifting system of state and federal benefits—at the very time many Ohio workers needed them most.

After 39 weeks, Forward fell through a crack. In April 1982, he ran out of benefits and, unable to qualify for more, joined thousands of others who found themselves at the end of the line at both the factory gate and at the unemployment office.

In recent weeks, the cracks that caught Forward have become crevasses.

Earlier this month, an entire 13-week program in the unemployment compensation system was lopped off in Ohio and the duration of another program was reduced, all as the state's unemployment rate remained higher than last year's levels and near the top nationally.

Despite talk of recovery, wave after wave of Ohio's unemployed—the walking wounded of the "rust belt's" economic wars—will come staggering back from the front in the coming months, their benefits exhausted.

They will be, in the current jargon, "structurally unemployed."

Between June 4 and Aug. 13, an estimated 137,500 jobless Ohioans will exhaust the last of their benefit supplements and extensions, according to state employment analysts.

Some will have received as many as 63 weeks of benefits; others, as few as 38.

By mid-November, the analysts estimate, 190,259 more jobless Ohioans will probably reach the end of the state's basic, 26-week program.

At present, there is nothing in place to pick them up.

The problems are not limited to Ohio. Since the end of April, five other states have lost 13-week programs, according to the U.S. Department of Labor. In all, there are 1.3 million jobless workers drawing unemployment compensation under programs that will expire by next fall.

Forward exhausted his benefits just more than a year ago. Then came the painful realization that Firestone's production jobs

were gone; that his only skills were those acquired in the rubber shops; that his mobility was limited.

"You hang on and hang on and hang on . . . and you hope something goes," Forward said as he sat in the quiet of his front porch one recent afternoon. "Then you have to sit down and tell your wife—'Hey, this is it.'"

In August 1982, Forward decided to retire and draw a \$518-a-month pension. His youngest child graduates from high school this year and his mortgage interest rate is less than half of today's going rate.

In those respects, he considers himself fortunate.

But his experience with unemployment compensation still bothers him.

"I got down to 28th on the recall list," Forward said. "I kept listening to all these big shots on TV saying things were going to get better. I wanted to believe them—I wanted to get back to work."

Forward's problems began when he decided to stay on the recall list.

He went through the state's basic, 26-week program and a 13-week extension under a combined state-federal program.

In April 1982, his benefits ended. The state said Forward was not receiving unemployment compensation as of June 1982—the cutoff date set by Congress in legislation authorizing more compensation for the long-term jobless.

About 100 other Firestone workers were in the same position.

But for about 800 more Firestone Plant 1 workers who lost their jobs when the company closed its last tire production lines here, things were different.

They stretched out their benefits by retiring soon after the plant closed. Although the 800 received the same lump sum Forward did, the money was paid out as a supplement to their monthly pensions through June 1982.

The state said they qualified for more.

Some eventually drew 63 checks, the maximum level of benefits available in Ohio.

Forward challenged the cutoff. He wrote letters to his state and congressional representatives and pursued administrative appeals.

By March, just about the time Ohio lost the 13-week program, Forward's appeals were exhausted.

He was told he could pursue the situation in court. Forward could not afford legal help and was told by the United Rubber Workers international that the union could not handle individual cases.

"Here we are, talking about this plant right here," said URW Local 7 president Joe Daniels, looking out his office window last week at the Firestone complex. "But how many other plants are we talking about?"

Forward still makes regular trips to the unemployment office to pursue the matter and to look for a job.

Lately, peering into the microfiche viewer at the employment bureau's Akron office, Forward said he saw a job for a chef in Columbus (three years of experience required) and for a forester in Colorado.

"The people who are working don't realize what's going on out there," he said. "I didn't realize it when I was working."

For Forward and others among Ohio's unemployed, the recession brought an end to industrial jobs as well as a full encounter with a three-tiered system of unemployment compensation.

Each tier has its problems.

The basic unemployment compensation program, funded by the state, lasts 26

weeks. Backed by employer contributions to a trust fund, Ohio began paying benefits to jobless workers in 1939.

At the first level, the problem is that the state trust accounts are woefully underfunded for handling deep, lasting recessions. Ohio is now more than \$2 billion in debt to the federal government.

The second and third levels of the unemployment compensation system began with the recession of 1958, when Congress began a series of benefit supplements and extensions.

The system grew and was changed as further post-war recessions came and went. According to an AFL-CIO analysis, some long-term jobless workers will qualify for 65 weeks of benefits under all programs.

One of the few observers who has seen the entire system develop is William Papier, director of research and statistics for the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services since it was established in the 1930's.

"I've been watching it and I've been very critical of it," said Papier, who will retire Tuesday.

"In the absence of more rational, permanent and simpler programs, however, the current extension may well be justified," Papier wrote in a paper last fall, referring to a then-current extension. "It nevertheless continues a long-term pattern of temporary, palliative, confusing and expedient efforts to solve a continuing and serious problem."

Like the original Ohio program, the additional programs were designed to handle cyclical recessions, not long-term, structural unemployment, according to Papier.

"None of the inherent assumptions in these programs has proven to be warranted," he said in his paper.

A case in point is what happened recently in Ohio—which, despite high unemployment, lost the second tier in the benefit system.

Called "EB," for extended benefits, the second tier was jointly funded by the state and federal governments. It normally provided 13 weeks of benefits.

The problem with the EB program came when Congress changed the formula for determining when a state is eligible. The "trigger" was last modified in the fall of 1981, in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act.

The key change was in what's called the insured unemployment rate, a number much lower than the actual unemployment rate.

The method of calculating the insured rate was changed so that only those in the first level of the unemployment compensation system were counted as jobless, excluding workers on supplemental or extended benefits.

(Those who had dropped out of the system entirely without finding a job were never counted to begin with. For a worker such as Forward to requalify for benefits, and be counted in the federal formula, the law requires 20 weeks of work in a 52-week period at an income of at least \$85 a week.)

Ohio's insured unemployment rate dropped below the 6 percent trigger May 14, affecting about 58,000 jobless workers. Even if the state's insured unemployment rate were to climb, the soonest the 13-week program could be restarted would be Aug. 27.

In Ohio, the theory behind the insured unemployment rate has been turned upside-down by the long recession. For the weeks ending May 7 and May 14 (the last for which data are available), there were more Ohioans on supplemental and extended benefits than on the basic, 26-week program.

"It's a Catch-22 situation," said Dr. Roberta Steinbacher, administrator of the employment bureau in Columbus.

To add to the confusion, there is a third tier of unemployment benefits, called federal supplemental compensation.

In Ohio, jobless workers now qualify for 12 weeks of benefits under FSC legislation, which has been changed twice since it was first passed in September 1982.

One of the reasons for changes in FSC was that legislators realized the trigger mechanism for EB had gone awry.

"Suddenly, everybody realized that unemployment was going up and everybody was beginning to trigger off extended benefits," said Cheryl Templeman, an analyst for the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies in Washington, D.C.

"It was like a time bomb," she said.

As things stand now, the FSC program provides between eight and 14 weeks of benefits, depending on a state's insured unemployment rate. It is due to expire Sept. 30.

The program also provided extra benefits for some workers who had exhausted their benefits or were close to exhausting them as of April 1983.

Washington sources, including Templeman and aids to U.S. Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (who has tried three times to change the trigger in Ohio's favor), have little doubt there will be another extension of unemployment benefits this fall.

How the extension will be formulated isn't clear, said Metzenbaum aide Roy Meyers.

But Meyers and others said it is extremely unlikely that Congress will "reach back" and cover workers such as Richard Forward.

Long-term unemployment, a nagging problem concentrated in states such as Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, is losing its grip on legislators from other states, Meyers said.

"The unemployment problem, sadly, is starting to be put on the back burner," he said. ●

GILMAN INTRODUCES RESOLUTION DESIGNATING NATIONAL EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA AWARENESS WEEK

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, with my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from California, Mr. WAXMAN, a joint resolution that would designate the week of November 25 through December 1, 1984 as "National Epidermolysis Bullosa Awareness Week." An identical joint resolution was introduced in the Senate where it has over 25 cosponsors.

Epidermolysis bullosa (EB) is the term applied to a group of inherited disorders whose common primary function is the formation of severe blisters subsequent to minor trauma to the skin. However, the turmoil, pain, and agony that EB victims suffer is extensive indeed. One can virtually see the pain. The knowledge we need is the knowledge for curing EB.

For many years, doctors approached the unknown EB as a skin disease. As a result of this, the number of EB patients and a cure for the disease are not exactly known. However, it is estimated that 10,000 to 15,000 Americans suffer from the disease and another 20,000 to 30,000 people may be carriers.

The cost of treatment for EB is extremely high—as much as \$10,000 in protective dressings, antibiotics, and high protein food alone. Since there is little known about the disease, insurance companies are reluctant to cover EB.

But, a group of concerned citizens and parents whose children have EB have formed the Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa Research Association (DEBRA). Under the leadership of Arlene Pessar, DEBRA has strived to educate the public and Congress on the horrors of EB. Arlene knows the pain, for her son Eric suffers from the disease.

Two years ago the public was sensitized to the plight of EB victim Michael Hammond. Michael was known as the "Crisco Kid," because doctors applied Crisco to Michael's badly blistered skin in an attempt to ease his pain. Tragically, Michael died and as a result, public awareness of EB has diminished. Yet, for every Michael Hammond, there are thousands of other people suffering from this debilitating illness.

I hope and pray that the establishment of a "National Epidermolysis Bullosa Awareness Week" will increase public attention given to EB as well as in encouraging Congress to provide adequate research grants to study EB in search of a cure. Since EB is classified as a skin disease rather than a genetic defect, it does not receive as much money and attention as other inherited disorders. In 1982, for instance, out of a National Institute of Health (NIH) budget of \$369.3 million, only a meager \$150,000 was provided to support scientific research grants on EB.

But, history has shown that increased public awareness on a disease translates into increased research funding to find a cure for that disease. Through this joint resolution, Representative WAXMAN and I hope to bring to the public's attention the pain and suffering of these Americans and the need for EB research grants. I urge my colleagues to join us in cosponsorship of this humanitarian and much needed legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that a copy of the full text of the resolution be inserted at this point in the RECORD for review by my colleagues.

H.J. RES. 565

To provide for the designation of the week of November 25 through December 1, 1984, as "National Epidermolysis Bullosa Awareness Week".

Whereas the incidence and prevalence of epidermolysis bullosa present a significant health problem in the United States;

Whereas epidermolysis bullosa is an inherited disorder showing widespread blistering and skin erosions which result in pain, scarring, deformity, contractures, malnutrition, anemia, gastrointestinal problems, dental problems, corneal erosions, and carcinoma;

Whereas an estimated ten to fifteen thousand Americans of both sexes are afflicted with the disease, and another twenty to thirty thousand Americans may be carriers of this disease;

Whereas the Nation faces a continuing need to support innovative research into the causes, treatment, and cure of epidermolysis bullosa;

Whereas it is appropriate to focus the Nation's attention upon the plight of epidermolysis bullosa sufferers and upon the continuing peril epidermolysis bullosa poses to humanity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week of November 25 through December 1, 1984, is designated "National Epidermolysis Bullosa Awareness Week" and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon all Government agencies and the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities. ●

MEDAL OF MERIT FOR OUTSTANDING YOUTH

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, last weekend I had the opportunity and privilege of presenting my annual Medal of Merit for Outstanding Youth to 19 young adults, a high school group, and to the parents of a young man who sacrificed his own life to save the life of his sister.

The special ceremony was held on May 6 at the Wayne County Extension and Education Center in Wayne, Mich. The voluntarism, achievement, and commitment displayed by these individuals is an outstanding tribute to their families, schools, and communities and I want to call this event to your attention.

Special presentations were made by me and Mayor James Kandrevas of Southgate to Barbara and David Paul Kastl, Sr., parents of David Jr., who was posthumously awarded for sacrificing his own life to save the life of his sister. On July 3, 1983, while vacationing in the Upper Peninsula near Manistique, David and his mother heard his two sisters cry for help after high waves had pulled them from the shores of Lake Michigan. David and his mother entered the water, and in his attempt to rescue his sisters, David was swept to his death by a strong undertow.

A plaque was given to Students Against Smoking, a Livonia high school group who, during the past 5½ years has unselfishly given of their time to hold classes for over 25,000 elementary and junior high students on the hazards of smoking. In addition, they have been very active in raising funds for the American Cancer Society.

This year's winners were chosen by a 17-member citizens committee which was chaired by Mrs. Elva Ryall of Garden City. The individual recipients, residents of the 15th Congressional District are:

CANTON TOWNSHIP

Le Anne Marie Huston, 18, daughter of Robert and Margaret Huston, for volunteering valuable time to the elderly in a nursing home where she often distributes special treats, and for her many church activities.

Terri Lee Koers, 16, daughter of Robert and Connie Koers, for her fund raising for the Cystic Fibrosis, and her active role in the Canton Chamber of Commerce projects, such as; Santa Comes to Canton, where she assists the handicapped and needy and coordinates activities for approximately 300 children at Christmas time.

Ellen Frances Seery, 17, daughter of Frank and Peggy Seery, for her dedication to the Girl Scout swim program where she volunteers time as a life guard, and was selected as an elected delegate to the National Convention of Girl Scouts. She also baby sits for members of the Plymouth Symphony and assists in teaching at a baby sitting clinic.

GARDEN CITY

Raymond F. Day, 18, son of Raymond L. and Carole Day, for being a member of the Mayor's Youth Advisory Commission. He also volunteers for area newspapers. This work enables him to provide young people with information on important city functions.

Beth Ann Ostrowski, 18, daughter of Edward and Kathleen Ostrowski, for volunteering her time with autistic children. She also films school and community events for cable TV, and as a member of her school choir contributes to making and maintaining choir uniforms.

Erol Selamet, 19, son of Mrs. Hidayet Selamet, for his involvement with the Mayor's Youth Advisory Commission. He is the first member to have served as a youth and adult member. He has also contributed time in a leadership capacity to the annual Clean-Up-Days, and takes an active role in other community programs.

HURON TOWNSHIP

Kimberly A. Laurain, 18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Laurain, for her dedicated service to her school, church and community. She is a member of Friends of the School and volunteers at the Applefest. As a leader she is always encouraging others to become involved in quality school experiences.

Renee Manny, 20, daughter of William and Judy Manny, for coaching HAA Basketball and currently volunteering her time as a life guard for conditioning high school athletes. Prior to going on duty as a life guard, and as she entered the pool are of a senior citizens swimming class, through her quick actions she was able to save the life of a drowning senior.

LIVONIA

Kate M. Bielaczyc, 19, daughter of Adele Bielaczyc, for being an outstanding student who has been awarded many honors. Kate is also considered to be a sensitive and supportive young woman who offers her time tutoring and counselling other students.

SOUTHGATE

Karen M. Lewis, 18, daughter of James Lewis, for her leadership in helping her school to set a record in a Red Cross blood drive and her activities on the school Beautification Committee. Karen has also been very active in distributing information to her community regarding child abuse programs.

SUPERIOR TOWNSHIP

Hun-Yong Jo, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Houg-Chan Jo, for his work with the Corner Health Center of which he is Student Board Member and Director. He has demonstrated leadership qualities with his involvement in the Engineering Industrial Support Program, the Student Union and Project Pride.

TAYLOR

Amy Louise Powell, 17, daughter of Charles and Diane Powell, for her volunteer work at her church where she instructs preschool children and 1st and 2nd graders. She also devotes many hours tutoring compensatory education students, and coaches cheerleading at her school.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP

Anjanett M. Stoltz, 17, daughter of Steve and Joyce Stoltz, for her volunteer work at Mercy-Memorial Hospital in Monroe, Michigan, where she assists the elderly and incapacitated patients in their everyday personal needs. Anjanette also trains other volunteers and encourages young people to take an active role in the volunteer program.

WAYNE

Kevin Thomas Daily, 18, son of Thomas and Mary Anne Daily, for his time and devotion to the Peer Tutoring Program, where for the past two years he has tutored students less academically talented. He also volunteered with the Special Olympics Program, Wayne Goodfellow, Wayne Civitan, and other community projects.

WESTLAND

Lynn Marie Johnson, 17, daughter of Donald and Shirley Johnson, for her work and devotion as a senior citizen aide, involvement in Girl Scouts, Muscular Dystrophy, UNICEF and the Peer Tutoring Program.

Cheryl Ann Robinson, 17, daughter of Charles and Marylene Robinson, for devoting a great deal of her time to the Inkster Goodfellows, United Negro College Fund, Lou Rawls Telethon, and as the Inkster High School Teen Communicator to WCHB Radio Station. She is also active in her church and is the Youth President of Gamma Phi Delta Sorority.

WILLIS

Matthew DeJanovich, 17, son of David and Judith DeJanovich, for his activities as a delegate to the Ann Arbor Chamber of Commerce Future Business Conference. He also represents his school at the monthly Ypsilanti Rotary Club meetings. He ranks in the top ten of his graduating class and is the Student Council President.

YPSILANTI

Steve Gendin, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Gendin, for his volunteer work with the Ozone House, the Michigan Theatre,

American Cancer Society, the American Red Cross and as a facilitator for Fresh Start stop smoking clinics. Steve serves as a member of the Board of Directors for the Gifted Youth of Michigan. He is a fine leader for his school and his community.

YPSILANTI TOWNSHIP

Paula Adams, 17, daughter of Wilbert and Donna Adams, for her many hours of volunteer work with the Corner Health Center and the V.A. Medical Center. Paula is also a member of the Explorers Club at Beyer Hospital and is a Peer Educator for Planned Parenthood.

H.R. 5634—THE AMERICAN PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION ACT OF 1984

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing on behalf of myself and Congressmen GORE, SLATTERY, SIKORSKI, BATES, FLORIO, MARKEY, and WALGREN, members of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, legislation to resolve one of the most serious and pressing problems in the country. This legislation provides specific and, in our opinion, long overdue relief from injuries suffered by American businesses, workers, and citizens, whose health, safety, and economic welfare are being jeopardized by many of the world's developing countries' repeated refusals to safeguard U.S. intellectual property rights. These countries permit and, in some cases, encourage intellectual property rights violations. Such actions have resulted in numerous deaths and injuries plus billions of dollars in economic losses.

This bill is not intended to obstruct legitimate trade. Rather, it is designed to provide American citizens with redress against those nations which deliberately fail to curb the manufacture, traffic, and sale of shoddy, substandard counterfeits and imitations of trademarked, patented, and copyrighted products.

Counterfeit and pirated products made and sold with those governments' blessings enter third country markets at the expense of American exporters. Product pirates and counterfeiters, who are answerable to no one about health and safety standards, are permitted to the endanger lives, health, and safety of citizens abroad while seriously harming U.S. economic interests. U.S. businesses have been largely unsuccessful in their attempts to get certain foreign governments to put a halt to counterfeiting within their borders; yet, these same governments unabashedly continue to ask for valuable preferential tariff favors under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program.

As you know, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, which I chair, has conducted an extensive investigation and held 7 days of public hearings on the problem of U.S. intellectual property rights violations around the world. Many nations benefiting from valuable GSP privileges have been unwilling to provide even the semblance of legal protection for our businesses and products. Furthermore, injured American businesses and workers have had nowhere to turn in the United States to seek relief. The time has come to do something meaningful about an intolerable situation.

This legislation addresses the above by: First, creating a public, open forum for identification of intellectual property rights violations injurious to American businesses and workers; second, establishing efficient administrative procedural mechanisms within the Office of the Secretary of Commerce for receiving alleged injury petitions, investigating GSP recipient governmental acquiescence in these violations, and assessing the evidence; third, mandating expedited relief in the form of partial and, in extreme cases or where beneficiary countries fail to cooperate in the investigations, total GSP suspension; fourth, minimizing exercise of remedial discretion once there is evidence that GSP recipient governments have failed to take steps reasonably likely to halt the violations; fifth, imposing rules of law rather than diplomacy in the decision to revoke what is essentially an economic privilege; sixth, permitting GSP recipient nations to join other countries in promulgating laws and enforcement mechanisms aimed at halting violations on a global scale, as an alternative to losing valuable GSP benefits.

This legislation does not automatically revoke GSP treatment for products from countries which fail to protect U.S. intellectual property rights. On the contrary, we propose to provide a forum for American businesses and workers victimized by counterfeiters and product pirates to identify specific instances of GSP recipient government collaboration and the equally damaging benign neglect of intellectual property violations abroad. Consistent with our own due process traditions, we believe that those governments which receive GSP privileges while simultaneously permitting and often encouraging the widespread counterfeiting of U.S. products, should have every right to defend themselves in an objective public forum.

Specifically, this legislation clearly defines and identifies intellectual property rights violations as practices which, absent their curtailment, would subject the nations where they occur to loss of GSP. We require the Secretary of Commerce, who has experience

and staff for conducting investigations into product manufacture and sale abroad, to provide injured American businesses and workers a forum for filing a formal complaint and, where justified by the facts and evidence, for achieving prompt redress. This legislation requires promulgation of procedures which permit injured businesses and workers to file with the Secretary petitions alleging intellectual property rights violations in GSP recipient nations. The Secretary, upon determining that the petition is properly drafted, must investigate whether such violations have in fact occurred and whether such violations have materially injured or are likely to cause material injury to petitioners, who would have to prove such injury with credible evidence. We believe the injury threshold levels are sufficiently high to preclude frivolous filings, but sufficiently low to permit legitimately and seriously injured parties to obtain relief from gross injustice.

Once petitioners meet their burden of proving injury or likely future injury caused by intellectual property rights violations, then those countries where such violations have occurred must make a choice. They may elect to lose part of their GSP privileges, since this legislation requires revocation of GSP at dollar levels three times in excess of the amount of injury. Further, in some instances, such as where GSP recipient countries refuse to cooperate in addressing and solving the problem, these countries would lose the privilege entirely. GSP recipient countries willing to work openly, actively, and expeditiously with us toward a permanent solution to this problem have a second alternative which we strongly hope they will adopt. To retain their valuable GSP benefits, the recipient countries must provide for adequate legal enforcement mechanisms reasonably likely to give American producers adequate legal protection from counterfeiters and product pirates.

