

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ANTI-DESECRATION BILL H.R.  
2611

**HON. BOBBI FIEDLER**

OF CALIFORNIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Ms. FIEDLER. Mr. Speaker, 4 years ago, I introduced legislation to stop the wave of desecrations of churches and synagogues. That very serious problem has not gone away. So I have reintroduced the bill, H.R. 2611, and joined with my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee to work toward the enactment of legislation to address this issue.

In 1984, after a 2-year decline the hateful acts of desecration were on the rise again, 715 against Jewish communities alone. That means swastikas splashed on the walls of synagogues, graves destroyed, sacred books burned, and hate posters plastered on the walls of schools for young children to see.

Last summer, on the Jewish holy day of Tish B'Av, hatemongers placed anti-Semitic posters on the walls of five synagogues in my home State of California. Maybe it was irony, maybe those twisted minds had done their homework: Tish B'Av is the day when Jews commemorate the destruction of their ancient temples in Jerusalem.

These crimes of hate are occurring nationwide. Though New York and California have been most affected, 30 other States and the District of Columbia have their own ugly incidents to report. Nor are Jews the only victims. Catholics, Baptists, Buddhists, and members of other faiths have found their places of worship torched, ransacked or vandalized. These incidents take on even greater meaning today, when we read of rightwing extremist networks plotting race war and killing policemen.

To meet this threat, H.R. 2611 would, under certain circumstances, make it a Federal crime to commit an act of religious desecration. My bill would make it a Federal crime to desecrate a grave or religious structure, or place swastikas, burning crosses or other antireligious articles on a person's property, without their consent, when this is done to interfere with that person's right to free exercise of their religion. H.R. 2611 would also make it a Federal crime to use the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, such as the telephone system or a federally funded highway, to plan or commit such acts. These crimes

would be punishable by up to 2 years in prison, and a fine of up to \$25,000, or if bodily injury results, up to 10 years in prison and a fine of up to \$25,000.

Why do these crimes belong in the Federal jurisdiction? For several reasons. Religious hate crimes strike at one of the very pillars of our identity as a nation: the right to religious freedom. My ancestors, and I'm sure many of yours, came to the United States seeking that freedom. When vandals paint their swastikas, they identify themselves with an evil cause that over 400,000 Americans died to defeat. An assault on religious freedom is more than mere vandalism, more than mere arson, it is an assault on an American ideal.

Furthermore, many acts of desecration are linked with the spread of organized hate groups across the Nation. These people use our telephone system, our mail, our highways to incite others to burn Torah scrolls, destroy graves, and burn crosses. Surely that should be considered a Federal crime.

Finally, local prosecutors are already overwhelmed with enormous caseloads while State lawmakers are busy with their own statewide agendas. There is need for the kind of coordinated, bridging action that only the Federal Government can provide.

H.R. 2611 will amend chapter 65 of title 18 of the United States Code by adding the following new section.

"§ 1365. Desecration of religious structures and consecrated graves and placement of antireligious symbols on property of another

"(a) Whoever—

"(1) travels in interstate or foreign commerce or uses a facility or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce with intent to injure, destroy, or desecrate any consecrated grave, religious structure or religious article contained therein, or to place a swastika, burning cross, or other antireligious symbol or article on the property of another without such person's consent; or

"(2) with an intent to injure, intimidate, or interfere with any person or any class of persons in the free exercise of religion secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of having so exercised the same, willfully injures, destroys, or desecrates any consecrated grave, religious structure or religious article contained therein, or places a swastika, burning cross, or other antireligious article on the property of another without such person's consent, or attempts to do any of the same;

shall be fined not more than \$25,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and if bodily injury results, shall be fined not more than \$25,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results, shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

"(b) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'religious structure' means a building or other structure owned or operated by a church, synagogue, or other religious organization; and

"(2) the term 'consecrated cemetery', 'religious structure or religious article contained therein', and 'property of another' shall apply only to property located in the United States, any territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States.

"(c) In any prosecution under paragraph (1) of subsection (a), proof that a defendant engaged or attempted to engage in one or more of the acts of injury, destruction, desecration, or placing of antireligious symbols described therein and (1) has traveled in interstate or foreign commerce, or (2) has use of or used any facility or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce to communicate with or broadcast to any person or group of persons prior to such acts, such travel or use shall be admissible proof to establish that such defendant traveled in or used such facility of interstate or foreign commerce.