By adopting this second alternative, they also perform a valuable service in helping us deal more effectively with a worldwide issue requiring global cooperation for its ultimate solution. This legislation will then require the Secretary to monitor such agreements to assure they are complied with and achieve the desired result. We do not believe this is too much to ask in return for granting GSP, particularly when so much of this country and the world's health, safety, and economic welfare are at stake.

We recognize that many Members of Congress are concerned about and aware of the harm caused by product counterfeiting, but may also be uncertain about whether to resolve these complex problems through diplomatic, economic, or legal means. For example, H.R. 5324, introduced this month

by our distinguished colleague from New York, Congressman DOWNEY, and others would give the President considerable discretion to impose GSP sanctions on recipient countries which fail to protect foreign intellectual property rights. We believe that bill and perhaps other legislation, in principle, will complement our proposal. Negotiation may well succeed in achieving our mutual goals in some parts of the developing world. However, we also believe that injured Americans must have a legal forum where they can invoke rules of law for protection and remedial relief without being subjected to the political uncertainties of Presidential discretion. All too often we have witnessed the reluctance of this President and his predecessors to employ retaliatory means to protect the economic welfare of American citizens when foreign governments resist diplomatic efforts to redress even gross injustice.

We further believe that legal and financial rather than diplomatic considerations should dominate GSP suspension decisions since we view GSP treatment as nothing more than a readily measurable economic privilege. Those who would invoke that privilege should do so only in a spirit of good faith, with a willingness to cooperate in resolving the global problem of intellectual property rights violations. We respectfully urge that all Members of Congress support us in this important endeavor to save lives, protect health and strengthen our export markets, and further encourage all to join us in cosponsoring this legislation. ●

U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an excellent speech delivered by our colleague, MIKE BARNES of Maryland on May 9, 1984, responding on behalf of the Democrats in Congress to the nationally televised address of President Reagan.

The United States clearly has important interests in Central America which it needs to preserve and promote. Certainly, the United States also has an interest in providing assistance to our friends to help them help themselves in building stable, free, and democratic societies. The debate before us, however, is another issue: What is the best way to achieve the goals we all seek. MIKE BARNES argues cogently that U.S. policies should be supported when they promote political settlements, democratic reforms and the rule of law, but they should be op-

posed when they "tend to widen the war, increase the tensions and Americanize the conflicts" in Central America.

I commend MIKE BARNES' remarks to the attention of our colleagues.

CONGRESSMAN MICHAEL D. BARNES RESPONDING ON BEHALF OF THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS TO THE NATIONALLY TELEVISED ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT REAGAN

Good evening. My name is Mike Barnes. I'm a Member of Congress from the State of Maryland, and I was elected by my colleagues to serve as Chairman of the Western Hemisphere Affairs Subcommittee on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. I also had the privilege of serving as a Senior Counselor to the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, to which President Reagan has just referred. Tonight it is my honor to speak with you on behalf of the Democrats in Congress.

The Democratic Party is rightly proud of its record on issues relating to Latin America. It was a Democratic President, Franklin Roosevelt, who initiated the Good Neighbor Policy which is still remembered by Latin Americans as a positive example of the way in which the United States can work with its friends in the hemisphere.

Latin Americans also remember with respect and affection another Democratic President, John F. Kennedy, who created the Alliance For Progress and sent Peace Corps volunteers to their nations to live and work directly with the people.

The people of Latin America—particularly those who are still struggling to establish democracy and freedom—will also tell you that they remember the human rights policies of the Carter-Mondale Administration as a beacon of hope for oppressed persons everywhere.

I have personally had two Latin American Presidents tell me that their countries' democracies might not exist today had it not been for the constant reaffirmation at the highest levels of the United States government of our commitment to human rights.

Democrats are proud of our party's record in Latin America. We are proud of our support for economic development and human improvement in a region where millions of children are hungry and their parents cannot find work.

We are proud of our support for human rights and basic dignity in a region where, too often, dictators of the left and dictators of the right have denied fundamental freedoms. Democrats support human rights in Cuba and Nicaragua, and we also support human rights in Guatemala and El Salvador.

We Democrats are convinced that the American people want to continue this proud tradition of supporting human rights. This is one of the reasons that Democrats in Congress have believed—along with the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America but not President Reagan—that our military assistance to El Salvador should be conditional on that government's observance of minimal human rights standards.

Perhaps above all, we Democrats believe that the best thing the United States has going for it in the world is the power of our example as a successful democracy that observes the rule of law. That is what the people of Latin America respect us for, even more than our military might or our economic or technological accomplishments.

That is why we Democrats stand for policies that are overt, policies that are above-board, policies that we can talk about openly, policies that we are proud to defend before the World Court and the court of public opinion. We believe that we most effectively advance our interests when we act in accordance with our nation's highest principles and values.

Let me be emphatic about one point. The Democrats in Congress are prepared to support President Reagan, or any President, when the President's policies make sense and advance the interests of the United States. For example, when President Reagan proposed his Caribbean Basin Initiative for Central America and the Caribbean, it was the Democrats in Congress who provided the leadership to pass it.

What Democrats have not supported have been actions of the Administration that tend to widen the war, increase the tensions and Americanize the conflicts in Central America. Certainly, we should (and must) help our friends in Central America and elsewhere. Democrats stand ready to do so. The foreign assistance bill that we spent all day today debating in the House includes substantial military and economic aid for our friends in Central America. It is supported by the vast majority of Democrats.

As history has shown, the Democratic Party will support the use of force when necessary to protect our nation. But Democrats believe that, where diplomatic options exist for achieving our objectives, we should use them first. In the past, United States military and paramilitary involvement in Central America has frequently backfired and worked against our interests. This is why the Democrats' position is that there must be reasonable limitations on direct U.S. military intervention.

That is also why we favor fully supporting the efforts of the Contadora countries—Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia—to bring peace to Central America by facilitating political settlements of Central America's conflicts.

If we will work with our friends in Latin America and elsewhere to seek political and diplomatic solutions to the conflicts within and among the countries of Central America, if we will then make a major, long-term commitment to helping those countries achieve successful societies, if we will have enough confidence in ourselves to pursue policies that reflect the best in us as a nation and as a people, then we will not have to fear for our security in Central America.

That is what the Democrats in Congress stand for. That is what we believe the American people stand for. ●

TRIBUTE TO ALFRED A. ANTENUCCI

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, a great American, a genuine hero, and a fine union leader has passed away. He was a great husband, father, and friend.

The following is an article about his work.

ALFRED A. ANTENUCCI, SUBDUED HINCKLEY

Alfred A. Antenucci, the first person to move to subdue John W. Hinckley Jr. after the 1981 assassination attempt on President Reagan, died yesterday at Marymount Hospital.

Mr. Antenucci, 71, who had no prior history of heart disease, developed an irregular heart beat after the Washington episode, which eventually resulted in his death.

He had been hospitalized since May 1 after losing consciousness at his Garfield Heights home.

Reagan sent Antenucci a get-well message last Thursday, saying: "Nancy and I want you to know that we are pulling for you. We are very sorry about your hospitalization and we join the many who are remembering you in their thoughts and prayers. Please take care and God Bless You. Ronald Reagan."

Mr. Antenucci was born in Cleveland and attended John Adams High School. Upon graduation, he apprenticed as a carpenter, specializing in home construction, rising to foreman on many home construction sites before being elected president and business agent of Carpenters Union, Local 1750, a post he held until his retirement last year.

Mr. Antenucci was in Washington on March 30, 1981, attending the National Building Trades Conference at which Reagan gave a speech.

He said he was waiting outside the convention hotel, hoping for a glimpse of the president, when a man directly in front of him began firing shots at Reagan.

He leaped on Hinckley just before Secret Service agents and police jumped on the deranged gunman.

"It was after that happened that he developed the irregular heart beat and had to be hospitalized," said Eileen Antenucci, his daughter-in-law.

When he and Reagan recovered, Mr. Antenucci met with the president in Chicago. He was honored by Ohio and was named Italian Man of the Year by Cleveland and by Chicago in 1981. A street in Garfield Heights was renamed Antenucci Dr. in his honor.

Mr. Antenucci, long a leading labor figure, served on the election committee for the national AFL-CIO, was a delegate to the Carpenters District Council, served on the Ohio Employment and Unemployment Compensation Commission and was a member of the Building Trades Council of Greater Cleveland.

He was past vice president of the Boys Town of Italy Commission for the State of Ohio.

An avid golfer, Mr. Antenucci passed his love for the game to his only son, Dominic, who is the head golf professional at the Walden Golf & Tennis Club in Aurora.

"One of the proudest moments of his life was when he won the Scottsdale Academy's pro-am tournament last year in Arizona" his son said.

He said his father was to have been inducted into Cleveland's Italian Sports Hall of Fame during the Memorial weekend.

Mr. Antenucci is survived by his wife, the former JoAnn Whitehead; his son, Dominic A.; his daughter, Maria Bennet, and three grandchildren. ●

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT HARRY
S. TRUMAN

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1984

● Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the 33d President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Harry S. Truman was a dedicated public servant and a great symbol of our American way of life, who grew up on a farm in Missouri, attended public schools, served in the Army, and opened a small business. From these humble beginnings as the son of a farmer, Harry S. Truman rose to the highest office in the land, and proved himself to be a statesman and public servant of extraordinary capabilities.

Dedicating his life to public service, he was an able Missouri county court judge during the late 1920's and early 1930's, and had a proven record of achievement during the 10 years he served in the U.S. Senate. Elected Vice President in 1944, Harry Truman assumed the Office of President in 1945, during difficult times, and he worked to bring World War II to its successful conclusion, presiding over our Nation during its transition to peace.

During the 1948 Presidential election campaign, I had occasion to meet President Truman at the Blackstone Hotel in the city of Chicago with the then Senator from Illinois, the Honorable Paul Douglas. I represented the United Steelworkers of America during that campaign in a three State district—Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. It is history now, but all of us know what a stunning victory President Truman had in 1948. In my district, he lost one State—the State of Indiana—but carried Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1949, Harry Truman again visited the city of Chicago and I was privileged to be invited to the President's suite at the Conrad Hilton Hotel. He was a warm, decent human being who loved people and had great humility. I shall never forget these two meetings.

President Truman was instrumental in the creation and development of the Marshall plan and NATO, and created the Truman doctrine to provide assistance to nations throughout the world threatened by Communist takeover.

On the homefront, Harry S. Truman was a man sensitive to the needs of the poor and disadvantaged. He was a champion of civil rights, and displayed courage and fortitude in abolishing segregation from the armed services. Harry Truman's faith in America never faltered. He knew our country had the potential to be great, and in

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

his lifetime he never once ceased in his efforts to reach for this goal.

Mr. Speaker, on this 100th anniversary of the birth of Harry S. Truman, it is fitting to remember the valuable leadership and accomplishments of this remarkable American and man of the people, and I am proud to join with my colleagues in Congress in paying tribute to one of our greatest Presidents.●

SUSQUEHANNA MUSEUM OF
HAVRE DE GRACE

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a very important preservation project in my district involving the Susquehanna Museum of Havre de Grace, Inc.

Officials of the museum and the city of Havre de Grace will accept one of three prestigious 1984 Preservation Project Awards, which are given annually by the Maryland Historical Trust, on May 14 in Annapolis, Md.

The museum is receiving this award because of its accomplishments in the restoration of the Havre de Grace Lock House located on the Susquehanna & Tidewater Canal. Among the major accomplishments of the museum are the following: Studies and surveys of the Susquehanna & Tidewater Canal; restoration of the lock house; assembly of a collection of Havre de Grace photographs, books, and artifacts; production of a slide show, holding an annual Christmas candlelight tour to advertise the city's historic district; conducting guided tours for school and adult groups as well as canal buffs; providing revolving displays of historic significance; providing a place for local craftsmen to exhibit their skills and wares; and most importantly, reconstructing the Pivot Bridge.

The Susquehanna & Tidewater Canal opened in 1839 and provided central Pennsylvania with two-way trade to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The canals, however, could not compete with the rapidly expanding railroads, and finally stopped operating in the 1890's.

Mr. Speaker, these accomplishments have been possible primarily due to efforts of volunteers, saving available funds, from several governmental agencies, for more important needs. David Witt, museum board chairman, and Johnnie Lee Witt, museum curator, together with Mayor Charles Montgomery are responsible for calling attention to the combined efforts of volunteers, professionals, and local industry and government in restora-

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tion of the lock. The success of the Susquehanna Museum demonstrates what can be accomplished when the efforts of government, industry, and individuals are coordinated for historic preservation and restoration. I am very proud that the Susquehanna Museum of Havre de Grace, Inc. is in Maryland's First Congressional District and I would like to commend the many volunteers and local officials in this historic town for their fine efforts.●

DON'T TIE OUR HANDS WITH SO
MUCH AT STAKE

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, our leader and my good friend, BOB MICHEL, has enunciated for all of us the clear issues at stake in Central America in this eloquent article he authored for USA Today.

Bob clearly articulates the case President Reagan and the Kissinger Commission made in its bipartisan report that conditions be made to our aid programs but in a way that encourages human rights and reforms while helping deny the guerrillas a victory which would threaten our whole hemisphere. We all should heed BOB's advice and thank him for his leadership.

[From USA Today, May 10, 1984]

DON'T TIE OUR HANDS WITH SO MUCH AT
STAKE

(By Robert H. Michel)

WASHINGTON—Sen. Everett Dirksen, my mentor and fellow Illinoisan, was once asked what is important in politics.

Ev replied: "The importance of margins can't be ignored. So much that is good in politics is accomplished by small margins, by extra efforts."

Democracy in El Salvador—and, eventually, Central America itself—will be saved if we give the extra margin of aid El Salvadorans need.

The bipartisan Commission Report on Central America (the "Kissinger Report") said this about aid to El Salvador:

"The worst possible policy for El Salvador is to provide just enough aid to keep the war going, but too little to wage it successfully."

The commission report went on to state: "Even as military measures are needed to shield economic and social programs, so too are they essential as an adjunct to diplomacy."

El Salvador is the sick man of Central America. If we impose stringent conditions on military and economic aid, we may bring about a crisis rather than a recovery.

For example, we are now debating a bill before the House that, among other unacceptable features, would require that the democratically elected government of El Salvador enter into negotiations with guerrilla forces for actual power-sharing.

I support a bipartisan amendment to that bill that would impose much more realistic conditions on aid—including a requirement that the Salvadoran government enter into a dialogue with the guerrillas, but only toward a peaceful solution based on democratic elections.

Both the bill and the amendment impose conditions for aid. But our amendment would not tie the hands of President Reagan or the Salvadoran government.

Largely due to guerrilla violence, El Salvador's gross national product has declined 25 percent in real terms in four years. How can we expect El Salvador to correct economic and social injustices while this systematic undermining of the economy is going on?

The people of El Salvador are trying to build a strong democracy. The recent election of Jose Napoleon Duarte is proof of that. This is the third election in three years in which overwhelming numbers have voted in the face of guerrilla threats.

I am asked if there is any analogy between the administration's Central America policy and our nation's involvement in Vietnam.

Only this: The fate of the boat people and the genocide of the Cambodians, the current Soviet naval presence in Vietnam, and the total denial of all human rights in that tragic country are a warning.

The specter of another Vietnam lies not in what we do, but in what we may fail to do.●

FRED CLOUD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION, EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT CIA INVOLVEMENT IN FOREIGN POLICY DEVELOPMENT

HON. WILLIAM HILL BONER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. BONER of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Fred Cloud, the respected executive director of the Metro Human Relations Commission of Davidson County, recently expressed a widely held concern about the manipulation of U.S. foreign policy by the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Cloud's concerns are contained in remarks presented at a writers' banquet sponsored by the Nashville Tennessee.

In light of recent incidents involving CIA-sponsored activities against Nicaragua without congressional knowledge or consent, I have enclosed the text of Mr. Cloud's speech and encourage my colleagues to read them.

CIA—MORE THAN A SHADOW GOVERNMENT?

(By Fred Cloud)

Twenty-three hundred years ago, the Greek philosopher Plato wrote: "Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." History across the centuries is replete with examples of the abuses of groups of citizens—and, indeed, of entire nations—when political power is unchecked.

Students of American government often point to the system of checks-and-balances as the best safeguard of our democracy. However, a recent development in American foreign policy as implemented by President Reagan seriously threatens those constitutional safeguards, and thus threatens to

erode or subvert our democracy dangerously.

What I have reference to is President Reagan's approval of the CIA's unlawful mining of Nicaragua's harbors. This approval was reportedly given to the CIA over the protests of the U.S. State Department—which is the lawful agency for conceiving and implementing our Nation's foreign policy!

"What does it matter?" some might ask. "Isn't it just an internal squabble within the Reagan administration?" It matters greatly, because the CIA is not directly answerable to the American citizenry. We don't know in advance what they propose to do; and even after the fact they lie to us about what they've done and why they did it. This duplicity even extends to their dealings with congressional oversight committees.

The CIA has been called "a shadow government," because it does not come into the light for honest examination and evaluation by American citizens. But if the CIA's nefarious plans are given precedence over those of the Congress and the State Department by a President who has small regard for protecting our democratic system, then the CIA becomes the real government—without being subject to democratic controls on its use of power. I protest this as a major assault upon American democracy! I urge you to speak out forcefully to the President and the Congress, demanding that the CIA be restrained in its dealing with other nations, before its recklessness lands us in a disastrous war. Further, let us urge President Reagan to give priority to the counsel of the Congress and the Secretary of State, rather than to the dirty-tricks proposals, of the CIA.●

DON'T STOP THE WORLD

HON. JAMES R. JONES

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the very eloquent and thoughtful remarks of Rabbi Arthur D. Kahn of Congregation B'nai Emunah in my home district of Tulsa, Okla. Rabbi Kahn recently delivered these remarks at the synagogue.

I hope that my colleagues will concur with me that these remarks do not take a political stand or attempt to glorify the potential annihilation of humanity; instead, Rabbi Kahn discusses the pure beauty of life and all the hope and joy that await each of us. "Don't Stop the World—I Don't Want to Get Off" is a tribute to mankind. Rabbi Kahn shows us that even in the very worst moment of despair, there is much around us that can bring joy—and hope.

I found this message very inspirational, and I urge my colleagues to read Rabbi Kahn's comments.

DON'T STOP THE WORLD—I DON'T WANT TO GET OFF

(By Rabbi Arthur D. Kahn)

Although it happened nearly two weeks ago, I remember quite clearly that the telephone call that late Sunday afternoon had an ominous ring to it. When it was answered

I learned from the hospital that a pioneer member of our synagogue, not only a congregant but a dear friend, had just passed away.

I rushed to my car and raced to the hospital. In the few minutes that it took me to get there, the life of the departed flashed through my mind in swift array: her arrival in America; the long, hard struggle for adjustment in a strange, new land; the gradual rise to security and comfort; the three devoted children; ten loving grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

It was certainly a good and productive life. Regrettably, the later years were beset by continuing illness and physical infirmity. Now the end had come quietly and she expired peacefully.

Just as the automatic, double doors of the hospital opened wide to let me enter, a scene of a different kind met my eyes:

A young mother, cuddling her new-born baby in her arms, was being wheeled out of the hospital. She was beaming down on the blanketed infant, whom I could barely see, while her husband, a proud smile on his face, walked tall beside her holding a lovely plant in one hand and several belongings in the other. Instantly, almost reflexively, those fateful words from the beginning of Ecclesiastes crossed my mind: DOR HOLECH VEDOR BOH—one generation passes away and another one comes, but the earth endures forever. Their alliterative cadence stayed with me even as I comforted the grieving family upon the loss of their beloved mother and as we escorted her to the elevator down.

The close juxtaposition of the two scenes seemed almost mystical: One departure from the hospital to face the world outside and the other to face the world no more . . .

Again I rushed to my car. This time it was to get home and quickly change for a wedding that was to take place immediately after the evening service in our chapel. And so: a radiant bride and groom, a lovely ceremony, breaking of the glass, a toast of life—LE'CHAYIM!

I came home emotionally drained. Three life-cycle events had intersected with dramatic intensity within a short while. Such a convergence of life's pivotal dimensions is hardly unusual in the life of a rabbi but each time it happens there is added cause for reflection. I mentally recited the Twenty Third Psalm. The words, in any language, how beautiful in their simplicity, how sublime in their faith, how encouraging and comforting . . .

As I thought of what I had just experienced the words of Ecclesiastes again came to me: LAKOL Z'MAN—for everything there is a season and a time for each thing under the sun.

In my mind's eye I saw: A fleeting deer, the majestic lion, an eagle in flight, children at play, a bursting sunrise, an exquisite rose, and then . . . then the words of Tennyson—"sunset and evening star" . . .

The cup of life rarely "runneth over" with unlimited happiness. Instead, it holds a mixture of the bitter and the sweet, of joy and sorrow, of triumph and tribulation. Those who view that half-filled cup and call it "half-full" live with optimism and hope, while those who say that it's "half-empty" will remain forever thirsty and discontent.

The Baal Shem Tov, who founded the Chassidic movement, once said that the world is full of wonders and miracles, but man takes his little hand and covers his eyes and sees nothing. How often, unfortunately, we let the little hand of pettiness or selfish-

ness shut out the light of the sun or the magic of the rainbow, the beauty of love or the joys of friendship.

What's it all about then, this thing called life?

Although the answers to life's ultimate questions and imponderable mysteries are still beyond us, here and there we do find some direction and directive.

William Penn said: "I expect to pass through life but once. If, therefore, there be any kindness I can show or any good thing I can do to any fellow being, let me do it now, and not defer or neglect it as I shall not pass this way again."

Abraham Lincoln put it somewhat differently: "Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who knew me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow."

But it was the incomparable Emily Dickinson, one of America's great, early poets, who expressed it most beautifully:

If I can stop one heart from breaking
I shall not live in vain;
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.

And towering above all these is the commanding, divine imperative: UVO-CHARTO BACHAYIM! . . . and thou shalt choose life! Judaism votes a resounding YES to life. Notwithstanding all of the darkness, all of the adversity, all of the agony that have marked its history optimism and faith have ruled its course.

Therefore, G-d, DON'T stop the world because we DON'T want to get off!

And please, dear G-d, don't let US stop it either . . .

Our world is living today with the macabre specter of nuclear holocaust. Humanity is fearful for its survival. Our children have nightmares of the world reduced to primal burning ash and eternal stillness thereafter. With the release of atomic energy, the advances in computer science, and our giant steps in space what an awesome choice confronts us: we can either "self-destruct" this world of ours or go on to conquer worlds undreamed of before.

Now spring is here, the sun is out, and the good earth is born again.

And Pesach is here—Passover with its unvanquished message of freedom and deliverance and redemption.

So to all the world LE'CHAYIM and, in the "spirit" of the Seder, FOUR times le'chayim: to life, to hope, to joy, to peace! ●

HOMILY TO MSGR. THOMAS M. LANE

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, the O'Neill family has lost a dear friend. Msgr. Thomas M. Lane died March 30 last and as we once cherished his friendship we now cherish his memory. He was a very special person.

We shared Cambridge as birthplace and home and I have known him all my life. As Millie and I raised our family, he was our neighbor, counselor—but most of all, our friend. He was

blessed with an extraordinary warmth and ability to comfort the troubled; his sense of humor was an absolute joy. Most of all, his faith and his devotion were an inspiration to all of us. We called him Father Tom and he was considered a member of our family.

I want to share with my colleagues the homily given by Msgr. Peter F. Hart of Somerville, Mass., at the funeral mass for our beloved friend. It so beautifully expresses the character and qualities of this man who was so dearly loved.

FUNERAL OF MSGR. THOMAS M. LANE— NEWBURYPORT—APRIL 3, 1984

Your Excellency, most Reverend Archbishop Law, my Brother Priests, devoted Sisters, relatives of Monsignor Lane, esteemed leaders and representatives of various ecclesiastical communities, distinguished State and city officials, parishioners of Immaculate Conception Parish, my brothers and sisters in Christ.

We come together this morning to pay our last tribute of love, respect and admiration to a truly great Priest, Monsignor Thomas Michael Lane. We gather to offer the Sacrifice of the Mass for the repose of his noble soul, and we offer it also in thanksgiving for his beautiful, Priestly life on earth which brought so much joy and consolation and strength of Faith to all of us, and to all to whom he ministered in his 56 fruitful years in the Priesthood of Jesus Christ. We especially thank God for the gift He gave us when He sent Monsignor Lane to us, and now we return him, this gift of God, who touched and enriched the lives of each of us, we give him back to God, a God of love, who will reward him for his life of Faith and Charity and joyful service to so many.

I can speak of Monsignor Lane as one, who, having lived with him, knows his Priesthood from experience. I am sure that I express the sentiments that are in the hearts and minds of every Priest who lived with Monsignor Tom Lane, when I say he was one of the finest, most Christ like Priests we have ever known. I had the good fortune to live with him at Saint James Parish in Boston when Monsignor Donovan was the Pastor. Tom's magnetic personality, his tremendous sense of humor, his enthusiasm, his great love for people, his Priestly devotion to those in need, to the sick, the lonely, the dying, made him a joy to know and be associated with.

Monsignor Lane breathed life into God's Commandment, "Love one another as I have loved you," because he did love God with his heart, his whole mind, his whole soul, and he did love his neighbor as himself. For Tom there was never a human being he met, that he did not touch with a special magic, whether it be family or friend, neighbor or stranger.

The news of his death has brought sadness and sorrow to all of us, not only here in Immaculate Conception parish in Newburyport, where he has served these past close to thirty years, but also in Winthrop where he began his Priesthood at St. John's Church, in Our Lady of the Rosary, South Boston, Immaculate Conception, Everett, St. James, Boston, Holy Redeemer in East Boston and Saint Annes in West Newbury. Our Archdiocese has lost a faithful, outstanding Priest, and we all mourn the passing of a fine gentleman and a true friend.

Born in the city of Cambridge in September of 1902, the son of David and Elizabeth

Lane, Monsignor Lane grew up in the parish of St. John the Evangelist. He attended Boston College High School and then entered Boston College. At B.C. he was known for his outstanding oratorical ability and was elected Vice President of the prestigious Fulton Debating Society. He loved Boston College and never lost his enthusiasm for his Alma Mater. He rarely missed Alumni gatherings or B.C. sporting events and closely followed the progress and growth of the University and took pride in its achievements. In the Year Book at the time of his graduation from Boston College he was characterized as "Everybody's friend, always given to frequent smiles." No truer words could be said in describing the personality of Monsignor Lane.

In 1923, after graduating from college his love of God led him to follow in the footsteps of his brother, Monsignor John Lane, in giving his life and his talents to the service of God. He was ordained to the Sacred Priesthood on May 25, 1928 by His Eminence, William Cardinal O'Connell. In the words of Scripture, "The Lord gave him wisdom and understanding exceeding much, and largeness of heart as the sands of the sea." For the past 56 years, since that day of his ordination, he has been the faithful servant of Christ, a true man of God, a genuine Priest, whose heart was so big and generous that it embraced all people in his affections. Like Christ, he healed all who came to him by his genuine and gentle human understanding and compassion. Like Christ, he gave his love to all—his whole person radiated the love of Jesus Christ. He was always the Priest, who did Priestly things in a Priestly way.

Father Tom had a magnificent sense of humor, and his joyful personality attracted many to Christ. He had the gift of joy and happiness, a real mark of Sanctity. It is said that joy is the infallible sign of the presence of God. The Christian has hope, and therefore happiness. There are no sad saints. Like St. Francis of Assisi, Tom was the eternal optimist, who walked down the road with a song in his heart. He knew that Christ was with him and there was nothing to fear. He put all his trust in God and refused to worry. He lived the words of the Scripture, "My heart rejoices in the Lord, my Saviour."

His style of humor was unique as all of you well know. He always had a funny story and his face always wreathed in smiles and laughter. Priests and people loved to be with him. You never knew what he would say next. Even when he went on vacation he would send a batch of funny and most unusual cards to his many friends. I am sure many of you here received them. He would usually sign them with the name of the President or some other distinguished world leader, never his own name. I recall he once sent a card to my sister on her birthday. On the outside of the card it said, "This is a Adult Card." On the inside, when you opened it, it said, "And you have been an adult longer than anyone I know." The first time Father Tom met our beloved Cardinal Medeiros, when he came to Boston as the new Archbishop back in 1970, Father Tom said to him, "You were definitely my first choice for Archbishop when I heard we couldn't get an Irishman," and Cardinal Medeiros loved it. They had great admiration for each other. Tom had a great zest for life, he was fun to be with, a delightful companion, always bubbling over with joy and laughter. Children loved to see him come and he always has time to tell them a story

and encourage them to live up to what God and their parents expected of them. His brilliance and quickness of mind, made him sought after as a speaker and he was welcome at every gathering. I never saw him get angry with anyone, always compassionate, understanding, forgiving.

Monsignor Lane was always wonderful to the sick and the dying. That was one of his great gifts. He rarely missed a day visiting the hospital. I have never lived with any Priest who spent so much time visiting the sick at home and in hospitals, encouraging them and lifting their spirits. He would often drop into a home and spend an hour or two with some elderly parishioner, smoking his cigar, telling funny stories and lighting up their day. He was loyal to his friends, visited them faithfully, made it a point to be with them in their time of joy and their time of sorrow. He loved people and reached out to them and enjoyed being with them.

Monsignor Lane was a man of Prayer. He spent much time each day in meditation and prayer, in celebrating Mass, in reciting the Breviary and the Rosary, in close daily communication with his Eucharistic Lord. He had a great love of, and devotion to, our Blessed Mother, and often rejoiced in the fact that two of the parishes he served in, both here in Newburyport, and in Everett, were dedicated to the Immaculate Conception. He never let a day go by without saying the Rosary of Our Lady, usually more than once. Often in traveling along the road in an automobile, he would say, "Let's say the Rosary."

The Church was always his first love and he served it loyally and with unbounded energy and enthusiasm. He was a man of strong faith. He stood squarely on the firm foundation of the Churches' teaching. Shifting human opinions never disturbed the serenity of his faith. He never had an identity crisis because he always knew what a Priest is supposed to be, another Christ, and he modeled his life on his divine Master. He was one hundred percent loyal to our Holy Father and the Magisterium of the Church, and he rejoiced and gloried in his Priesthood.

The simple genuineness of Monsignor Lane's character brought him, year by year, an ever increasing measure of devotion, until he held a place in the hearts of his people that is given to few men to experience. Able to call each one by name, keenly interested in the spiritual and temporal welfare of every one of his parishioners, he became the benign Father of the whole Catholic population here in Newburyport. Not only among Catholics, but by the people of this town of all religious beliefs, the name of Monsignor Lane has been held in honor as a great and good man, and this universal esteem came to him without any striving on his part for popular favor, but by being just his simple self. All recognized in him a true man of God, a genuine Priest, whose heart was so big and generous that it included all people in his affections.

Monsignor Lane loved life and he lived it joyfully and cheerfully to the full, communicating to all with whom he came in contact, the radiant happiness of the true Christian. He had no selfish attachments to the world or to worldly goods. This life and the goods of earth were to him merely a means to an end, and that end was the beatific vision, blessed union with God and the Saints. His joy was in doing for others and in giving of himself and his substance to the sick, the dying, the elderly, the poor and the forgotten. Countless good deeds, unrecorded

on earthly pages, and the prayers of numberless grateful souls, light his way today to the heavenly reward promised by Our Lord to his faithful stewards.

We who were blessed with his friendship have lost a staunch, firm and loyal friend, and this parish has lost a gentle, loving shepherd. He loved Newburyport where he spent most of his Priesthood, and even when he retired from active service he asked Cardinal Medeiros if he could continue to live here as Pastor Emeritus and was granted that wish. He always had words of praise for Father Leonard, his successor, and often told me and others how gracious and kind and caring Father Leonard has been to him since coming here as Pastor. He had a special affection for Father Ritchie who was with him here during most of his Pastorate and whom he regarded as a cherished friend.

As we bid our last farewell to Monsignor Lane, we thank God for his gift to us in the exemplary life and noble character of this good Priest. As we resolve to continue to pray for the repose of his soul, let us also pray that God may send to our Archdiocese more Priests like Monsignor Lane. ●

EQUAL ACCESS ACT

HON. JAMES M. SHANNON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. SHANNON. Mr. Speaker, next week we will be debating the Equal Access Act, H.R. 5345. I cannot express strongly enough my opposition to this bill. Although its proponents claim that the bill will only prevent discrimination among various types of school organizations, it would actually establish discrimination. By imposing the penalty of a cutoff of Federal funds on schools that do not permit religious organizations on their premises, while giving no such protection to other organizations, the bill clearly establishes a preference for religious groups over other types of groups. It is an attempt to bring organized prayer into our public schools, if not in classrooms then in student meeting rooms.

Our distinguished former colleague, Rev. Robert F. Drinan, has written an article in the Boston Herald which explains clearly and eloquently why we must not approve this bill. I would like to insert this article in the RECORD:

RELIGIOUS ACCESS BILL FAILS TO MEET ED. NEEDS

If a public high school allows students to gather before or after classes in groups devoted to chess or music or computers, should the school be required to extend the same benefit to groups who desire to use a room in the public school to study religion or to pray?

The Congress will probably say yes to that question by the expected (but not certain) enactment of H.R. 2732, the Equal Access Act. This measure would require the officials of all secondary schools to give to students interested in religion and prayer the same opportunities that students involved in secular topics enjoy.

Extensive congressional hearings on this question were held last October. Surprisingly broad based support emerged for the bill—along with sharp opposition.

The strongest argument in favor of the proposal comes from the 1981 decision of the United States Supreme Court in *Widmar v. Vincent* where a ban by the University of Missouri on religious activities in public buildings was struck down. The Court held that if a university gives a place and a forum to any legitimate secular group it may not deny similar facilities to religious groups.

The opponents of equal access insist, however, that the pupils in high school, unlike college students, are required to attend school and, therefore, should not be subjected to the inevitable peer group pressure which would be operating if several groups of students met together before and after class for clearly religious and denominational purposes.

The National Council of Churches, which represents 32 main line Protestant and Eastern Orthodox religious bodies, testified in favor of the Equal Access Act. This testimony is very significant since the National Council of Churches supports the Supreme Court's ban on prayer and Bible reading in public schools and has opposed all attempts to enact a constitutional amendment to allow religious exercises in public schools.

The National Association of Evangelicals also favored the bill and insisted in its testimony that the Equal Access Act would permit only "student-initiated and student-run religious meetings." No official Catholic group took a position on H.R. 2732.

The American Jewish Congress, the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Educational Association oppose the Equal Access Act. Educators and others are particularly fearful of the provision in the Equal Access Act which would authorize the federal government to withhold all federal aid from a school which declined to allow its students to use a classroom in non-instructional times for religious purposes. These critics of the measure assert that, while it is seemingly innocent and simple, it could and would bring religious strife and denominational rivalries back into the public school in highly undesirable ways.

Many members of Congress are apparently eager to be able to cast a vote that will demonstrate that they believe in the desirability of prayer in the school. It is not possible to obtain the two-thirds majority of both Houses required to initiate a constitutional amendment to permit vocal prayer in the school.

Consequently, the Congress is seeking to enact a statute using a somewhat misleading suggestion that it is designed only to give "equal access" to the desires of students to pray. One can wonder whether student requests to have a regular time to study religion or to pray come from their own aspirations or from the wishes of their parents or their churches.

There are three serious questions about the wisdom of the Equal Access Act:

1. Is it really desirable to have one federal statute applicable to every public school in the nation? It is easy to imagine that in various sections of the country religious minorities may well suffer at the hands of the religious majority.

2. There are several court cases now being litigated involving situations where officials of public schools have declined to authorize religious groups meeting in public schools.

Should not Congress wait to see what law will emerge from these controversies?

3. If the Equal Access Act becomes law it may well deepen the tendency to drive religion to the fringes of life in the public school.

The proposed law will do little to cure the real problem which is the virtual absence from the public schools of courses about religion in which scripture and theology are given the same academic and objective treatment that is extended by the public schools to every area of learning from art to zoology.

The Supreme Court has made it overwhelmingly clear that courses about religion do not violate the first amendment and that they are, in fact, required if a school is to give a complete and comprehensive preparation for life.●

MISSOURI RIVER WATER SALE

HON. BERKLEY BEDELL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. BEDELL. Mr. Speaker, a recent court ruling regarding jurisdiction over Missouri River water has dealt yet another blow to a project which I have actively opposed for years. This project, the ETSI coal slurry pipeline, would divert Missouri River water from South Dakota to Wyoming, where it would be mixed with pulverized coal and then pumped to utilities in Texas. I have long opposed this plan as an unwise use of natural resources, a bad precedent and an improper and unfair diversion of water by South Dakota without consultation of downstream States which depend on the Missouri River.

Last Thursday, May 3, a U.S. district court judge in Lincoln, Nebr., ruled that the Department of Interior does not have the authority to allow ETSI to divert water for this purpose. The judge agreed with the States of Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska that the Bureau of Reclamation does not have jurisdiction over the use of this water for this purpose and that the Army Corps of Engineers has jurisdiction over this matter. I understand that the corps has stricter standards for water use and I am hopeful that the corps' investigation will examine some of the serious questions which I and others have raised about the ETSI pipeline project. In addition, it is my sincere hope that the State of South Dakota will take this opportunity to join in negotiations with the other concerned States and agree on a compact for use of Missouri River water.

I wish to insert for the RECORD a newspaper account of the court decision which appeared in the Des Moines Register on May 5, 1984.

The text of the article follows:

MISSOURI RIVER WATER SALE BLOCKED BY COURT

(By David Westphal)

A plan to divert Missouri River water from South Dakota to Texas has been blocked by a federal judge in Nebraska.

The ruling is a victory for the states of Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska, which have sought to prevent South Dakota from selling the water to a coal slurry pipeline company. But both sides say the fight is just beginning.

U.S. District Judge Warren Urbom of Lincoln, Neb., in a ruling issued Thursday, enjoined the federal government from carrying out a proposed contract to divert up to 50,000 acre feet of river water a year to Energy Transportation Systems Inc. (ETSI). The company proposes to pipe the water to Wyoming, mix it with pulverized coal and then pump it to coal-burning utility customers in Texas.

But Urbom, siding with the plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment, said the water contract was not valid because it was approved by the wrong federal agency. The judge, quoting from 40-year-old legislation that established the Missouri River reservoir system, said the Army Corps of Engineers should have approved the project, not the Department of Interior.

Iowa Attorney General Tom Miller hailed the ruling at a news conference Friday afternoon, saying it was a "major victory" for Iowans because approval by the Corps of Engineers is much less likely.

MUCH STRUGGLE AHEAD

Miller acknowledged that the tussle over water rights, expected to be a major issue in the Great Plains states for the rest of this century, is far from over. "It's not the final act in this play by any means," he said.

Lawyers for both the federal government and the pipeline company said it would be some time before they would decide whether to appeal the judge's ruling. But Earl Evans of Houston, Texas, manager of public affairs for the pipeline project, said the company continues to move aggressively to complete the project.

"We're in the process of negotiating now with utilities in Texas who would burn the coal," he said. "We still very much want that water."

ETSI's initial proposal was to withdraw 20,000 acre-feet of Missouri River water a year from the Oahe Reservoir in South Dakota, but plans called for increasing the amount to 50,000 acre-feet a year. (An acre-foot is the amount of water that will cover one acre of land to a depth of one foot.) The idea was trumpeted forcefully by South Dakota Gov. William Janklow, who promoted it as an economic bonanza for South Dakota that would have little effect on downstream states.

But in the lawsuit filed in August 1982, Miller argued that the water diversion would damage Iowans' interests by shortening the navigation season, damaging fish and wildlife habitats and limiting the effectiveness of hydroelectric power plants.

State officials since then have conceded that their primary concern is the precedent this water sale would set and not the relatively small size of the ETSI project. Miller acknowledged Friday that South Dakota eventually should be allowed to sell some of the river water.

SOUTH DAKOTA COSTS

"I would be the first to admit that South Dakota has incurred some costs in this [flood control] system," said Miller.

"They've lost some farmland where the reservoirs have been built. The flood control that is helpful to us really hasn't benefited them. Same way with navigation."

But Miller said terms of any river water sale should be worked out through a compact of all the states involved. He acknowledged that such an agreement might take years to complete but challenged Governor Janklow to use the judge's ruling as a starting point for talks among the states.

"I would hope he'd enter more of a negotiations phase than a confrontation phase," he said. Janklow could not be reached for comment.

If discussions among the states do not occur, Miller said, his lawyers will continue to resist the water diversion project in court. That will happen, he said, whether the pipeline company appeals the judge's ruling or simply seeks project approval from the Corps of Engineers.●

GLENARDEN

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on May 13, one of the most vital and successful communities in the State of Maryland, the town of Glenarden, will mark the 45th anniversary of its incorporation.

Glenarden is a little known success story. The town had its genesis at the turn of the century when a Prince Georges County landowner divided a portion of his property among several black families. With the expansion of the original families and the influx of new residents from other parts of the county, the community's population grew steadily and dramatically over the succeeding decades. Although the population of the community was increasing, the resources necessary for proper physical development of the town, particularly adequate sanitary services, did not exist.

In 1965, through the perseverance and political savvy of its leaders, Glenarden received State and Federal aid to improve conditions. In fact, Glenarden was the first municipality in Prince Georges County to receive an urban renewal grant.

The town quickly put the funding to good use by tearing down old, dilapidated housing and building modern structures in its place. Units for the elderly and low-income citizens were included in the housing plans. Structures were built which could be used by all town citizens: an auditorium, a community center, a town hall addition, and an indoor swimming pool, a facility enjoyed today by people throughout Prince Georges County. In addition, one of the town's churches was refurbished.

This impressive renewal effort, which began in the 1960's, has succeeded in producing a town where

there is no slum, a low rate of crime, and a great deal of community pride.

Glenarden is the largest black community in the State with a 98.7-percent black population, and boasts the second highest median income in the country among black communities. The town's median family income is \$24,000.

It is a town populated by outstanding citizens concerned with maintaining high community standards. The first black State senator hails from Glenarden and many other black officials and administrators make their home in the town. In addition, the first black bank in Maryland, the Universal Bank, began in Glenarden.

Even now, instead of being content with its considerable accomplishments, there are plans to expand and upgrade surrounding areas.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the town of Glenarden and am confident that during the next 45 years the town will continue to serve as a high standard for other communities in our country. ●

BROKERED DEPOSITS

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to remove the prohibition recently placed on brokered funds by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Fifty years ago, the Congress passed one of the most important banking laws ever. Known as the Glass-Steagall Act, this law authorized the creation of a Federal deposit insurance fund. Since this time, the insurance fund has served to build confidence in our banking system while adding stability to the economy.

Today, in a time of financial deregulation, Americans are searching for the best possible investment of their savings. We are all familiar with the immense popularity of IRA's and money fund accounts. Both of these are offering an opportunity to increase the return on funds once limited to low interest rates governed by regulation Q.

Growing in sophistication, consumers have approached brokers to monitor the rates offered by banks. Acting on behalf of their clients, the brokers are placing these funds as the competitive market dictates. Ever since the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee took action to encourage the growth of deposit brokerage, numerous individuals have enjoyed the convenience and competitive advantages of brokered funds. Over 1 million people are using the system

with an average placement of \$15,000 in any one institution.

However, Federal banking regulators, reacting to recent bank failures and abuses of the system, implemented what I believe to be overly harsh regulations on brokered funds. These regulations limit a broker to \$100,000 insurance coverage per institution thereby severely limiting the broker's ability to place the funds of their numerous clients at any one institution. Further, this regulation discriminates between the depositor who places his or her funds directly with the institution and the depositor who may be placing his or her funds through a broker. This hardly seems fair.