"(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to prevent any State, any possession or Commonwealth of the United States, or the District of Columbia, from exercising jurisdiction over any offense over which it would have jurisdiction in the absence of this section; nor shall anything in this section be construed as depriving State and local law enforcement authorities of responsibility for prosecuting acts that may be violations of this section and that are violations of State and local law.

"(e) If any provision of this section or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this section and the application of such provision to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby."

SEC. 2. CLERICAL AMENDMENT.

The table of sections of chapter 65 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"1365. Desecration of religious structures and consecrated graves and placement of antireligious symbols on property of another."●

WHY WE DON'T RECOGNIZE THE  
BALTIC TAKEOVER

**HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL**

OF ILLINOIS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, how many Americans know that the U.S. Government has never recognized the Soviet Union's brutal domination of the nations of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia? I asked the Research Service of the Library of Congress to provide information on this important foreign

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

policy issue. At this point I wish to insert in the RECORD the two questions I asked the Library of Congress and the answers I received:

1. What is the historical background to the decision by the United States not to recognize the takeover of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia by the Soviet Union? Is there a document or executive order on which this decision is based?

The Soviet takeover of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia was effected in several stages between September 1939 and July 1949. At that time (the first phase of World War II), the U.S.S.R. claimed to be neutral, but in certain important respects was cooperating with Nazi Germany. Secret articles of the German-Soviet Non-aggression Pact of August 23, 1939 provided for the Soviets to join Germany in conquering and dividing Poland, and also for dividing the Baltic Republics between them. A subsequent secret Soviet-German agreement recognized the three Baltic Republics as falling within the Soviet "sphere of influence." At the same time, the U.S.S.R. attacked neutral Finland and seized the Finnish Karelian Peninsula.

This was the historical context in which the Soviet annexation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia occurred. Opinion in the western democracies was strongly anti-Soviet at that time. Great Britain reportedly considered attacking the U.S.S.R. over the Finnish affair. U.S. public opinion was highly critical of these Soviet seizures of territory, accomplished apparently in concert with Germany. On December 2, 1939, President Roosevelt declared a "moral embargo" on U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.

On July 23, 1940, a few days after the Soviet annexation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, the acting U.S. Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, issued a formal statement deploring the Soviet annexation. The following year, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill articulated principles in the Atlantic Charter that clearly rejected such actions as the Soviet annexation of the Baltic Republics.

2. Is it the case that the Helsinki Accords recognize the territorial boundaries of the Soviet Union? If so, how does this fit into the U.S. policy of nonrecognition of the Baltic States takeover? Do the Helsinki Accords in any way contradict the non-recognition of the Soviet claim to the Baltic States?

The United States adherence to the Helsinki Final Act (August 1, 1975) does not formally invalidate or contradict the U.S. policy of non-recognition of the Soviet annexation of the Baltic Republics. First of all, the Helsinki Final Act is not an international treaty, but an agreement, with no enforcement provisions. Furthermore, although this agreement is often characterized as providing legal recognition of the boundary changes of 1945, it speaks not of "recognition" or "legality" of boundaries, but of the "inviolability" of the boundaries, i.e., of the signatories' agreement to renounce forceful change of the boundaries.

The United States still extends diplomatic recognition to the Republics of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, each of which maintain legations in Washington staffed by representatives or officials of the former independent governments of those Republics. The U.S. State Department has an official responsible for "Baltic States Affairs" who deals officially with representatives of those legations. He is a member of the East European Desk, not the Soviet Desk, at State. ●

## DEHUMANIZING A PEOPLE

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, Washington Post columnist, Richard Cohen, is to be commended for his recent article where he discusses the disturbing practice of dehumanizing entire groups of people. Our history, unfortunately, has many ugly examples of prejudice directed against ethnic groups, races and religions. The result of these attitudes was hatred, violence and shame. Mr. Cohen's article warns us about the dangers of stereotyping and counsels us to see things clearly, for only then can we make correct decisions that are worthy of our great Nation. I commend the article to my colleagues' attention and ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

### ARAB BASHING

(By Richard Cohen)

A newspaper prints a panel of cartoons in which President Reagan is shown standing at a lectern, making a speech about "Moslem terrorism." The cartoon is supposed to be about the president's inaction in dealing with such terrorism, but what it's really about is Arab bashing.