For certain, there have been abuses of the insurance system and the regulators must act to protect the fund. We cannot allow deposits to be placed in institutions that may be unsound or to allow the solicitation of funds by troubled institutions which may in turn place a serious threat to the Federal insurance fund.

However, the way to treat this problem is to monitor the institutions which are in trouble and to limit the amount of short term brokered funds, which are the root causes of current abuses, that any one institution may hold. We do not want to prohibit responsible consumers and brokers from enjoying the benefits of financial deregulation. This is exactly what my legislation seeks to accomplish.

This legislation places a cap of 15 percent of total insured deposits on the amount any one institution may hold in insured short term funds. Such a cap removes the concern that an institution may become too dependent on brokered funds for its survival and in turn place a burden on the insurance fund. Second, all institutions receiving brokered funds must report on a monthly basis the amount of brokered funds it holds. Such reporting serves to meet the needs of the regulators to monitor the institutions. Should the regulators decide that the safety and soundness of the institution is in jeopardy and that there is a threat to the Federal insurance fund, it will have the authority to restrict that particular institution to an amount below the 15-percent cap or to prohibit that institution from taking short term insured brokered funds entirely.

Earlier this year, I joined with 16 of my colleagues on the House Banking Committee in a bipartisan letter to the FDIC and FHLBB expressing our concern over the regulations. We acknowledged that the actual and potential abuses of brokered funds required that reforms in current practices were needed. We also recognized that when properly planned by brokers and prudently managed by recipient banks and thrifts, brokered funds have served us many useful purposes in the

financial markets. The evidence presented to us indicated that most of the brokered funds are handled in this way. In short, we indicated in our letter our belief that the practice of deposit brokering can co-exist with safe and sound management of our Nation's deposits.

This legislation presents an alternative mechanism for controlling any abuses while offering the benefits of the broker funds market to continue. It is my hope that we can expeditiously pass this legislation either separately or as part of a larger banking bill. ●

THE 1984 CONGRESSIONAL HIGH SCHOOL INTERN PROGRAM

HON. CONNIE MACK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. MACK. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased this past week to host my second annual congressional high school intern program here in Washington. This program was established to offer high school juniors in the 13th District of Florida an opportunity to meet with Members of the Congress and officials from various Federal agencies to discuss some of the most important issues of our day.

This spring, the 13th District was represented by 20 outstanding high school juniors from all across southwest Florida. By the end of their week's stay in our Nation's Capital, the students had been challenged to examine both sides of complex issues, policies and legislation. I believe the resulting impressions will last a lifetime.

This program would not have been possible without the many Members of Congress who unselfishly donated their time and the generous assistance of the business and civic community of southwest Florida. The funds raised for the program paid for room, board, and transportation, and enabled many students to take part who otherwise could not. I deeply appreciate the help of my colleagues and the support of the southwest Florida community in making this year's program a great success. I would like to take this opportunity to list the sponsors of the 1984 congressional high school intern program:

Ad Miller Associates.
Barnett Bank.
Barnett Bank of Southwest Florida.
Barron Collier Corporation.
Cape Coral Kiwanis Club.
Cape Coral Rotary Club.
Charlotte County Federated Republican Womens Club.
Charlotte County Republican Executive Committee.
Coast Federal Savings & Loan.
Coopers & Lybrand.
Ellis Bank & Trust Company.

First Federal Savings & Loan.
 First Federal Savings & Loan of Charlotte County.
 First National Bank in Fort Myers.
 First National Bank of Punta Gorda.
 Florida National Bank.
 Fort Myers Coca-Cola Bottling Company.
 General Development Corporation.
 Goldberg, Rubinstein & Buckley.
 Investment Properties Corporation.
 Lee County Bank.
 Lee County Council on Economic Education.
 Lehigh Acres Republican Womens Club.
 Lehigh Corporation.
 National Bank of Sarasota.
 Newton Associates.
 Palmer Communications.
 Paul and Harriette Franklin.
 Priscilla Murphy Realty.
 Publix Supermarkets.
 Punta Gorda Realty.
 Punta Gorda Isles.
 Ron A. Royal.
 Sarasota Herald-Tribune.
 Southeast Underground Construction.
 Sunbank/Southwest.
 Swor and Santini.
 The Mariner Group.
 United First Federal Savings & Loan.
 United Telephone Company of Florida.
 Westinghouse Gateway Communities.
 WINK-TV. ●

A JOBS CORPS SHOWPLACE— RIGHT IN JOLIET

HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, the Joliet Jobs Corps Center provides valuable training and discipline to young men and women. Under the leadership of Jim Daniels, who has been director since June of 1981, the center is well on its way to becoming one of the finest Jobs Corps in the country. It is worth noting that the same year Jim took over, Joliet Job Corps students took first and second place honors in the national Jobs Corps Exposition.

I would like to share with my colleagues two articles by freelance writer Joyce Schenk, which recently appeared in the Joliet Herald-News about this center.

JOB CENTER REMODELING PLANS NEARING COMPLETION

(By Joyce Schenk)

Plans to remodel and renovate Joliet Township East High School for use as the Joliet Job Corps Center are nearing completion, according to the project's architect.

The center has been housed in temporary quarters at the campus since its move from the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant in October, 1983. The arsenal now is among final sites being considered by the federal government for production of new explosives.

Earlier this year the United States Department of Labor selected Joliet architect Healy, Snyder, Bender & Associates Inc. to head the Job Corps remodeling/renovation effort. They emerged from four finalists after a lengthy search process that began when the center relocated.

David A. Healy, vice president of the firm, said that federal officials recently approved preliminary drawings. Preparation of contract documents now is under way.

Final plans will be released by late summer for bidding, with construction anticipated in early fall. Completion of the project is expected by the end of 1985.

The Healy firm was the originator of the award-winning design for Joliet's twin high school campuses, East and West, built in 1964 for some \$8 million. They also have designed more than 500 educational and vocational facilities in this region.

Work at East's 270,000-square foot facility will be done in two phases, Healy said. Phase I will focus on the two-story central portion of the building. The second floor will be converted to men's and women's dormitories and related functions including showers, laundry facilities and counseling offices.

The ground floor will accommodate orientation, general education, health occupation and clerical training classrooms. Also, a small medical-dental facility and staff offices will be located there.

The center's 150 corps members currently are using temporary dormitories set up in the girls' gymnasium and dance studio. The remodeled facility will accommodate 400.

Phase II will convert a portion of the one-story vocational wing to the west for use as a culinary arts training center. The metal shop there will be upgraded to include modern equipment. Kitchen, cafeteria and other shop areas will remain.

The girls' gymnasium at the back of the campus will become a recreation hall, and the dance studio will become a game room. A small canteen-lounge also will be provided.

The remaining fine arts wing to the east will be left intact. "It will continue to be open to the community," said James E. Daniels, director of the center.

Uses will include events such as church concerts, the recent Little Miss Black Joliet Pageant, the upcoming Miss Black Joliet competition, and the IESA State Wrestling Tournament in March that drew 2,000 spectators.

In addition, the center has designated May as Community Appreciation Day and will host a number of public events including a track meet, garage sale, square dance, picnic, carnival, open house, church softball tournament and appreciation dinner. Also, the center's athletic facilities are being used for special YMCA activities in a cooperative venture that provides YMCA safety and recreation instruction for Job Corps residents.

East High School closed last year after budgetary woes and a drop in the district's enrollment prompted elimination of one of the three campuses then in use. Beginning last fall, Joliet's nearly 5,000 high school students have been divided between Central and West campuses.

East campus subsequently became the headquarters for the Joliet Job Corps Center under a \$226,000 yearly lease arrangement with the township's High School Board. Rental will increase to \$303,600 in 1985 and 1986 and to \$331,200 through 1988. Maintenance and upkeep are the Job Corps' expense, supervised with monthly inspections by the School Board.

The Job Corps Center originally was set up in 1978 at the Joliet Arsenal. However, the World War II facility soon proved unsuitable as a residential center, Daniels said.

U.S. Rep. George O'Brien, R-Joliet, came to the center's rescue when an impending

move to one of several relocations outside the district threatened the community with the loss of revenues and jobs, according to the congressman's office in Washington.

O'Brien obtained a \$4 million federal appropriation for the current remodeling project at East. Noting that "Illinois ranks last in dollars that come back to train its young people," Daniels praised O'Brien's "concern for the youth of Illinois."

The director predicts that the Joliet Center will become a Job Corps showplace. "This center has the potential to be one of the finest in the country. . . . We feel we are a magnet for the community," he said.

The center drew an estimated \$10 million to the community over the last two years, he said. An additional \$5 million this year is expected as a result of the remodeling program.

The center has a \$2,100,000 total operating budget, to increase to \$4 million at full enrollment, according to Job Corps figures.

The staff payroll of more than \$1 million will double when the 81.5 jobs at the center now increase to some 150, officials project. Seventy-two percent of the current staff are from Joliet and 99 percent from Will County, the director said.

Also, some \$12,000 to \$13,000 per student returns annually to the area, Daniels said, via clothing purchased for students from local vendors, student spending and staff salaries.

First-year students receive a \$317 clothing allowance and \$102 the second year. They receive \$90 monthly for required work they do at the center. Their \$162,000 annual payroll will climb to \$432,000 at peak enrollment, Daniels said.

JOB CORPS GETS STUDENTS INTO WORK FORCE

(By Joyce Schenk)

"The Job Corps main purpose is to get students back into the work force," said James E. Daniels, director of the Joliet Job Corps Center. "The only other alternative is welfare or jail."

Daniels was sent here in June 1981, by Res-Care Inc. to improve the Joliet operation, relocated last October from the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant to East High School campus. Res-Care runs a number of Job Corps centers across the country for the United States Labor Department.

Since taking charge, Daniels has instituted a number of changes. Key among them is an innovative discipline system that emphasizes personal responsibility and leadership through student government, incentive programs and peer evaluation.

As a result, the 90-day turnover rate he found at the Joliet center has improved to an average 14- to 15-month stay, compared to the national six-month average. The recommended program—a mix of academic, vocational and social training—lasts two years.

Daniels also points to an 80-percent voter registration program and 100 percent success rate for those taking the General Development test (GED).

In addition, he noted that driver's education program soon will be under way and the center's auto shop training program is nationally recognized. Joliet students took first- and second-place honors in the National Job Corps Exposition in Washington, D.C., in 1981.

More than 100 Job Corps centers have been organized throughout the U.S. since 1965 by the Department of Labor to equip low-income youths, ages 16 to 22 and not in social, with marketable job skills. Joliet's

center, one of two in Illinois, was set up in 1978.

Nationally, 44,000 corps member slots are available. Illinois' two centers have a total of 300 slots. The 150 here in Joliet are expected to increase to 400 when a planned remodeling project is complete. However, Daniels said, another 2,000 Illinois students are sent to centers outside the state for the program.

Daniels' Job Corps experience dates to 1966 when he joined its ranks as an unemployed 17-year-old from North Carolina. Later, after graduating first from the Job Corps and then from Indiana State University, he returned to work for the Job Corps. There he has served in various capacities, most recently as the director of Mississippi's first Job Corps Center, which he helped organize.

Daniels is the only former corps member to become a center director. In 1978 he was inducted into the Job Corps Hall of Fame.

"I saw that this country works for all people," Daniels said. "The dream does still go by certain rules . . . The door is open. Come, step through it," he invites his students.

For more information about the Joliet center or to arrange a tour of the facility, contact LaJean McCullum, Community Affairs officer, 740-4366. ●

UNESCO

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, due to the lateness of the hour during consideration of my UNESCO amendment to H.R. 5421—the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1984, time did not permit further debate on the gross irregularities in the management and leadership of UNESCO. Therefore, I would like to submit for the RECORD the following article from the *Economist*. What is most appalling in my opinion, is that Soviet spies who were expelled from France remain on the payroll at UNESCO primarily at the expense of the American taxpayer. This is an outrage and an affront to the spirit of goodwill that should be the guiding light of this organization.

The article follows:

[From the *Economist*, Aug. 27, 1983]

EVEN WORSE AT UNESCO

The worms in the Unesco can are wriggling out, and the Americans are fed up with paying to keep them in. Especially as the chief occupation of many people at Unesco nowadays seems to be to nag the United States and the west in favour of the radicals of Asia, Africa and the Soviet block.

Many of the Americans and west Europeans on the staff of the Paris headquarters of Unesco are liberals loth to agree with the Reaganites on anything. But now they do. Their morale is low, trampled by a mixture of nepotism, maladministration, reverse racism, and an apparently incorrigible tilt towards the hardliners of the third world. The Soviet Union is smiling. A lot of Unesco schemes are worthy but the organisation's

purported aim—to further education, science and culture—is increasingly hidden behind a smokescreen of political rhetoric and propaganda.

The American government and several other rich western countries pay for nearly two thirds of the Unesco budget (a lot of which is gobbled up by the organisation's lavish Paris offices). The proposed budget for 1984 and 1985 is a sturdy \$433m. But the vote on budgetary and other matters is democratic, with each of the 160 members carrying equal weight. So the eight rich grumblers are bound to be outgunned. Their only sanction is to withdraw from Unesco.

The bad blood is not just between the west and the rest. The most notable recent fall guys do not, in Unesco-speak, qualify as "imperialist". The first top-level casualty was a Mexican, Mr. Rodolfo Stavenhagen, who became head of Unesco's social sciences division in 1979 with a high professional reputation. Two years later he left because of what he called "the atmosphere of distrust, denunciation and a sort of bureaucratic terrorism which has led to total intellectual suffocation".

He was replaced by a lady from Zaire whose rewriting of programmers led to the resignation this year of the respected Swiss head of the division for human rights and peace, Mr. Pierre de Senarcens. A recent poll of staff members showed that only 3% of them thought Unesco was recruiting high-quality people and deciding promotions on the basis of professional efficiency.

The latest casualty is another Unesco stalwart, Mr. Dragoljumb Najman of Yugoslavia, who is considered to have been largely responsible for the elevation of a Senegalese, Mr. Amadou-Mahthar M'Bow, to be director-general of the organisation in 1974. Their differences came to the surface in June when the Yugoslav returned from a year at Harvard to discover that he had been demoted from his assistant director-generalship.

These differences are symbolic as well as personal. Mr. Najman objects to the "regality" of Mr. M'Bow's rule at the Paris palace. But the two also stand for different traditions. Mr. Najman is an experienced international civil servant and competent scholar, inspired by the fierce non-alignment advocated by Nehru and Tito. Mr. M'Bow and his friends have supplanted such members of the Unesco old guard with placemen, many of them left-wing Africans, radical Arabs or overt pro-Russians.

The professionals say that worthwhile projects are being turned from genuine education into propaganda, often by incompetent managers chosen for their political or national connections. The bloated bureaucracy of Unesco has long been a Parisian joke. The number of assistant directors-general has swollen from five to 13.

It is partly by default that the western governments on Unesco's executive board have allowed this to happen. In the Carter era and before, American administrations seemed to prefer a quiet life to challenging Mr. M'Bow.

Now even the most devoted liberals are glad that Mr. Reagan is taking a tougher line, not just by pulling apart the more waffly programme proposals and opposing the campaign for "news world information order" but also by scrutinising the budget, which the Americans say should have zero growth. They reckon that the latest draft provides for a real increase of 37%. The state department is now reviewing American membership.

The biggest grouse, however, is against the alleged increase in the politicisation of projects. Current Unesco operations in Afghanistan, for instance, are said to be virtually Sovietised by the selection of Soviet staff members or Soviet sympathisers to run them. Three Unesco-employed Soviet spies recently expelled from France by the French government remains on the payroll "on extraordinary leave". The United States, in effect, remains their biggest single paymaster. The contract of one of them has just been extended *in absentia*. ●

NEED FOR REFORMATION OF OUR DEFENSE BUDGET

HON. DENNY SMITH

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. DENNY SMITH. Mr. Speaker, today, I am submitting for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the closing statements made by our colleague, Mr. COURTER of New Jersey, in a speech he recently gave concerning the need for a reformation of our defense budget. I strongly recommend that my colleagues take heed of what Representative COURTER has to say in the conclusion of the following speech:

SPEECH BY JIM COURTER

Many people assume that we could save enormous sums by cutting the big strategic nuclear programs. Let's look at what would happen if we were to cancel the entire strategic modernization program. That would mean cancellation of the B-1, the M-X, Trident missiles and submarines, B-52 improvements, cruise missiles and the new Midgeman missile research program.

All these cuts would amount to a reduction in 1985 outlays or about \$3 billion. Why so little? The reason is because these programs cost large amounts over time, but cost relatively little each year, and very little in the early stages of development.

There are two approaches to obtain savings in defense procurement. The first approach is to fight in Congress for the cancellation of individual weapons programs.

While this is a very difficult task, often involving conflict with the Pentagon, the Congress and the defense industry, it is often worthwhile, because there are programs that the Pentagon can afford to do without.

Some of these programs are imposed on the Pentagon by Congressional interests who view the defense budget as a jobs program.

Others are the result of rivalries and lack of coordination between the services. For example, different types of weapons and aircraft are often developed for each military service, even though the Navy, Army, Air Force and Marines could get along well with standardized equipment. Congress has cut some of these redundant programs and will continue to do so in the future.

The second approach is to look for reforms of the entire defense procurement system. When we make effective systemic reforms, we get more value out of the money that goes into all procurement programs.

I am the Chairman in the House of a group called the Military Reform Caucus. This is a group that studies military issues

and considers some new solutions to defense problems.

My involvement in the Caucus has given me an interest in broad reforms of defense systems. I would like to give you two examples of procurement reforms—one already accomplished, and one yet to be accomplished.

First, we succeeded in enacting a law which will give Congress and the Secretary of Defense independent reports on the quality of operational testing performed on new weapons systems. This is important because, if Congress is going to do a responsible job in stopping programs that are ineffective or unnecessary, it needs good information to make these decisions.

We found that in the crucial area of weapons testing, where new weapons are supposed to be proven under tough battlefield conditions, there was often a lack of realism. The difficulties, uncertainties, rigors and hazards of combat were not always simulated in a realistic manner. As a result, we lacked information as to whether weapons actually worked the way they were designed to work. The law we passed will provide that information, and give a red flag to Congress and the Pentagon's acquisition executives when it's time to decide whether to buy a new weapon that may have failed its final exam.

Another important reform which I propose is to increase the amount of defense contracts performed under competitive bid. Only six percent of defense contract value is awarded by competitive bidding today; I propose legislation to increase that percentage gradually to 70 percent.

The advantages of competition have been proven in the private sector, and in the government when it has been used to purchase goods and services. In one study of twenty cases where sole-source defense contracts were opened to competitive bid, average savings of over 50 percent were realized. Competition will reduce unit costs—this will save us money and allow us to buy greater quantities of needed equipment for our armed forces. Some progress has been made in the use of competition by the Defense Department, and I would like to see that progress continue.

In this speech I have tried to give you some facts about the defense budget, and some proposals for how we can save money in defense.

I have talked about ways to increase efficiency, but I have not advocated large cuts in the defense budget, for the simple reason that we cannot afford them.

The purpose of defense is to preserve peace by deterring threats to peace and to our freedom. The proper level of defense spending should be measured not against past defense budgets, but against the threat we now face from potential adversaries.

If you watch the news, you've seen what kind of threat we face. You've seen the ease with which the Soviets moved into Afghanistan, the nonchalance with which they destroy a civilian airliner, and you've seen their formidable Navy conducting impressive exercises on the high seas.

There is no doubt in my mind that America can continue to deter these threats and preserve the peace. Our industrial strength, our scientific knowledge and, above all, our free people are the greatest security assets any nation can have.

America will continue to provide for her defense, because while it may seem expensive in the short run, the long-term return on defense spending is so great it can't be

measured. It provides us security, and it guarantees for us the values of peace and freedom which are truly priceless. ●

AN MX REBELLION?

HON. BERYL ANTHONY, JR.

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, as the time nears for the House to consider the fiscal year 1985 defense authorization bill and reconsider the MX issue, I think it would be helpful if Members read an editorial that appeared in the Arkansas Gazette on April 25, 1984. The editorial follows:

AN MX REBELLION?

Momentum is building in Congress for a decision to scrap the MX missile before it moves too far along toward deployment. A group of 74 House members, in any event, says it will attempt to block production money for the MX when the fiscal 1985 Defense budget comes before the House in May. Most of the group's members have generally supported President Reagan's defense buildup in the past, and therein lies the significance of their resistance on MX funding.

The group explained its position in a letter to President Reagan as a sequel to the decision by the House Armed Services Committee that has reduced production money for 40 MX missiles, as requested by Mr. Reagan, to 30 missiles. And it comes as both houses of Congress prepare to take up the Pentagon's budget in a few weeks.

The administration wants to spend about \$5.2 billion on the MX next year, but only about \$3.1 billion of it would be for production of additional missiles. The rest of the money would be for research and development and construction, to accommodate deployment of 100 missiles. But it is production money that bothers the 74 House members, who propose to delete the funding and take the process a step farther: "We will propose to deauthorize and rescind previous fiscal 1984 MX procurement funding, and terminate production, before additional billions are obligated for the program without military justification."

It may be recalled that the House approved MX funds last fall by only nine votes and it came in the wake of the Soviet downing of the Korean airliner, when emotions were high. Funding also was sold on the administration's contention that the MX was a necessary bargaining chip in reaching a strategic arms control agreement with the Soviet Union. Not long after, the talks in Geneva broke off anyway, thereby wiping out the bargaining chip argument.

Why do the 74 congressmen, some of them strong Pentagon supporters, wish to scrap the MX? "While many rationales have been offered on behalf of MX," they write to Mr. Reagan, "the actual deterrent value of the system is negligible," adding, "we support many of the defense initiatives which have been advanced over the last three years. A revitalized conventional force, the building of a modern Navy and improvements in the quality of life for our military men and women are the product of Congress and the administration working together. Yet * * * the burden falls upon Congress, to resist weapons systems which

are highly questionable, and from the standpoint of military capability, unnecessary. The MX is such a system."

This is pretty plain language, but one of its members, Representative Nicholas Mavroules of Massachusetts, a member of the Armed Services Committee, has been even more direct in his explanation for the letter. "The administration is fixed in the belief that one nation can achieve nuclear superiority," he says, adding: "We need to achieve an effective deterrence. But, in fact, the MX does not contribute to that deterrence. The MX further drains money away from other military programs vital to our national defense. It can no longer be justified on the basis of military or arms control requirements."

Certainly the MX has been of questionable value from the beginning, but it is good to see many in Congress, having first provided money for the missile, to be having second or additional thoughts. Many specialists, who are well versed in analysis of strategic nuclear weapons and intricacies of nuclear arms control have been convinced that the MX, once deployed in the hardened Minuteman silos, would have the effect of endangering this nation's security more than it would enhance national security. Because of its 10 warheads and its accuracy, a land-based and therefore vulnerable MX would be a tempting target for the Soviet Union, in a fit of paranoia, to launch a pre-emptive strike. And because the MX would be vulnerable, it would be useless unless fired before the arrival of attacking Soviet missiles.

The United States has redundant firepower in its nuclear arsenal and based on land, at sea and in the air, to wipe the Soviet society from the face of the earth without building and deploying the MX at enormous expense. At best the MX is a foolish project and at worst it would be the spark to Armageddon. ●

UNITED STATES MUST DISCIPLINE HEALTH-CARE MARKET

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, in 1965 Congress passed and President Lyndon B. Johnson signed into law the medicare and medicaid programs. These programs were designed to guarantee that all Americans—including the poor served under medicaid and the elderly served under medicare—would enjoy the same high standard of medical care previously available only to the affluent. Cadillac medicine for everybody was the bright prospect.

Today, Chrysler is taking a look at this Cadillac medicine. Chrysler has found that 1984 costs are a burden to all. Americans spend more than \$1 billion a day for health care. The Chrysler Corp., examination is described by Joseph A. Califano, Jr., a director of the Chrysler Corp., and chairman of its committee on health care, and former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, in an op-ed piece in the May 6, 1984, New York Times.

Although the Chrysler experience is useful for other businesses as a guideline to help to control health costs, Califano emphasizes that we cannot rely upon American business alone to assume that responsibility. He states: "We need a national policy to restructure financial incentives in America's health care industry." Califano calls for the establishment of a national commission to reform health care, similar to the National Commission on Social Security. The commission should develop a health policy to reduce costs without reducing care. I agree and believe his article is an important message for us all.

"United States Must Discipline Health Care Market," by Joseph A. Califano, Jr. follows:

UNITED STATES MUST DISCIPLINE HEALTH-CARE MARKET

WASHINGTON.—Controlling medical costs has become the Great American Shell Game. Congress puts a cap on Medicare payments for 467 medical procedures, and hospitals just pass the costs off to the states. States put their own caps on Medicaid hospital payments, and hospitals just move the pea to private insurers and Blue Cross and Blue Shield. Congress caps payments to physicians in hospitals, and doctors move the pea outside the hospital to their offices or clinics where there are no caps.

The new caps on hospital costs paid by Medicare and many states allow politicians to boast about cutting deficits. But they do little to reduce the cost of the health care system. In 1984, these costs will continue their inflationary assault on the American economy at double or triple the rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index. Hospitals and doctors will simply shift their charges to private insurers and the Blues. And Americans will spend more than \$1 billion a day for health care.

The experience of the Chrysler Corporation tells a lot about what's happening. Chrysler's 1984 health care costs will exceed \$400 million, or \$550 for each car it sells. That's down from \$600 a car last year—not because costs have abated but because the company is selling more cars. This year, Chrysler must sell about 70,000 vehicles just to pay health care bills.

To cut costs, the Chrysler Corporation has begun a careful examination of what it has been paying for:

Among Chrysler's (and the nation's) elderly, cataract surgery is common. This procedure takes about 20 minutes and rarely requires a general anesthetic. The average ophthalmologist in the Detroit area charges \$2,000 for the operation. If a doctor performs three of these procedures a day, four days a week, 42 weeks a year, he earns more than \$1 million for less than 200 hours of actual surgery, and has a 10-week vacation.

Chrysler asked some doctors to investigate eight Detroit area hospitals with high percentages of nonsurgical admissions for lower back problems. Their study found that two-thirds of the hospitalizations, and 2,264 out of 2,677 of the total hospital days, were inappropriate. At three hospitals, none of the admissions was found to be appropriate. In more than 60 percent of the cases, patients were subjected to expensive electromyograms—a procedure necessary only if surgery has already been clinically indicated. All the test results were normal.

Experts investigated the six Detroit hospitals with the highest number of maternity admissions for patients insured by Chrysler. In more than 80 percent of the 618 cases studied, one or more of the hospital days were found to be unnecessary—a total of more than 1,000 unnecessary days, about a quarter of the time spent in the hospital.

Chrysler's preliminary investigation suggests that 25 percent of its hospital costs may be due to waste and inefficiency. Elimination of those costs would save some \$50 million in 1984. There's no reason to believe that Chrysler's experience is unique. For the entire health care system, elimination of such costs would save more than \$50 billion—without adversely affecting the quality of care.

But American business alone cannot control health care costs. We need a national policy to restructure financial incentives in America's health care industry; where possible, to instill some marketplace discipline; and where not, some controls. Sleight of hand won't work. Costs disappearing from the Federal health care budget have a remarkable ability to reappear elsewhere in this noncompetitive system, where cost shifting is so easy. The net result is a hidden tax on American business and citizens.

In Chrysler's case, the company provides for its retirees many health care services not paid by Medicare. This means that, as Medicare seeks to ease its own financial crisis by shifting costs to the individual, Chrysler pays the bill. In 1965, a Medicare beneficiary paid the first \$40 of a hospital stay; today, that co-payment is \$356. Similarly, the daily co-payment for long-term hospital stays (between the 60th and 90th days) has risen from \$10 to \$89 per day. Chrysler absorbs 100 percent of these increases. The latest hike in the Medicare hospital deductible costs Chrysler approximately \$1 million a year. Our citizens haven't saved anything. Our Government has simply hidden the pea under another shell.

Similarly, the 1982 Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act requires the employer's group health insurance, rather than Medicare, to provide primary coverage for employees and their spouses over age 65. That provision does not save a single dollar. It simply shifts the pea from Medicare to the private sector.

Some proposals for rescuing Medicare are outrageous examples of the shell game. The suggestion to delay Medicare eligibility from age 65 to 67, for example, would cost American business and those citizens not fortunate enough to have employer coverage some \$75 billion. And it probably won't eliminate any waste or inefficiency in the health care system.

Congress must address costs across the entire system—not just Federal expenditures. As a first step, Congress should establish a national commission to reform health care, similar to the National Commission on Social Security Reform. The commission should develop a national health policy to cut costs without reducing care. Its membership should include representatives of all the players: Federal, state and local governments, business and labor, senior citizens and junior citizens, lawyers, physicians, hospitals and health insurers.

We must develop an efficient health care delivery system. We cannot keep going the way we are. We simply don't have the money.●

TRIBUTE TO ISADORE L. WEXLER

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Isadore L. Wexler. Wex, a pillar of the New Haven community, a distinguished educator, and very special person, passed away on February 7, 1984, at the age of 77.

Wex, a man of enormous human commitment, devoted his life to the community, always striving for new and innovative methods of education. He was a man with a vision, a man with unflinching ideals. He related to every segment of the New Haven community, Jewish and Christian, black and white, old and young.

Iz Wexler is best known as the founder of New Haven's community school concept. In 1947, Wex became principal of Dixwell's Winchester Elementary School in New Haven. He was concerned because the school was not reaching many of the students. An unorthodox educator, he believed that the whole community, not just the school, teaches the child. The school, Wex believed, should be the center of the community, a source of pride, to be used not only to teach the children during the day but also to serve as a recreational, civic, and social center after school hours. The community school, Wex foresaw, would fulfill multiple functions. As an educational center, it would serve as a place where children and adults could have opportunities for study and learning. As a neighborhood community center, it would provide a place where citizens of all ages might take part in such things as sports, physical fitness programs, informal recreation, arts and crafts classes, civic meetings, and other leisure-time activities. As a center for community services, the community school would provide a center where individuals and families might obtain health services, legal aid, employment services, and the like. The school would also serve as an institutional agency that could assist citizens in the study and solution of significant neighborhood problems.

Wex rallied the support of 65 city-wide agencies and eventually a new, modern Winchester Elementary School was erected in the Dixwell neighborhood. When it opened in 1952, Winchester was considered the finest elementary school in New Haven.

Isadore Wexler was a visionary. As one social historian claims: "There is no question that the advent of the community school concept in New Haven opened the door for change in

the educational process." Wex, determined that all people should be able to reap the benefits of the public schools, took his position of public school principal seriously, using it to forge a new ideal for urban education.

Wex was also influential in formulating the New Haven industry-school collaboration in the early 1960's. He saw that the factory was the perfect setting for student-worker reciprocity. The school would serve as a learning center for adult instruction to factory workers. Correspondingly, the factory would function as a laboratory for the students, providing them with hands-on vocational education opportunities. Wex successfully implemented this concept in Hillhouse High School in New Haven.

Wex's dedication to education was limitless. At the time of his death, he was director of the South Central Regional Council on Education for Employment, as well as the executive director of the Connecticut Foundation for School/Community Relationships.

Robert E. Goldberg, for many years the rabbi at Temple Mishkan Israel, delivered a moving eulogy in honor of Isadore Wexler. In conclusion, I would like to share some of the Rabbi's thoughts with you, so that you may understand the special gift that Isadore Wexler's life was to our community in the greater New Haven area:

Wex really believed in the biblical injunction "And thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." His was a passionate concern for human rights, racial justice and civil liberties. Without a research staff or a commission of inquiry, Wex knew that in the richest and most powerful nation on earth, that there were Americans who were hungry and cold, poor, exploited and oppressed. Such insights these days have become unfashionable, to say the least. But good people and organizations shared Wex's ideals and appreciated his labors and bestowed upon him many honors while friends of all faiths and races respected, admired and loved him. Wex never sought awards, on the contrary he let others take the bows. He was a master of teaching by example and was able to bring others to service by sharing, thus he developed leadership and inspired by example.

Now let it be remembered that in that infinite variety of cultures, each celebrated a different concept of the hero as its ideal. One enthroned the gentleman, another the warrior, still another—the beautiful, yet another—the entrepreneur, or the power or the wealthy. But the Rabbis of our people said: "In Paradise, next to the throne of Glory, on the right hand of the Holy One (Blessed be He) sits the teacher." Among the children of Israel, none were more exalted than he who teaches for as it is said: "The world is sustained by knowledge and those who teach the children are blessed above all others." Wex was an educator par excellence, a totally beautiful human being, a great teacher among us. Although he has departed, he has left us a legacy far greater than rubles. May the memory of his righteousness be forever a blessing among us.●

SECRETARY REGAN'S UNFORTUNATE REMARKS ON SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my great chagrin and profound distress about Secretary Regan's inconsistent, misleading, and inflammatory remarks about the social security system.

Only a month ago the Social Security Board of Trustees, of which Secretary Regan is a managing trustee, issued their report assuring the American people that the social security system was solvent on into the foreseeable future. The report said that "benefits can be paid on time well into the next century," that the trust funds "are estimated to increase each year" and that "over the next 75 years, the OASDI program is in close actual balance."

Now the Secretary, the managing trustee, as though he had nothing to do with this report, is saying that major changes will have to be made in the program in the next few years. Of course, some changes may be necessary over time but not any changes in the basic concept that everyone has a right to the benefits they have paid for and earned. For the Secretary to suggest that benefits might be denied to anyone who has earned them is to betray an unbelievable lack of understanding about the whole purpose of the program.

Let me repeat again what I have said before! There is no justification whatsoever for frightening the American people. If he really believes what he has said about the soundness of our social security system the President ought to tell the Secretary to shut up. Or, if the Secretary is correct, the President ought to let him tell the people about the administration's plan to radically alter the program. In either case, the administration, and that includes the President, ought to get its act together and display a little more dignity and respect for the intelligence and well-being of the senior and disabled citizens.●

LINCOLN, CALIF., CELEBRATES 125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join with me today in paying tribute to the city of Lincoln, in Placer County, Calif., which is celebrating its 125th anniversary. As

the individual who has the honor and privilege of representing Lincoln here in the House of Representatives, I am delighted to have been invited to join in the festivities this coming weekend.

Lincoln has come a long way from its initial settlement in 1859, when it was named in honor of Charles Lincoln Wilson, who became president of the California Central Railroad Co. The company was formed by Theodore Judah, often known as "Crazy Judah" because of his obsession with building a railroad across the United States. In actuality, he did succeed at something almost as monumental, along with fellow pioneers Mark Hopkins, Leland Sanford, and H. S. Crocker, he engineered a railroad route over the Sierra Nevada Mountains via Donner Summit. Lincoln is proud to claim this reknowned and forward-thinking man as her own.

History books reveal that Lincoln has also been known as "Clay City." Perhaps the largest and finest depository of potter's clay in the country is available at Lincoln, which is also the home of Gladding-McBean and Co., the only architectural clay products sculpturing and manufacturing plant of its kind in the entire United States.

Lincoln also boasts another famous native son, Glen Edwards, the famous American test pilot and World War II flying ace, for whom Edwards Air Force Base was named.

One hundred and twenty-five years after her founding, the city of Lincoln is an enthusiastic and sophisticated example of California's very positive economic growth. Major industries have chosen to relocate to the Lincoln area because of its attractiveness both economically, and in terms of being a lovely setting.

Lincoln has its roots in the gold rush days, but its sites are very firmly on the future. I am delighted to join in the 125th birthday anniversary celebration, and am pleased that my colleagues are also paying tribute to this fine community.●

SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

HON. HAL DAUB

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of this being America's Small Business Week, I want to rise and pay particular tribute to the more than 50,000 small businesses in my own State of Nebraska.

Since this time last year, we have seen small business men and women across this Nation respond to and with our economic recovery. A growing confidence on their part to invest capital and take risks has resulted in the creation of jobs, new business starts, new

expansory efforts, more efficient sales to the Government, and innovative research. By creating the economic environment in which small business can prosper, America prospers.

Nebraska, in particular, has a record to be proud of for small business. In 1983, 61 new businesses wanted to expand and did expand, as compared to 48 in 1982. This is a 27-percent increase for 1983.

New employment opportunities in Nebraska show a 262-percent increase, going from 841 new jobs in 1982 to 3,047 in 1983. Capital investment in expansion hit an all time record in our State—\$114.8 million was spent in 1983 for this purpose.

Strides must still be made to help small business prosper—strides we must and will take.●

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY LIQUOR ORDINANCE

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, we are nearing the end of another school year, and this is a time of youthful celebration. I am speaking of teenage parties where parents often allow alcoholic beverages to be consumed by minors. Some of these parties will be supervised, others will not. Teenage drinking parties on home premises have been going on for years because some parents are reluctant to exercise their parental control so they take the easy way out and allow beer and/or liquor to be served.

These parents must realize that by allowing minors to have drinking parties at home, they may become potential accessories to teenage deaths. Most parents do not realize this fact until a tragedy strikes close to home, such as a fatal automobile accident involving a carload of teenage drinkers on their way home from a graduation party.

Two years ago today Glen Ellyn, Ill., adopted a very simple but yet very effective ordinance meant to control teenage drinking parties at home. The village president and board of trustees decided that responsibility for preventing underage drinking was that of the parents or owners of the homes at which the parties were held. State laws already make underage consumption illegal, and the village decided to place criminal sanctions on the owner or occupant of a house or other premises who knowingly allowed the use of that house or premise for underage drinking. An exception was allowed for religious ceremonies and members of the immediate family. Their new law carries a maximum fine of \$500.

Up until the enactment of the law the parents or property owners could

not be held responsible for underage drinking in their homes. The law will not stop teenage abuse of alcohol, but it will give parents an incentive not to look the other way when asked to allow minors in their home to consume alcoholic beverages.

The law is working for Glen Ellyn and for the many other communities that have passed laws modeled after Glen Ellyn's.

On this second anniversary of the adoption of the parental responsibility liquor ordinance, I have introduced a resolution urging all local governments to follow Glen Ellyn's innovative approach to greater involvement by parents in solving what has become a problem from which no congressional district is immune.●

ELECTIONS IN PANAMA

HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, Panama held its first elections last Sunday after 16 years of military-backed governments. I strongly support these elections and what they stand for, the return to the democratic tradition.

Unfortunately, a number of incidents that have occurred since the elections might undermine this important achievement of the people of Panama. One person has been killed and riots have taken place. I received a report that the house of one of the candidates was attacked last night. There have been allegations of fraud from all sides and the tabulation of the ballots is a cumbersome and slow process. I have been in contact with the Department of State on these issues.

I believe that the United States should continue to support a fair and just process. It is crucial that the will of the Panamanian people be respected regardless of which candidate is elected President.●

UNITED STATES-TAIWAN RELATIONS STILL STRONG

HON. DAN MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of President Reagan's recent trip to China, let us not forget our resolve to support the people of Taiwan as we construct U.S. policy in that area of the world.

As an author of the Taiwan Relations Act, the letter and spirit of that law must be upheld. It is in the U.S. national interest to do so, and I would encourage the President and his advis-

ers to be mindful of our relations with Taiwan and the need for firm U.S. support to continue.

If we examine Taiwan in the context of the full scope of Chinese actions and pronouncements during the President's visit, we find that Taiwan is but one issue among a number that effects the relationship of China's attitude toward the United States. Thus, it clearly seems possible that the United States can achieve goals in our conduct with the People's Republic of China without jeopardizing United States-Taiwan relations.

Because of China's need for trade and technology as part of its economic modernization program, because China needs United States involvement to deal with regional issues such as Korea and Vietnam, and because both China and the United States must review our relations with the Soviet Union, there is no need, in my view, to make any further concessions to Beijing on our security and economic relations with Taiwan.

The provisions of the Taiwan Relations Act spell out the U.S. interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan issue and states that the United States will provide Taiwan with enough defensive arms to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability. It is in the U.S. national interest to continue our strong support.●

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK

HON. JOEL PRITCHARD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. PRITCHARD. Mr. Speaker, this week is National Volunteer Week, and Peace Corps will honor those of its ranks who uniquely embody the spirit of helping others to lead better lives—disabled volunteers and volunteers who work in special education programs around the world.

"Peace Corps and the Disabled: Let Me Be Part Of It" is the theme this year for America's legendary volunteer organization. Since 1961, more than 100,000 Americans have served in more than 90 developing nations around the globe, sharing their skills and expertise in areas such as agriculture, health and nutrition, education, forestry, fisheries, and community development. We are all familiar with the photographs from far-off lands of earnest and dedicated men and women working side-by-side with the villagers of Niger, Togo, Guatemala, Paraguay, Fiji, Nepal and Western Samoa, to dig wells, build roads and schools, help mothers provide a nutritious diet for their children, and show farmers how to plant crops that will grow and thrive and feed their families.

Now, Peace Corps will show us the volunteers of 1984, some of whom are disabled themselves; all of whom are working in special education programs with children and adults in the Third World.

William Eiffler of Scio, Oreg., is a deaf volunteer, training teachers in the use of sign language in Ecuador.

Marsha Martin, of Fresno, Calif. is a blind volunteer working as an education adviser for the blind in Ecuador.

James B. Quinn, of Kansas City, Mo., is a deaf volunteer serving as a teacher of deaf education in the Philippines.

Al Wiesel, of Plymouth, Mass., is working with mentally and physically multiple-handicapped children in Jamaica.

Carol Ann Sahn, of San Antonio, Tex., is serving as a teacher for deaf and blind children and training other teachers in special education in Honduras.

It is with great pride I salute the sixth outstanding volunteer, a fellow resident of Seattle, Wash., Lance Matteson. Lance practiced law in Seattle for 6 years before he and his wife, a former Peace Corps volunteer herself, accepted an assignment in the West African nation of Mali. Since mid-1983, Lance has served as a management adviser to the National Institute for the Blind, helping this model facility to provide needed education and life skills services to Mali's blind population. He stands out as an exemplary American who has dedicated his spirit and his skills to improving the lives of the people of Mali.

Each one of these men and women exemplify the commitment of the American people to give willingly of themselves to help others less fortunate than themselves. They work in villages and towns unlike the ones they grew up in, and they speak languages they did not learn as children. They live in different types of homes, eat different types of foods, and are surrounded by people who did not grow up in the American culture. And yet, Peace Corps volunteers quickly adjust to their new surroundings and plunge into the work they were sent to do, whether it is teaching a handicapped child how to communicate, or showing a blind person how to walk from one place to another unassisted.

I join Peace Corps Director Loret Miller Ruppe and her staff in saluting these outstanding volunteers for their extraordinary service to their fellow men and women, far from America's shores, but close to America's heart.●

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address a particular concern of mine, the world food program, for which \$2 billion has been recommended by the Foreign Affairs Committee. Although I would in no way wish to speak against commodity and food assistance, I do have some reservations about this particular program.

The intent and goal of the world food program; namely, providing some of the world's poorest and neediest with necessary, life-supporting commodities. However, I, for one, do not feel that an organization such as SWAPO is deserving of such support. While it is true that U.S. pledges and funding for the world food program have not gone to any of the aid programs for SWAPO, I still find it somewhat distressing that this organization is helping a terrorist group whose ideology contradicts everything the United States stands for.

All too often in world forums such as the international food conferences in Rome, Third World delegations make it a point to publicly berate and denounce the United States and then they turn around and privately assure our representatives that they didn't really mean what they said, that they were just trying to save face. Mr. Speaker, I feel that the American taxpayer deserves more respect than that. The taxpayers do not hear any private assurances, but only public invective. Such hypocritical actions are an insult both to the American taxpayers and we Members of Congress, their official representatives. In my view, it is time we stood up and said "Enough." We should let such organizations as the world food program know that we do not find such behavior acceptable.

There are many means of getting much-needed commodities to those in the poorest parts of the world; we do not necessarily have to use the world food program. In my view the money would have been better allocated to help such organizations as CARE, the Red Cross, and Catholic Charities. I very much dislike working with a relief organization that directs its efforts to both terrorist groups and the truly needy; it is the truly needy who should be the recipients of such programs with a certain amount of respect and good will offered to the donors of the assistance.●

May 10, 1984

AMENDMENT TO MEDICARE LAW

HON. WAYNE DOWDY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. DOWDY of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the medicare law to clarify the definition of the term "physician." Over the years Congress has expanded the coverage of medicare, adding more and more services provided by a variety of health practitioners. The law now covers a variety of services provided by dentists, medical doctors, optometrists, podiatrists, and chiropractors. This range of benefits is good because it allows the beneficiaries a great freedom of choice in their health care.

However, when Congress has acted to expand medicare benefits by adding the services of new health care practitioners, it has done so in an unusual way. For example, instead of just adding a new clause describing optometric benefits, Congress had amended the definition of the term "physician" and added optometrists to it. Today a "physician" under medicare can be any one of six distinct professions. I think this a confusing state of affairs and ought to be clarified.

The dictionary defines a physician as a doctor of medicine, so why should not the law? Clearing up the definition will not change anyone's benefits, it will just eliminate a source of potential confusion.

The legislation that I am sponsoring would revise the definition of "physician" so it would include only medical doctors and doctors of osteopathy. Dentists would be dentists under the bill. All the other health professionals would be classified as "independently licensed health care practitioners." No one's rights to reimbursement under medicare would be in any way altered by this amendment. It is a clarifying change only.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it makes good sense to have our laws clear and understandable. Medicare should be no exception. The legislation that I am sponsoring is a small step in the direction of clarity. I urge my colleagues to give it favorable and prompt consideration.●

COMMENDATION OF JANET KNOWLTON GOESKE

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, on May 18, 1984, Mayor Ab

Brown of Riverside, the Riverside City Council, and the Janet Goeske Executive Board will host the grand opening ceremony of the Janet Goeske Center for Seniors/Handicapped Citizens. The center has been named in honor of Mrs. Janet Knowlton Goeske and I take this opportunity to ask the Congress to join me, along with her many friends and admirers, in expressing our deep appreciation and gratitude to this outstanding human being for her many years of volunteer work with the seniors and handicapped persons in our area. I have personally watched Mrs. Goeske's career through the years with growing admiration and appreciation. Her tireless devotion to the service of senior and handicapped citizens has served as a model for myself and many others. This type of citizen has made America the great society that it is, and for this I am very grateful.

Janet Knowlton Goeske has been involved in numerous volunteer programs for over 36 years at local, State, and national levels. During this time she has worked for the passage of legislation that benefited all handicapped and aged persons. She also assisted in writing the advocacy and ombudsman legislation nationally. She has been a sponsor for the mentally retarded for over 30 years and helped form a chapter for these citizens at March Air Force Base.

In 1981, California Senator Hayakawa appointed Mrs. Goeske as a delegate to the White House Conference on Aging. She has also served with various State attorney general's advisory councils and commissions including those on aging, crime prevention, and consumer protection for older and disabled persons.

Mrs. Goeske is currently a chairperson of the Janet Goeske Center for Senior Handicapped Persons, the mayor's commission on aging for Riverside, and the Governor's advisory board and Lanterman State Hospital. She is also the director of the Riverside City/County ombudsman program for long-term care and advocate for all senior citizens, the president of the Foster Daughters and Sons, an appointee to Governor Deukmejian's long-term care task force, and a member of the National Citizens Coalition for Nursing Home Reform, to name but a few of her many activities.

Janet Knowlton Goeske has received over 50 awards for her many years of dedicated volunteer service from the city and county of Riverside, the California State senators and attorney general, the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, the YWCA, the Soroptimists, the Kiwanis Club, Helping Hand, and the Riverside City College Gerontology Association. In addition, she is listed in the "Book of Outstanding Distinguished Community Leaders of America," and in "International

Who's Who in Community Services." Mrs. Goeske has also been named "Riverside's Citizen of the Year for 1984" by the Inland Empire magazine, as well as "Woman of the Year and Volunteer of the Year" by Pacific State Hospital—now Lanterman State Hospital.

Janet Knowlton Goeske was born on October 6, 1911, in Minnesota to James and Annie Knowlton. She later moved to California with her husband, John Goeske, in 1940. Mr. Goeske is a retired Army officer and deputy marshal of Riverside. Janet and John Goeske have two children; James, a police officer in Palm Springs, and Jackie Fargo, an employee of Bank of America. They also have four grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

In January of this year the California State Legislature commended Janet Knowlton Goeske in Joint Resolution No. 43 for her many contributions to the community, State and Nation on behalf of our elderly and handicapped citizens. Mrs. Goeske is truly a fine example of an active, caring, and sincere citizen.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in joining with the State of California in commending to my colleagues Mrs. Janet Knowlton Goeske, a truly dedicated woman who has, through her selfless years of hard work, contributed to her community and country in a most beneficial way. ●

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, May is "Older Americans Month," a time when we can look at the valuable contribution older Americans make to our communities. It is also time to reflect upon the strength of our commitment to the elderly.

In the last 20 years, the share of the Federal budget devoted to the elderly has nearly doubled. The magnitude of this transfer of resources to the elderly, as well as the elderly's growing numbers, has made them a special focus in our communities and an important policymaking force.

The State of Florida continues to receive an increasing number of retirees. This means Florida will play an even more important role as a bellwether State in terms of measuring the effectiveness of programs meant to assist the elderly. It also means that those of us from Florida see firsthand the needs of elderly that are not answered adequately.

As this part of our population grows, the program which serve them will continue to take on added importance. Funding of nutrition programs, senior

centers, and so forth, as well as adequate health care and income security, will continue to be issues we, in Congress, will face. Our answers to these issues will show the strength of our commitment to aiding older Americans to live independently so that they may continue to contribute to our communities. ●

GETTING RID OF THE FOREIGNERS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. PHILIP M. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, one of the main obstacles to a permanent conclusion of the conflicts and tensions that have plagued southern Africa is the continued presence of over 30,000 Cuban troops in Angola. These Cuban troops, along with Soviet and Soviet-bloc advisers, allowed the Marxist government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) to seize and maintain power since 1975 in spite of widespread popular opposition.

South Africa has maintained that the removal of all foreign troops from Angola is a precondition to any settlement of the question of Namibian independence. They have demanded this withdrawal of foreign troops because there is little doubt that the Cubans and other Soviet surrogates in Angola would take advantage of a weak and unstable Namibia in order to broaden the scope of their own activities in the region.

Recently, there has been talk of some progress in the negotiations between South Africa and its neighbors toward bringing a peaceful end to the conflict. But a disturbing fact has come to my attention, one that raises some doubts as to the sincerity of the Marxist government of Angola, but doubts also as to the likelihood of ever resolving the problems in southern Africa.

It seems that the Marxists, in a simple yet cunning move, have quietly changed their naturalization laws. Whereas before a foreigner would have to reside a minimum of 10 years in Angola before being eligible for citizenship, as of February 7, 1984, any foreigner who "has rendered significant service to the country" is immediately eligible for Angolan citizenship. This means that citizenship can be granted to any Cuban soldier who has served in Angola. It also means that the 30,000-plus Cubans presently stationed in Angola will cease to be foreigners, and will therefore be free to remain as naturalized citizens in Angola as long as Havana and Moscow dictate.

This new law completely undermines any hope for a real and lasting peace in southern Africa. It represents a threat not only to the future of Africa but of the free world. Here in this country we must let it be known that we are not about to abandon the African continent to the Soviets and their surrogates, devious ploys notwithstanding. We must urge the South Africans to demand a withdrawal of all Cubans, naturalized Angolans or otherwise. Only by so doing can Namibia and the rest of the region be free from Soviet aggression and adventurism.●

HONORING TALENTED YOUNG
MAINE ARTISTS

HON. JOHN R. McKERNAN, JR.

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. McKERNAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize six young artists from the State of Maine who are among the winners of the fourth annual Cheeseborough-Pond's Inc., "National Family Arts Competition."

This competition included students invited to compete from 300 high schools in 13 States and Puerto Rico, and had the concept of family as its theme.

I am sure my colleagues will agree that art is a vital part of the American scene, and I am pleased that this competition encourages young artists, and rewards them for their fine work.

I am very proud that 6 of the 29 winners from across the country are from Maine.

Mr. David Covell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Covell, of Brunswick, Maine was the first place winner with his oil painting entitled "Hanging Around in the Afternoon."

A 1983 graduate of Brunswick High School, David became interested in art because of the encouragement of an older cousin, and has been working with art since his early years in school. He does most of his painting in watercolors; in fact his winning painting was just his fourth oil painting, and his first oil painting outside a class. In addition to painting, David is talented in drama, and has been in productions of the Young People's Theater in Brunswick for the past several summers.

This talented young man will be entering St. Michael's College in Winouski, Vt. to study art, including drama and graphic design.

Also among the 29 winners were Daniel Parks of Bangor, Sandra Leinonen of Augusta, Brian Fisher of Jay, Jeannine Guimond of Portland, and Kim Knox of West Peru.

I am pleased that these young people are being recognized for their talented efforts. I ask my colleagues to

join me in congratulating these students on their outstanding achievements in art.●

SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I am glad that we have set aside a week in which to honor the spirit and dedication of the most important group of individuals in our business community—small business owners and operators. This is "Small Business Week" in America, a very important event because small businesses so embody true American ideals and make such a significant contribution to our Nation and its economy.

Small business owners and operators are the keepers of the Nation's entrepreneurial spirit. They take chances on new ideas, often risk their savings or go into debt on the gamble that their ideas, energies, and efforts will succeed in the marketplace. With this pioneering spirit, they have led the Nation to new levels of economic output and are giving a fresh new look to the Nation's economy.

Small businesses are the Nation's innovators, producing 2½ times as many innovations as large firms, relative to the number of persons employed. These innovations have planted the seeds for efficiency and productivity gains throughout the economy that will allow America to compete better with the Japanese, Germans, and others. Small businesses may just give America the edge we need to keep a step ahead of the rest of the world.

Small businesses are responsible for putting America back to work. While accounting for about half of the Nation's total employment, small businesses created about 2.7 million new jobs between 1980 and 1982, more than offsetting the over 1 million jobs lost in larger businesses. Unemployment figures have continued to decline. To acknowledge small businesses fundamental contribution to this decline, the theme for Small Business Week is "Small Business Means Jobs." In Colorado, where 99 percent of all businesses are considered small, unemployment is only about 5.6 percent, well below the national average.

Small businesses give this Nation its economic vitality—they are supplanting heavy centralized industry and laying the foundations for a new economic structure and a new generation of innovators and entrepreneurs. I am glad that we have this time to give special attention to this outstanding group of citizens. With the economy buoyed by their recent successes, 1984 looks excellent for the whole Nation.

As a member of the House Small Business Committee, I take special pride in America's small business owners and operators, and I hope they know that they have our support, encouragement, and sincere thanks for a job very well done.●

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD BERNARD
MONAHAN

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, this month, the Democratic Town Committee of Rockland, Mass., is paying special tribute to Harold Bernard Monahan for his lifetime of service to his party, his community, and his State. Permit me to share with the House Bernie Monahan's outstanding record.

Bernie's service in public office began in 1936, with his appointment to Rockland's Finance Committee. After 5 years there, the last 2 as the committee's chairman, he was elected to the Rockland Board of Selectmen. Bernie served on the board without interruption until 1973. For half of that time, he was chairman of the board of selectmen, the equivalent of being mayor of the community.

While a selectman, he also found time to spend 1963 as president of the Plymouth County Selectmen's Association and as president of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association in 1967 and 1968.

He was twice appointed to the Governor's Safety Committee. He was also selected by the Governor to serve on the advisory board to the department of community affairs.

Bernie Monahan was largely responsible for establishing the Rockland Conservation Commission. He is a longtime member of the Rockland Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a past vice president.

In 1967, he retired after 45 years with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. and 30 years as treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers.

Today, at age 81, he remains an active member of the Rockland Council for the Aging and an honorary member of the Rockland Democratic Town Committee.

I join Bernie's many friends in thanking him for his many years of service and in hope that his selflessness is returned in happiness and good health.●

DISCLOSURE OF NET WORTH

HON. WILLIAM R. RATCHFORD

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. RATCHFORD. Mr. Speaker, as I have done every year since 1971, when I was a member of the Connecticut Legislature, I am today disclosing a statement of my net worth and an accounting of income and taxes paid for calendar year 1983. While I realize this disclosure does what is required by law, I feel that such an accounting is a responsibility of public office.

The following is a statement of assets, liabilities, and capital as of December 31, 1983, and a statement of income and taxes paid for tax year 1983. This statement covers myself and my wife Barbara J. Ratchford:

William R. Ratchford Financial Statement

1983 Income:	
William R. Ratchford, salary, U.S. House of Representatives.....	\$69,368.61
Barbara J. Ratchford, salary, Arlington Board of Education, Arlington County, Va.....	21,552.45
William and Barbara Ratchford, rental income, summer home, Nantucket, Mass.....	4,840.00
William, Barbara and sons, interest income, savings accounts.....	310.90
William and Barbara Ratchford, net income, real estate sale, Danbury.....	10,131.75
Total income.....	106,213.71
1983 Federal Income Taxes, Joint Return.....	
	24,421.92
1983 Virginia State Non-resident Taxes, Barbara Ratchford.....	824.06
Assets:	
Cash:	
Savings account—Connecticut Bank and Trust (Barbara and Scott).....	77.69
Savings account—Connecticut Bank and Trust (Barbara and Brian).....	76.84
Savings account—Wright Patman Federal Credit Union (William and Barbara).....	134.53
Share Draft Account—Wright Patman Federal Credit Union (William and Barbara).....	64.49
Checking account—First American Bank, Arlington, Va. (William and Barb).....	1,963.00
Savings account—Connecticut Teachers Federal Credit Union (Barbara).....	6.69
Money market account—First American Bank of Virginia (William and Barb).....	4,544.87
Automobiles:	
1981 Chrysler K/Car.....	4,000.00
1974 Buick.....	1,000.00
Household furnishing:	
Danbury, Conn., and Arlington, Va. homes.....	8,000.00
Nantucket summer home, Nantucket, Mass.....	8,000.00

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Other:	
Teachers' Retirement State of Connecticut and Arlington, Va., Barbara Ratchford.....	16,371.10
Congressional Retirement, William Ratchford.....	24,341.72
Real estate:	
Summer Home, Nantucket, Mass. (assessed value).....	155,300.00
Total assets.....	223,880.93
Liabilities:	
Mortgages: Nantucket summer home, Nantucket Savings Bank.....	40,691.68
Notes payable: Wright Patman Federal Credit Union.....	2,181.46
Total liabilities.....	42,873.14
Total net worth.....	181,007.79●

TRIBUTE TO TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. BAIGGI. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 20 Trinity Episcopal Church in my home district of the Bronx, will be celebrating their 110th anniversary. At this time I would like to pay tribute to Trinity Episcopal Church and the fine work it has done for the Bronx community.

Trinity Episcopal Church has a long history of service to the Bronx community. For 110 years it has stood as a spiritual center and has worked closely with its parishioners to provide them the spiritual guidance and religious enrichment in times of sorrow and joy. The history of Trinity Episcopal Church has been one committed to fulfilling the religious and spiritual needs of its parishioners.

Father Wendell Roberts has been the pastor of Trinity Episcopal for 34 years. During his 34 years of service Father Roberts has worked hard to keep up Trinity Episcopal's tradition of service and commitment to the Bronx community. An example of this commitment is the summer program for children run by Father Roberts. The program includes musical instruction and daily field trips to various educational and recreational facilities. Trinity Episcopal currently has about 400 members and together with the clergy they have worked hard to maintain Trinity Episcopal Church as a fine religious institution.

It gives me great pleasure to honor Trinity Episcopal on the occasion of their 110th anniversary. This anniversary not only marks 110 years of service but is also indicative of the important role Trinity Episcopal Church has played in the lives of its members. Those 110 years were undoubtedly marked with times of hardship as well

as times of prosperity and joy. Through it all Trinity Episcopal has stood as a symbol of hope, love and understanding. I am proud to pay tribute to Trinity Episcopal on this momentous occasion and I am confident that Trinity Episcopal will continue to serve the Bronx community and continue to provide its parishioners with spiritual and religious guidance and enrichment.●

KANSANS DEMAND EQUAL TREATMENT FROM FTC

HON. BOB WHITTAKER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. WHITTAKER. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Trade Commission is currently reviewing two multibillion-dollar oil mergers—the Getty/Texaco merger and the Socal/Gulf merger.

In both cases, the FTC has identified similar antitrust difficulties and entered into consent agreements with Texaco and Socal to address these problems. In both cases, the FTC has required Texaco and Socal to divest—to sell—certain assets, in particular refineries and retail markets. In both cases, the FTC has stated that the purpose of the divestitures is to insure the continuation of the assets as an "ongoing, viable petroleum refining and marketing business."

But the similarities end here, Mr. Speaker. In Socal/Gulf, the FTC requires Socal to enter into crude oil supply arrangements or crude oil reserve arrangements if that is necessary to sell the divested refineries to a viable buyer. No such protection is provided in the Texaco/Getty merger. In Socal/Gulf, Socal must hold separate all of Gulf's domestic assets—including its crude oil reserves—until such time as Socal has found buyers approved by the FTC for the properties Socal is ordered to sell. Again, no such protection is provided in the Texaco/Getty merger.

Mr. Speaker, the FTC owes the people affected by the Texaco/Getty merger no less protection than that afforded those involved in the Socal/Gulf merger. The Commission obviously has recognized the shortcomings of its approach in Texaco/Getty as evidenced by the proposed Socal/Gulf consent agreement. It is simply unconscionable to believe that the Commission, having practiced on the people of Kansas and New Jersey, will not require modification of the Texaco/Getty consent agreement—but all indications lead this Member to believe they will not.

Mr. Speaker, the principals evidenced by the hold separate agreement and the crude oil language in Socal/Gulf apply with equal force to

Texaco/Getty. The FTC must be made to recognize this simple truth and I applaud the efforts of our colleague, Congressman JIM FLORIO, chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation, and Tourism for his efforts in introducing H.R. 5452 and my fellow Kansan, Senator NANCY KASSEBAUM, for introducing S. 2589 which would put the brakes on all of these massive oil company mergers until the future of facilities like the El Dorado refinery in my district, and the Eagle Point refinery in Congressman FLORIO's district, are insured. This legislation simply codifies the hold separate language embodied in the Socal/Gulf consent agreement negotiated by the FTC. If we allow these mergers to proceed before we find purchasers for the refineries, pipelines, terminals, and gas stations ordered sold by the Commission, the jobs of thousands of our constituents may be adversely affected.

I am heartened by Chairman FLORIO's decision to hold hearings on H.R. 5452 next week, and I call upon our colleagues on the Senate Commerce Committee and the Senate Judiciary Committee to schedule hearings on the Texaco/Getty merger and S. 2589 as soon as possible.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. ●

REJECT THE VOLUME CAP ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, in a short time, the House of Representatives will go to conference with the other body on the deficit reduction legislation passed by each House. I want to commend my colleagues for having the courage to pass such legislation, most especially the "revenue raising" or tax provisions, in the midst of an election year. I do, however, want to urge my colleagues who will serve as conferees to support the Senate language that would eliminate a most dangerous provision in H.R. 4170: the \$150 per capita volume cap on industrial development bonds (IDB's).

There is no question on the fact that this Congress must take swift and immediate action to ease the credit crunch caused by looming Federal budget deficits. Just this week, we saw the prime interest rate rise to 12½ percent, the highest since October 1982, which is just the latest of signs that budget deficits are particularly harmful in times of tight money supply.

A major stumbling block in working out the differences between House and Senate versions of the tax package will

be the matter of State caps on IDB issues. The House bill contains a provision that would limit the volume of IDB moneys utilized by a State to \$150 per capita based on the population of the State. This limitation causes severe hardship on the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and her sister States in the Northeast and Midwest, that rely heavily on these bond issues for both industrial and commercial development.

In 1983, Pennsylvania approved \$2.1 billion in IDB issues and student loan funds. If the cap becomes law, Pennsylvania would only be allowed to approve \$1.8 billion, a decrease of \$300 million. In a State which has yet to reap the full benefits of our nationwide economic recovery and where unemployment still rages much higher than the national average, we can hardly afford to pull the plug on the engines of economic development. How can we talk of shifting the responsibility of government from the Federal level back to the States and, at the same time deprive the States of the tools to remain economically viable? Certainly the deficit must be cut but not at the expense of economic revitalization in the areas hardest hit by unemployment and industrial decay.

There were many of us, Mr. Speaker, who voted for H.R. 4170 because it was part of a good-faith effort to reduce the budget deficit. Many of us did so reluctantly, deprived of the chance to vote separately on the harmful provisions relating to industrial development bonds. I now ask my colleagues who will serve as conferees to defer to the wisdom of the other body. Reject the volume caps on IDB's when the issue comes before the conference committee and give our States a chance at full and lasting economic recovery. ●

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE F. WILLIA DAVIS WOMAN'S CLUB, INC.

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the F. Willia Davis Woman's Club, Inc., of New Rochelle, N.Y., in my home, Westchester County.

"The church is one foundation" is an appropriate phrase to apply to this great club. It was out of the church that the club was born. In 1909, a little Missionary Circle of Bethesda Baptist Church had a president, the late F. Willia Davis, and some followers, among them, the late Martha Slaughter. They called a meeting in the home of the pastor and wife of Shiloh Bap-

tist Church, the late Reverend and Mrs. William F. Slater for the purpose of organizing a mother's club, with Mrs. Nancy Slater as its first president. The idea was a good one and subsequently Mrs. Mary Smith, mother of the late J. B. Boddie, pastor of Bethesda, and Mrs. Martha Slaughter became presidents. After 4 years as the mothers' club with its purpose of "uplifting and improving conditions and instilling higher ideals with greater unity of sisterhood among all women in the community," the name of the club was changed in 1913 to the Colored Woman's Club, incorporated the same year.

To highlight the 1940's the club women turned their sights to purchasing a clubhouse. Financing such a project was startling, but not to Mrs. Tarleton and her followers. They turned their sights to 65 Rochelle Place, a house that was not made available to nonwhite buyers. However, through a representative of the State Federation, the late Mrs. Maria Lawton, whose ethnicity was not easily identifiable, negotiated in the club's behalf. The contract was signed, sealed, and delivered in the early 1940's. The fundraising events were many, to keep the payments on the \$16,000 mortgage. In 1943 the gala opening of the clubhouse with 400 in attendance with Mayor Stanley Church's blessing was tremendous.

In the 1950's historic landmarks were made: The girls' club was organized under the leadership of the late Mrs. Vanilla Hines. The girls identified with the Empire State Federation of Girls. The girls are currently with Mrs. Coleman as adviser. The club house was remodeled to expand meeting rooms. The name of the club was changed to the F. Willia Davis Women's Club, Inc. The mortgage burning tea in September 1958 was a day for rejoicing. On May 15, 1959, the 50th anniversary was celebrated at the Parkway Casino with plaques to two charter members, the late Mrs. Martha Slaughter and the late Mrs. Marie Young. Gov. Malcolm Wilson was guest speaker, Mayor Vegara brought greetings from our city.

The club house has opened doors to accommodate young working women. The facility was made available for the meeting place to many organizations and civic groups. Programs of a cultural nature have been presented. The house has been used for young people's parties and meetings, dance classes, and the Urban League's counseling program.

F. Willia Davis has been outreaching to and supporting of many civic and national causes, including a life membership in the N.A.A.C.P., hospital volunteers, contributions to the United Way, gifts to the New Rochelle Boy's Club, Nellie Ruth Cooke Scholarships

to worthy students, N. R. Campership Fund, Martin L. King Day Care Center, Renaissance, Wildcliff Museum, Rosary Hill, United Negro College Fund, New Rochelle Hospital, March of Dimes, New Rochelle Police Department, Urban League of Westchester, N.Y., Institute, Jennie Clarkson Home for Girls, Little League, Earle Williams Writing Project presenting of local artists to the community, and extending helping hands wherever needed.

The F. Willia Davis Woman's Club, Inc. draws courage and strength from the past years to meet the challenges of the 1980's.

I ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in honoring the F. Willia Davis Woman's Club on the occasion of its 75th anniversary of serving its community and county.●

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE ACTION COUNCIL MEETING

HON. JAMES G. MARTIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I recently was privileged to have the opportunity to appear in my home State of North Carolina at the spring furniture market in High Point. I became impressed with the activity of the Upholstered Furniture Action Council [UFAC], the voluntary furniture industry organization which has for over 10 years improved on cigarette smolder resistance of upholstered furniture. Improvements, such as the heat-conducting welt cord, devised in recent years with the cooperation of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, have increased furniture safety. The Consumer Product Safety Commission recently completed tests of upholstered chairs to determine the effectiveness of the UFAC program, and will be reporting the results of those tests this summer. I am confident that reported correctly, those tests will demonstrate the progress made by the industry. In earlier years, prior to the appointment of Chairman Nancy Steorts, the Commission chose to report a test chair as having failed even if only 1 out of as many as 15 cigarettes ignited. This does not hold up statistically. A chair with 15 cigarettes should be reported as 15 separate tests to reflect a real-life situation. I would like to quote from the speech delivered by Consumer Product Safety Commissioner Scanlon at the UFAC meeting:

The UFAC program is cited by my fellow Commissioners in Public Commission meetings and before Congressional committees as a model of successful government/industry cooperation. I share that view as well. You have all heard that before, so let me raise a few new issues. Industry/government

co-operation, of course, must be a "two-way street." What is industry's contribution to consumer safety, often at substantial cost, is a contribution to all of our society. The benefits, of course, reach primarily to those we all ultimately seek to protect, the consumers. One of the reasons I am an outspoken proponent of voluntary standards is that in this day of government cutbacks at most levels, "private sector resource" intensive efforts, such as yours are critical to accomplishing our mutually consistent goal of consumer safety.

The government has a special role to play in the partnership of regulator and regulated. We have a special obligation to ensure fairness in our dealing with both the business community and consumers. When a voluntary effort is successful, it is critical to reward that success. That is one reason I support the recognition of voluntary standards. But even more basic efforts can be made by fair treatment of industry. A prime example is the reporting of statistics; in particular the measurement of the improved fire safety in upholstered furniture.

The Commission, in a spasm of "fairness," has agreed to represent the statistics on furniture flammability in testing in two ways: chair-by-chair results and cigarette-by-cigarette results. I am concerned, however, that reporting results on a chair-by-chair basis, even juxtaposed to more appropriate cigarette-by-cigarette measurements, can lead to misunderstanding. Frankly, I see no statistical basis for reporting chair-by-chair when there are many cigarettes on each chair. No useful information is provided. This concern is especially serious because of the way the results may be interpreted. I believe responsible regulation requires more sensitivity to the reality of the marketplace and to the way testing results are reported that reflect that reality. The impressive work of the Upholstered Furniture Action Council toward consumer safety is a good place to start.●

LOOPHOLE OF THE WEEK

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, some corporations and industries play the loophole game so well that they avoid paying taxes altogether. The "loophole of the week" is the lack of even a minimum tax on corporations.

The list of refund recipients includes some of this Nation's largest and most profitable companies. According to information compiled by Bob McIntyre of the Citizens for Tax Justice, a number of large corporations paid no taxes. One company, for example, received refunds of \$250 million in 1981 and 1982 even though its 2-year reported profits totaled \$3.5 billion.

The ability to use loopholes to avoid taxes often extends beyond specific companies to entire industries. In 1982, the aerospace, chemicals, financial institutions, and insurance industries all received net tax refunds. In comparison, the troubled rubber and metal products industries pay at a tax rate of more than 30 percent.

It is inequitable that some companies pay substantial taxes while others do not. It also distorts the economy, as individual corporations and entire companies receive unjustified subsidies.

A minimum tax on large corporations would curb the greatest distortions caused by the proliferation of corporate loopholes. All companies should pay their fair share of taxes.●

SANTA MONICA HISTORICAL SOCIETY HONORS RIDES

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, this week the Santa Monica Historical Society will hold a special salute to Sally Ride and her parents Joyce and Dale Ride.

This Santa Monica Historical Society is an outgrowth of Santa Monica's 1975 Centennial. The goals and objectives of the society are to collect and preserve historical material and to provide educational programs designed to make the community aware of its history and culture.

It is appropriate for Santa Monica to feel especially proud of Sally Ride, our first woman astronaut, as the Ride roots in Santa Monica go back many years. Sally's grandparents, Tom and Jennie Ride, moved to Santa Monica in 1924. My friends Dale and Joyce Ride continued the Ride tradition as outstanding members of the community. Dale is presently assistant to the president at Santa Monica College and a member of the California State University Board of Trustees.

With the unique guidance of two remarkable parents Sally has become an example of the bright young future of America.

It is with pleasure that I bring the Santa Monica Historical Society's Salute to Sally Ride and to the attention of my colleagues and invite all citizens to join in this year long celebration.●

SERTOMA'S FOUNDATION

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, during the month of May, which is recognized as Better Hearing and Speech Month, it is appropriate to acknowledge the work of Sertoma's Foundation in developing a public education program in hearing conservation.

Sertoma is a civic organization of 35,000 members in three countries, the

United States, Mexico, and Canada. There are 850 clubs in the United States alone. These service-oriented clubs principally help people with speech-language-hearing disabilities. Sertoma is an acronym for Service to Mankind. It was founded in Kansas City in 1912 and is one of the oldest of civic organizations.

When the Office of Noise Abatement and Control under the EPA was abolished in 1982, Sertoma accepted the challenge of embarking on a 10-year public awareness project entitled "Quiet Pleases."

It is believed that overexposure to excessive noise damages a person's hearing. By placing themselves in noisy environments or subjecting their ears to high volume music, youngsters might well be causing themselves irrevocable hearing damage. Educating our young people about the possible dangers has become Sertoma's first priority.

Sertoma has invested some \$25,000 in the initial project, not including staff time and expenses. This money has been donated to the Foundation by over 100 member groups committed to the project. The clubs, in addition to donating money, have also taken responsibility for implementing the program in their own communities and school districts.

The project has been successful since its inception in 1983. In the Kansas City area, for example, the Sertoma Foundation's video tape discussing hearing loss due to noise levels was aired on channel 19, the local public television station. In conjunction with the television program, materials were distributed to our school systems. In one day, over 72,000 school children were reached with the message about how excessive noise can harm their hearing. Success stories like this are being reported all over the country.

I believe that it is very appropriate for Sertoma to be accorded the recognition of this Congress for its effective efforts in public education about the dangers of exposure to excessive noise and for its creative efforts to carry this message to our Nation's youth.

Sertoma's Foundation is planning additional modules in its "Quiet Pleases" program, with the next being directed to older Americans. Our recognition of the work Sertoma has done to date will spur the clubs to further achievements.●

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ELIMINATES TARIFF ON U.S.-PROCESSED FEATHERS AND DOWN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to announce to the House that the Japanese Government has decided to eliminate the 5-percent tariff it imposes on U.S.-processed feathers and down. This down tariff was lifted along with 66 other items in a package announced by the Japanese Government on April 27.

In 1983, Japan imported \$120 million of down, but less than 4 percent came from the United States. Most of those imports were from China and Taiwan, and feather imports from those countries are not charged a tariff by Japan. The Japanese action is viewed as recognition of down as a commodity. This recognition allows down to finally have uniform tariff rates applied to its sale in an effort to prevent market distortion. This tariff lifting will significantly aid U.S. down suppliers and duck farmers.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my pleasure to cooperate with United Feather & Down, Inc., a leading down processor, in working with the Japanese Government and the U.S. Trade Representative in this successful effort to encourage the changes that have just been announced by the Japanese. I would like to pay tribute to two executives of United Feather & Down who are instrumental in bringing about these changes—Mr. Norman C. Belfer, chairman, and Benjamin Belfer, vice president.

It is gratifying to see this action after 2 years of negotiations with Japan. This is truly an example of international governments cooperating to encourage the development of trade. This change in Japanese tariff regulation will stimulate the growth of the down industry in the United States.●

NETWORK PROJECTIONS AFFECT CALIFORNIANS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, on June 5, Californians will be going to the polls to cast their votes for their Presidential preference. They will also decide how 209 delegates will be apportioned to the Democratic hopefuls. The Nation's eyes will be focused on California on that day. Everyone would like to see a large voter turnout. However, no one can ignore

the detrimental effects the network projections have had on previous Presidential primaries and caucuses.

Because of these harmful practices by the networks and because of their reluctance to change them, the Honorable March Fong Eu, California's respected secretary of state, has written to all three television networks asking them to refrain from making projections or reporting trends prior to the polls closing at 8:00 p.m.

I sincerely hope that the networks will read this letter with interest and elect not to ignore the concerns of California's secretary of state.

I would like to share this very direct letter with my colleagues.

The letter follows:

Let me get right to the point: I am sick and tired of the networks interfering with the outcome of election contests by "projecting" results prior to the closing of the polls. I know you have heard all of this before. Frequently the response to the concern is that you don't project until the polls have closed. Nonsense. Repeatedly during the current election cycle, in state after state, various networks have jumped the gun.

June 5, 1984, is election day in California. The outcome of the Democratic Presidential Primary is apt to be crucial. The polls close at 8:00 p.m. What is the possibility of your holding off until 8:00 p.m. before giving us the "trend," "the projection," the "results"? The exercise of a little civic responsibility by the networks in this regard would be a newsworthy item, indeed. Go ahead, make our day. Please.

Sincerely,

MARCH FONG EU.●

BIRTH NOTED

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like the Congress to recognize a significant event in the life of one of the community leaders in my district. Mr. Ray Hodor, who is active in many ways in serving Armstrong County in my congressional district, received the word that he is now a grandfather. Matthew Vincent Toney was born to Lisa Anne and Joseph Toney on May 5. Congratulations are in order for grandparents Ray and Audrey Hodor and Joseph and Mary Toney.●

CONGRESSWOMAN MARGE ROUKEMA PAYS TRIBUTE TO MARY JOSEPHINE KASZKIEWICZ

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today which would grant citizenship posthumously to Mrs. Mary Josephine Kaszkiewicz of Washington Township.

Mrs. Kaszkiewicz came to this country as a Polish immigrant in July 1907; 2 years later she married another immigrant, Anthony Kaszkiewicz. In 1926, her husband was granted citizenship, and it was Mrs. Kaszkiewicz's understanding that she too automatically became a citizen. Unfortunately, the laws had changed 4 years earlier requiring both husband and wife to become citizens separately.

Mrs. Kaszkiewicz lived a long, full life but was frustrated that she was not yet a citizen. She had attempted to gain citizenship several other times during her life, but was never able to complete the process; 2 months ago, this fine woman, with limited English skills, failing hearing, but a strong will, began her final attempt to gain citizenship of the country she so loved. There was nothing which outwardly could hold this dream from Mrs. Kaszkiewicz. She had completed all the paperwork, answered all the questions, and was practicing the Pledge of Allegiance, and the names of the Presidents the night of her death.

Tragically, she died the night before her citizenship could be confirmed. Mr. Speaker, these are extraordinary circumstances. This was a woman who exemplified the finest of what is American, and she was denied fulfillment of her dream only hours before citizenship was to have been bestowed. Ours is a nation of immigrants and our country would have been enriched if Mrs. Kaszkiewicz could have become a citizen. The United States can still realize that enrichment if we grant this well-deserved citizenship posthumously.

I have been in touch with members of the Judiciary Committee and have been told that this is without precedent. I introduce this legislation today knowing full well of the committee's doubtful attitude, but I feel strongly that I should proceed because of the enormously important symbolism of the legislation and of what Mrs. Kaszkiewicz stood for.

New Jersey Assemblyman "Chuck" Haytaian has been instrumental in bringing attention to this case. I am proud to join with him in this effort.

For her family, and the citizens of New Jersey who were touched by Mary Josephine Kaszkiewicz's story, I

request that citizenship be bestowed on this fine woman.●

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an important segment of our society: our law enforcement officers. Next week, May 13-19, is designated as "National Police Week." It is appropriate to express our appreciation for the essential services which police officers provide throughout our country. The serenity and security we enjoy in our communities is due to the fine efforts of our police forces.

During National Police Week, May 15 has been specially selected as "Peace Officers' Memorial Day." This is a day to pay special tribute to the many officers who have died in the line of duty. Until we hear a tragic story about a slain officer, I think we may often take for granted how truly dangerous a police officer's job is.

Unfortunately, just this week in my home State of New Jersey, Carlos Negron, a State trooper, was gunned down while he attempted to help some people whose van had run out of gas. Officer Negron was a dedicated State trooper who was routinely doing his job last Monday when tragedy occurred. I would like to extend my sympathies to his widow and young son.

The unacceptable number of police officers who die in the line of duty each year is one reason why I have sponsored a bill to outlaw cop killer bullets. This ammunition seriously endangers the safety of our law enforcement officials. Killer-bullets, as they are known, are capable of penetrating the equivalent of 18 layers of Kevlar, which is the standard composition of most bulletproof police vests.

Ironically, these bullets were originally manufactured for use by law enforcement personnel, primarily to shoot at moving vehicles. However, the vast majority of police departments do not use them because they are too dangerous. Among other drawbacks, these bullets can easily ricochet which makes them especially dangerous in crowd situations.

According to a Federal report, soft body armor, has been credited with saving the lives of an estimated 400 police officers, since it first was used by law enforcement personnel in the mid-1970's. However, unless the sale and use of so-called cop killer bullets are eliminated—police officers will continue to be at this unwarranted risk in their pursuit against crime.

I would like to commend my colleague from New Jersey, Mr. HUGHES, who in his capacity as chairman of the

Crime Subcommittee will be holding hearings next week on the important issue of "killer bullets." I would also like to thank my distinguished colleague, from New York, Mr. BIAGGI. As a 23-year veteran of the New York Police Department, he is our "police officer in residence" in the House and he helps to keep us all apprised of important issues facing the law enforcement community.

Mr. Speaker, National Police Week is an important occasion when all our citizens should express their gratitude and appreciation for the men and women who protect our lives and property on a daily basis.●

ASIAN-PACIFIC HERITAGE WEEK
MAY 4 TO 10

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a pleasure to give recognition to the Asian-Pacific Americans in celebrating their heritage week, May 4 to May 10.

America's strength is in her diversity. From the association of many different cultures under the banner of freedom this Nation has become the most powerful on Earth. Asian-Pacific Americans have, through their labor and their dedication, built the canals and the railroads and the boomtowns which helped America realize its economic might. They have fought beside other Americans of different descent to preserve our rights as a nation dedicated to the equality of all people. I am proud to do them honor during Asian-Pacific American Heritage Week. America does herself honor as well; for where else but in America, in this great House of Representatives, may the child of one ethnic culture rise to honor the courage and contributions of another.

Asian-Pacific Heritage Week is a time for us all to reflect on our origins as well as our togetherness.●

HUMAN RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES ABUSES IN ZIMBABWE

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, with the current amount of legislative concern and attention leveled at El Salvador, I fear that we have closed our eyes to the record of many other nations who receive U.S. aid with equal, or in many cases, worse histories of human and civil rights abuses.

Among the many nations who will be recipients of U.S. foreign aid this year, the Marxist state of Zimbabwe deserves particular attention. In the last 4 years since the establishment of Marxist rule, the United States has sent over \$200 million in economic and developmental aid to this African nation. Yet the activities of the ruling government during the same period of time, especially in the last several months, have been in direct contradiction to the espoused standard upon which our foreign aid is based.

Since the new year, the Government of Zimbabwe has systematically committed a number of abhorrent atrocities against its own citizens under the umbrella of attempting to control a local guerrilla insurgency. Centralized primarily in Matabeleland, home of chief opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, the North Korean-trained 5th Brigade of Zimbabwe's Army has been accused of murdering, raping, and terrorizing the local inhabitants while ostensibly searching for opposition forces.

In support of these allegations, Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic bishops have compiled details of these Government atrocities in the region since the institution of a military curfew on February 3 of this year. Since that time, the bishops maintain eyewitness accounts support charges that:

Government troops have killed, kidnapped, beaten, illegally detained, raped, and intimidated through force those living in Matabeleland.

Most of these crimes have occurred during Government interrogations of suspected opponents or those who deny knowledge of guerrilla or dissident whereabouts. According to the report, a number of those detained by the military have never returned home, adding, "There are reports of torture by electric shock and other means."

Several priests and lay workers have either witnessed or spoken with those who have witnessed murders by Government forces: 22 civilians murdered on February 3, 65 miles south of Bulawayo at the Minda Mission and some 2 to 3 killings a day taking place near St. Joseph's Mission, also near Bulawayo.

The bishops also charge that soldiers had brutally raped an 18-year-old girl before "knifing her in her genitals."

According to additional eyewitness accounts, the Army has adopted a "policy of starvation" by restricting the number of hours a day that food stores and stands may be open. As a result, food shortages in the region are rampant. Villagers maintain they were told they "would first have to eat their chickens, then their goats, then their cattle, then their own children."

Reports have also leaked out of the region that more than 2 dozen villagers were summarily executed, hun-

dreds beaten or tortured while almost 2,000 have been detained. Villagers living near the abandoned Antelope gold mine located in the old military curfew zone have told journalists that Government forces came every night to dump bodies down the deserted mine shaft.

In addition to these obvious abuses of human liberty and dignity, the Marxist government of Robert Mugabe has successfully eliminated all vestiges of potential opposition through coercion and is now close to establishing a one-party rule in Zimbabwe, a goal which Mugabe has consistently affirmed.

Freedom of the press is tightly restricted, with foreign journalists being kept out of troubled areas. The domestic press is also censored, with the controlling portions of all major newspapers owned by the Government. Editorial independence virtually does not exist.

In the awarding of foreign aid to El Salvador, we have applied a strict standard that requires constant improvements in that country's domestic and human rights policies which we judge to be a positive nature. Strangely, we have accepted a double standard which has done much to harm this Nation's credibility with our allies and enemies alike. For we close our eyes to the real human suffering occurring in many other recipient countries, a number of whom are Marxist by the way, while hurting those countries who are making legitimate steps toward a more democratic rule.

In an attempt to bring some semblance of fairness and order to the current standard we apply, I offered an amendment before the House which would have required the President to certify legitimate human and civil rights progress in Zimbabwe and the subsequent acceptance of that report by the Congress before any funds could be expended for that country. Though I subsequently withdrew this amendment, it remains important for the House to consider the importance of standardizing this country's approach to the question of human rights and foreign aid. Surely the standards of conduct and improvement which this body has deemed vital to the progression of human rights in El Salvador are equally valid and important to the people of Zimbabwe. I have inserted in the RECORD an article from the New York Times which paints a vivid picture of the human rights abuses of the current Marxist government of Zimbabwe. I believe my colleagues would be well advised to read it.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 16, 1984]

ZIMBABWE BISHOPS DESCRIBE DETAILS OF ATROCITY CHARGES

BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE, April 15 (Reuters).—Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic bishops offered details today of what they said were

atrocities committed by Government troops fighting rebels in southern Matabeleland.

The details of the atrocities the bishops said have been committed since a curfew was clamped on the area Feb. 3 were in a report made available today here in Matabeleland's provincial capital. The bishops sent the report to the Government April 2.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Government has denied the charges. At a news conference here Saturday Mr. Mugabe accused the bishops of supporting rebels and the opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, and said they should stay out of Government affairs.

Last Monday, a week after Mr. Mugabe received the report, the Government said the dissident threat in the area had been checked and eased the clampdown. Shops were ordered to reopen and buses and other forms of transport were again allowed to operate there, but a curfew remains in force.

RAPE, TORTURE AND KILLINGS

In their report, compiled from accounts by churchmen and other residents of Matabeleland, the bishops said people had been killed, kidnapped, tortured, raped, beaten and threatened by Government troops.

The bishops said civilians in southern Matabeleland, where some 500,000 people of the minority Ndebele tribe live, had been beaten on suspicion of opposing the Government or for denying knowledge of dissidents' whereabouts.

Many people were taken for interrogation but never came home, the bishops said, adding, "There are reports of torture by electric shock and other means and killings."

The report quoted a man at St. Joseph's mission, 90 miles south of Bulawayo, as saying troops had killed two or three civilians a day since Feb. 3. A Catholic priest at Minda Mission, 65 miles south of here, had received names of 22 civilians reported killed by security forces since Feb. 3, it said.

The report said soldiers had beaten people and raped an 18-year-old girl before knifing her in her genitals.

"Commanders gave the impression that it is the policy of the army to make all the people in the area suffer because of the dissidents," the report said. "A policy of starvation became clear when the commanders told people they would first eat their chickens, then their goats, after which they would eat their cattle and then their own children."

The report recommended that the curfew be lifted and that the Government begin a "serious dialogue" with Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union and other opposition groups. ●

CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWS

HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, as part of this year's Call to Conscience Vigil, I rise today to express my continuing concern for refusenik Dr. Viktor Brailovsky. For the past 6 years I have protested the Soviet Union's injustice to this man. For nearly twice that length of time, Dr. Brailovsky

and his family have sought, unsuccessfully, to emigrate to Israel.

Active in Jewish cultural and emigration movements since first applying to emigrate in 1972, Dr. Brailovsky and his wife Irina, together with their son and daughter, have been constantly and unjustly harassed by the Soviet Government. The doctor himself was arrested several times and spent 11 months in jail before his final arrest in 1981 and subsequent sentencing to 5 years of internal exile. The charges resulting in his exile were brought under article 190-1 of the RSFSR Criminal Code dealing with "defamation of the Soviet State," a provision well known for its broad use in prosecuting persons who express opinions not to the Soviets' liking.

Recently, after serving 3 years of his sentence, Dr. Brailovsky was released from his exile in the central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan and reunited with his family in Moscow. This news, of course, is heartening, however, Dr. Brailovsky and his family still await permission to join the doctor's brother in Israel.

The Soviet Union's case against Dr. Brailovsky and its denial of permission to emigrate is a flagrant and deplorable violation of the Helsinki pact, which the Soviets have signed. I urge the Soviet Union to cease its denial of human rights to the Brailovsky family—and countless other Jews—and grant them their long overdue permission to emigrate to Israel.●

TRIBUTE TO AN OUTSTANDING MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVIST

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues the outstanding contributions of one of my constituents, Mr. Bill May.

Bill has been an outspoken advocate on behalf of patients within the San Francisco mental health system. As a founding member of the San Francisco General Hospital Board, Bill has taken a leadership role in educating his fellow board members on the importance of community input into mental health planning decisions. In addition, Bill has offered his own political clout to assist in launching long delayed projects such as the psychiatric emergency services, advising mental health staff on program development and representing a community perspective on the mental health advisory board.

In addition to his years of service to the mental health community in San Francisco, Bill May was also a pioneer in the struggle for civil rights for gay people in San Francisco. He was a

leading member and officer in the Society for Individual Rights (SIR) in the 1960's when such activity was in its earliest days. Through Bill May's hard work and courageous activism the society was able to make a significant contribution to public understanding and support for the protection of the civil rights of gay people.

Bill May is a man of integrity and conviction. His services on behalf of the citizens of San Francisco and the patients in San Francisco General will long be remembered. And on Thursday, May 17 in San Francisco, Bill May will be honored by his fellow board members, community activists and friends.

I am proud to be a part of this salute.●

TRUE INTENTIONS

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. KOLTER. This past Sunday, we all learned the Reagan administration's true intentions regarding social security benefits. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan announced that cutting benefits for certain senior citizens is the only way to manage the social security retirement.

Last April, the President and the Congress combined their efforts to pass legislation which all agreed would keep the retirement system solvent. But now the White House has signaled us that they think we should cut benefits. It seems that old habits are hard to kick. The Reagan administration has not lost its antagonism toward social security, despite our bipartisan efforts of last April.

Every American should view Secretary Regan's comments as a game plan for a second Reagan administration, should there be one. It is clear to me that the White House postelection strategy will include an attack on social security benefits.

Trusting the Reagan administration to protect social security is like asking a fox to look after your henhouse.●

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER RECOGNITION WEEK

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, in the spirit of National Volunteer Recognition Week, I would like to commend the thousands of dedicated volunteers that work in the spirit of sharing within the 43d Congressional District of California. I know that many service and civic organizations, schools,

and hospitals receive invaluable assistance through the able and timely assistance of our wonderful volunteer force.

My congressional offices both in my district and in Washington, D.C., have benefited greatly from the dedicated efforts of a special group of volunteers: the senior citizens who have participated in my senior citizen intern program. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to the following individuals: Tom C. Beals, Louise E. Gatterdam, Liz Kahn, Joan King, and Henriette M. Lane of Carlsbad; C. Louise Becker, Frederick A. Carroll, Jean E. Kreinbuhl, Arthur J. Hoffman, and Frank H. Pearce of Oceanside; John A. "Al" Fostvedt, Dorothy S. Johnson, Marjorie A. Kearns, Frank Koch, and Marden A. Netzel of San Marcos; Ruth S. Lipscomb of Vista; Helen G. Dodson of Encinitas; C. W. Sartor of Cardiff-by-the-Sea; and Leo Fessenden and Dee Hedborg of San Clemente. Tom Beals and Leo Fessenden have participated in the senior intern program in my Washington office this week, and all of the people I have mentioned have been major assets to my district offices.●

RECOGNIZING THE NATION'S SMALL BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this week has been set-aside as Small Business Week. It is most appropriate to recognize the Nation's small business men and women when we consider the major role that small businesses play in the economic life of the United States.

Small businesses contribute to the U.S. economy in several ways. They account for nearly half of the total sales generated annually in the private sector. They account for most of the new jobs that are generated and also for a large proportion of the Nation's technological innovations. The small business sector is the most competitive and dynamic business sector.

During the past several years, however, small business firms have faced major obstacles ranging from indefensibly high interest rates to lack of access to adequate commercial credit to the disadvantages built into the Federal procurement process.

To provide a healthy economic environment so that small business can continue to grow and prosper. Congress, with my support, has enacted legislation which relieved small firms from unnecessary regulation and paperwork, mandated that 10 Federal

agencies make R&D awards to small firms, and required that Federal agencies allow a longer period for responses to bid requests.

The men and women who will be honored this week for their accomplishments have shown a remarkable ability to respond to changing circumstances, no matter how difficult they may be. They deserve our respect and support. ●

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING NICARAGUAN BISHOPS' PLEA FOR NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

HON. CONNIE MACK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. MACK. Mr. Speaker, last night, in his televised address to the Nation, President Reagan said quite accurately that the bottom line about America's involvement in Central America is: "Will we support freedom in this hemisphere or not?"

If the House were true to America's traditions, there would be no question or hesitation on this question.

America, unique among all nations of the world, was established with freedom as a fundamental right bequeathed to all men. That this is true, there can be no doubt.

Nor can there be any doubt that this has served as the basis of America's foreign policy. The recent emphasis upon human rights is nothing but an expression of the fact that America stands for freedom and those institutions designed to support it. Whether we speak of Wilson's 14 points, Roosevelt's 4 freedoms, or Truman's declaration that the United States will "defend free peoples everywhere," the message is the same: America stands for freedom and we have a kinship with all who struggle in its cause.

Thus, I applaud the President's speech and urge my colleagues to support his efforts to bring peace with freedom to our friends in Central America.

And, just as importantly, I applaud the President's support of the Catholic Bishops of Nicaragua in their effort to bring about a national reconciliation. In the course of his speech last night, President Reagan said: "On Good Friday, some 100,000 Catholic faithful staged a demonstration of defiance." He went on to say, "You may be hearing about that demonstration for the first time. It was not widely reported."

What was even less widely reported was the fact that on Easter Sunday, 3 days later, the Catholic Bishops of Nicaragua issued a pastoral letter on reconciliation in which they called upon the Government of Nicaragua to engage in conciliation talks with all

the struggling factions in Nicaragua. This letter stated:

The road though which social peace can be achieved necessarily leads through dialog. All Nicaraguans inside and outside the country should participate in this dialog, regardless of ideology, class, or party position. What is more, we feel that Nicaraguans who have risen in arms against the government must participate.

A similar appeal was issued by Pope John Paul II during his visit to Nicaragua last year when he called for a sincere dialog among all the contentious parties.

It is my judgment that these efforts to bring about a lasting peace and a just society for all Nicaraguans deserves to be supported. For this reason I am today, along with my distinguished colleagues—Mr. HYDE from Illinois and Mr. GINGRICH from Georgia—introducing a sense of the Congress resolution that the President exercise whatever authority he may have to support the efforts of the Catholic Bishops of Nicaragua to bring about a national reconciliation between the struggling factions in order to establish a climate of democratic harmony.

It is our judgment that the efforts of the Catholic Bishops of Nicaragua to bring about a lasting peace and a just society for all Nicaraguans deserves to be supported. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to cosponsor this resolution, and to give their support to a process vital to both the people of Nicaragua and the defense of freedom in this hemisphere. ●

A TRIBUTE TO COL. HOWARD R. VAUGHAN

HON. RICHARD C. SHELBY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. Speaker, a very dear friend of mine is retiring from military service to this country after serving 30 years in the U.S. Air Force Reserve. I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and pay tribute to Col. Howard R. Vaughan, of Montgomery, Ala., for his outstanding dedication and devotion to the U.S. Air Force.

Maj. Gen. James P. McCarthy, Director of Legislative Liaison, will present to Colonel Vaughan the award of the Legion of Merit, at a retirement ceremony on Friday, May 11, 1984. Following is a look at Colonel Vaughan's eminent military career, prepared by General McCarthy, that I would like to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives:

COL. HOWARD R. VAUGHAN

Colonel Vaughan distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the United States as Mobilization Augmentee Chief, Congressional Legislation Division,

Directorate of Legislative Liaison, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., from 7 July 1979 to 9 May 1984. Colonel Vaughan's tour as the Chief Legislative Attorney (Reserve) for the Air Force culminates a long and distinguished career as an Air Force Reserve officer. During the 96th, 97th, and 98th Congress, he was chiefly responsible for the passage of key personnel legislation necessary to successfully implement the Air Force mission. Working with the Committees of the Senate and House, Colonel Vaughan consistently presented the DOD viewpoint on many sensitive pieces of pending legislation in a convincing and diplomatic manner. It was of the utmost importance that the Congressional staffs and members understand and accept the reasoning behind the DOD position.

Colonel Vaughan was responsible for orchestrating Air Force participation in the personnel portion of the annual DOD Authorization hearings. His endeavors helped to ensure that Air Force witnesses were properly prepared and fully responsive to the needs of the Committees. These effective presentations gained untold support for Air Force programs. Likewise, his ability to foster personnel relationships with key Congressional members enabled him to persuasively and effectively present the Air Force position on key issues. During his tenure, he was a key member of the team effort which resulted in defeating the 1983 Garcia Amendment to the Fiscal Year 1983 DOD Authorization Bill which would have eliminated enlisted aides for general officers, curtailed veterinarian services for dependents, limited the use of Air Force teletype equipment to priority traffic and substantially raised the prices of meals served in Executive Dining rooms in the Pentagon.

Likewise, he used his manifold talents to limit the impact of the recently passed Former Spouses Protection Act, helping to return a measure of reason to this legislation. His efforts on behalf of Reserve officers can be seen in the presently pending Reserve Officer Personnel Management Act (ROPMA) which, when enacted, will streamline for our Reserve forces those management practices and procedures necessary for procurement, sustainment and separation of Reserve officers. Working closely with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Reserve Affairs, he was instrumental in the passage of legislation which raised the death and indemnity compensation paid to survivors of deceased Civil Air Patrol members. He worked on increasing the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance coverage for military personnel and their beneficiaries from \$20,000 to \$35,000; legislation which was enacted in October 1981. As the liaison officer for the above cited legislation, Colonel Vaughan consistently developed procedures and techniques which ensured that favorable Congressional action resulted in each case.

As a result, Colonel Vaughan was well known on Capitol Hill as "the man who got things done" and in the process earned the respect and confidence of all the Congressional staffers and members with whom he came in contact. Colonel Vaughan's long, varied, and illustrious career as an Air Force Reserve officer has resulted in his becoming a recognized authority in the field of legislative matters. He can be expected to continue his support of a strong national defense and should be considered a national resource for possible mobilization in case of any future national emergency. The singularly distinct-

tive accomplishments of Colonel Vaughan culminate a distinguished career in the service of his country and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force.

Colonel Vaughan is highly respected in the civilian arena as well as in the military. For the past 20 years he has been associated with Liberty National Life Insurance Co., headquartered in Birmingham, Ala. Presently, he is now vice president of governmental relations with the company, a job that keeps him extremely busy traveling between Washington, D.C., and his office in Montgomery.

Prior to accepting his position with Liberty National, Colonel Vaughan served as a special agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1962 to 1964. During this time he performed in an exceptional capacity and was recognized for his leadership talents.

Colonel Vaughan, a native Alabamian, was born in Birmingham, Ala. He received a B.S. degree from the University of Alabama and his LL.D. from the Birmingham School of Law.

He is married to the lovely Elizabeth Ann Stringfellow, and they have a son, Howard R. Vaughan, Jr.

This is just a small insight into this fascinating man. I have worked with Colonel Vaughan on many occasions throughout our long association with each other. He combines all of the qualities that a good friend, businessman, and military officer should have, such as honesty, respect, dedication, skill, background, knowledge, and a willingness to apply himself to the task at hand.

Colonel Vaughan is truly an outstanding individual. His devotion and service to his company, the U.S. Air Force, the State of Alabama, and his family, are worthy of the highest praises. He is a fine example of an individual who makes his community a strong, healthy, and safe environment in which to work and live.

It is a real pleasure to know this individual and I wanted to share these words of recognition with my colleagues in the House of Representatives. I wish for Colonel Vaughan all the very best upon his retirement from the U.S. Air Force Reserve. I know his presence will be missed, but his past accomplishments and efforts will never be forgotten. This kind of service exhibited by Colonel Vaughan should serve as an example to us all.●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ALFRED A. (AL) McCANDLESS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, during consideration of H.R. 5119 in the Committee of the Whole, I missed

one recorded vote, since I was at the White House, reporting to the President as a member of the official U.S. Commission to observe the election in El Salvador.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 134, and I ask unanimous consent that this statement appear in the permanent RECORD.●

TRIBUTE TO MILES LABORATORIES, INC.

HON. JOHN HILER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. HILER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to one of our Nation's leading health care companies, Miles Laboratories, Inc.

In 1884, Dr. Franklin L. Miles, a country doctor, who had been practicing medicine for some years in Elkhart, Ind., established the Miles Medical Co. to give wider distribution to some of his home remedies. Today the people of Indiana are observing the 100th anniversary of this company, Miles Laboratories, Inc., which has developed into one of our Nation's leading health care companies.

Tonight in South Bend, Ind., approximately 900 leaders from government, business, and education will join with the Miles executive leadership from around the world in marking this historic occasion. Relatively few businesses survive to celebrate a 100th anniversary. The anniversary celebrated on this date by Miles Laboratories is a tribute to the men and women who have contributed so much, set by step, to make this company a vibrant, forward-looking and ethical organization.

Those of us from the Hoosier State are especially proud that Miles Laboratories planted its roots in Indiana—and Elkhart in particular—and even though it has evolved into \$1 billion a year industry with approximately 12,000 employees worldwide, it continues to nourish its roots in Indiana.

The quality of health care for people everywhere has been a continuing concern of Miles as it has branched out through the years to develop new products. Miles was able to develop new technologies—beginning with the technology of effervescence, which in 1931 led to Alka-Seltzer. With the addition of Dr. Walter Compton to its staff in 1938, as director of research and medical affairs, Miles was on its way to becoming a research-oriented corporation.

Miles has been an innovator in the health care field developing a variety of new technologies, including vitamins, diagnostic aids, citric acid, and industrial enzymes.

In addition to its corporate headquarters and manufacturing facilities

in Indiana, Miles operates facilities in nine other States including Connecticut, Washington, California, North Carolina, Kansas, Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin. About 60 facilities are in different countries, and Miles products are sold in more than 140 countries.

One of the first events on this week's schedule of centennial activities was the dedication of the Miles Centennial Footbridge over the St. Joseph River, linking Island and Pulaski Parks in Elkhart. How appropriate it is that this gift by Miles Laboratories to the people of Elkhart be this bridge—a symbol of unity and partnership with this friendly town of 42,000.

Dr. F. J. Geks, chairman and chief executive officer of Miles, declared upon announcing this centennial gift to the city:

Miles likes Elkhart. And Miles has proved to the world that you don't have to be in a metropolitan center to become a billion-dollar company, but that a community of 40,000 will do just fine. Successful business operations are often a matter of building bridges—bridges between countries. Bridges between cultures, and bridges between the company and the community.

On this noteworthy occasion, I ask the Members of the House to join with me to salute the Miles Laboratories family in Indiana, throughout this great land and across the world. We congratulate all those who have helped this company reach its 100th anniversary. It is a tribute to the vision and courage of not only Dr. Franklin L. Miles, its founder, but to many others who laid the foundation for its many contributions to the good health of people everywhere.●

SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the President for proclaiming this week "Small Business Week." His observation that small business owners are "standard bearers of economic progress and the stalwarts of the energizing forces of the free market" is right on target.

Most importantly, small business means jobs and prosperity for millions of Americans.

Now that the recovery is well on its way, we do not hear so much about unemployment anymore. But it is still there, it is still unacceptably high, and we cannot afford to attack it any less diligently.

The role of small business in conquering unemployment has been—and will continue to be—indispensable. This Nation's recovery has been powered by the small business job-creating

machine. Employment gains have come primarily from industries dominated by small business.

Just as important as what small businesses do is the way they do it—through the invigorating challenge of competition. The risks taken by these entrepreneurs make their successes all the more meaningful. And in these times of swelling budget deficits, the cost effectiveness of their accomplishments is invaluable.

Let us take this opportunity to rededicate ourselves to making sure that entrepreneurs will continue to lead the way to a brighter economic future for all of us. After all, unemployment is still our No. 1 problem, so it is fitting that we recognize our No. 1 weapon against it—small business.●

“NON-BANK BANK” LOOPHOLE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, when the Comptroller of the Currency announced yesterday that he had temporarily reimposed a moratorium on over 200 “non-bank bank” applications, one could almost hear a collective sigh of relief throughout Congress. Indeed, this morning’s headline in the Washington Post’s business section reflects this sentiment when it almost triumphantly proclaims that the “non-bank bank” loophole has once again been “corked.”

The problem with this cork, Mr. Speaker, is that it represents a band-aid approach to the financial services deregulation issue. An issue that has been thrust upon Congress without so much as a single vote affirming these dramatic changes in almost 30 years of Federal regulation.

We in Congress should take little consolation in yesterday’s announce-

ment. In addition to reimposing the moratorium, the Comptroller clearly sought to provide one final spur to congressional action on the deregulation issue. He did this by approving 10 “non-bank bank” applications that had been pending prior to March 31, 1984—including 4 of 31 applications made by the Dimension Financial Corp. This limited approval serves to further erode the prohibition of interstate banking as enacted by the Congress in 1956.

It is perhaps the perfect ending to an otherwise absurd comedy that a congressionally approved bureaucrat, operating in an agency with a congressionally approved delegation of regulatory authority, decides to try and prompt the Congress to make a decision.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come for action. While I, like many of my colleagues, am concerned about the impact of this deregulation on the neighborhood services provided by small, locally owned banks, S&L’s, and real estate developers, I am convinced that inaction is now our worst enemy. Some congressional action would be better than a complete legislative abdication to the interpretations of the unelected heads of the various regulating agencies.

We must work to even the regulatory framework throughout the financial services industry. Participants in each affected industry, from securities and insurance underwriters, to consumer and commercial lenders, to securities and real estate brokers need a framework through which to compete. This framework should not be patched together by various agency officials and aggressive lawyers operating through makeshift loopholes in our laws. It should be decided in the Congress.

I rise then, Mr. Speaker, to urge the members of the House and Senate Banking Committees to act on deregulation legislation. It is time to put pos-

turing and partisan issues aside and retake our legislative initiative. I can think of no action more fundamental to our constituents’ interests.●

VANCE L. GILLIAM

HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 1984

● Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, one of the most beloved and admired members of the staff of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs has opted for retirement after nearly four decades of service to his country and its veteran population.

Vance L. Gilliam, one of the finest men it has been my pleasure to know, leaves a legacy of good will, quality work, and fond memories as he takes a well-deserved breather from years of concerned and tireless efforts as a government employee.

Vance’s contributions began with honorable service in the U.S. Army during World War II. For 20 years, he was an employee of the Veterans’ Administration, where he served on the staff of Administrator William J. Driver.

Vance came to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs in 1969 and, for the last 15 years, he has worked under the leadership of Chairmen Olin E. Teague, William Jennings Bryan Dorn, Ray Roberts, and myself.

Mr. Speaker, whereas Vance Gilliam has contributed so much to enhance the lives of the men and women who served our Nation in its Armed Forces, it is my great pleasure to extend the committee’s deepest appreciation for his dedication during a most distinguished career. We wish for him, Ethel, his wife, and their family, exactly what he gave us—nothing but the best.●