It is another example of how some people have used the TWA hijacking to declare open season on all Arabs. A cartoonist thinks it's permissible to talk of "Moslem terrorism" when he would never use the term "Christian terrorism" to describe events in El Salvador or Chile or even the bombings, killings and other outrages of the Irish Republican Army.

Similarly, others have not hesitated to recommend some sort of retaliation for the TWA hijacking in which the innocent would suffer along with—or even more than—the guilty. It seems not to matter which is the case. All that seems to matter is that Arabs get punished for the crimes of other Arabs. It is as if all Arabs are guilty of the acts of a few—a conspiracy of several hundred million people, depending on whether you think all Moslems or just Arabs ought to suffer.

Even the Reagan administration has joined the bandwagon of Arab bashing. It has, for instance, asked the civilized world to join it in staying away from the Beirut airport and has turned that sorry strip into a symbol of terrorism and lawlessness. It seems that no one in the administration remembers that TWA flight 847 took off from Athens, landed once in Algiers and was, on its second trip to Beirut, refused permission to land: "I am unable to give you landing instructions due to the closure of the airport, sir," said the tower to the plane on June 14. "Advise the hijackers that. I think they understand English." A bit later in the same conversation, the tower flatly told the plane that it did not have permission to land. "It's up to you and the hijackers to go on."

The hijackers insisted otherwise. "Beirut," said the plane to the tower, "the hijacker has pulled the pin on his hand grenade. He will land at Beirut. He is desperate."

Of course, it is true that Beirut itself has a mess of warring factions and that the area

around the airport is controlled by Amal and not what's left of the central government. But if TWA 847 had been coming into John F. Kennedy in New York and the hijackers had threatened to blow up the plane with a hand grenade, it would have been given permission to land. In fact, for all that is being said now, that plane could have landed at Andrews Air Force base, next to Air Force One, if the terrorists had so insisted.

It's probably true that the administration had to do something after the hijacking and maybe, given the bomb-'em-kill-'em suggestions pulsing from the typewriters of 100 literate Rambos, a boycott of the airport was the most reasonable act suggested. But it is also true that the airport itself had almost nothing to do with the hijacking and that boycotting it and Middle East Airlines amounts to punishing the innocent just because they happen to be in the same neighborhood as the guilty. When it comes to satisfying the demand for a lynching, it sometimes doesn't matter who gets hanged.

But it matters to the hanged—and to their relatives. Arabs are already troubled by an atmosphere in America where it seems reasonable to propose punishing people whose only "guilt" is their religion or their language. They wonder with some apprehension about a political atmosphere in which the value of human life seems to be diminished by color of skin, the manner of worship or the language spoken. It is as if Arab life is not the equal of non-Arab life—as if the constant killing of the innocent in the Middle East, Lebanon in particular, gives us the right to do the same.

The Middle East is perplexing and frustrating. But things become no clearer when a region or a people gets labeled as bad or evil—dehumanized by rhetoric so that their deaths are not supposed to matter. That says nothing about them. It does, though, say a lot about us. ●

## UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS' INNOVATIVE PROGRAM TO TRAIN MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE TEACHERS

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to your attention the success of a new program designed to bring qualified mathematics and science teachers to the public schools in Massachusetts. With the recent increase in the number of college graduates with degrees in math and science taking high paying, high tech jobs, the pool of qualified teachers has been diminishing. To counter this trend, the University of Massachusetts has come up with a plan that combines high tech industry, public schools, and the university's School of Education to encourage students seeking master's degrees in science or math to try their hand at teaching in public schools. The "Math-Science-Technology Education Project"—better known as M/S/TEP—was launched in June 1983. Since then, it has shown considerable

success in encouraging graduate students to teach. It has also attracted private high tech corporations like the Digital Equipment Corp.

Graduate students participating in M/S/TEP spend a summer learning how to handle a classroom of high-schoolers. At the beginning of the academic year, half of the graduate students start working in the education services division of one of the high tech companies, while the other half begin teaching in schools throughout Massachusetts—paid at the rate of a first-year teacher. At the mid-year, the two groups switch places to give all of the students the opportunity to teach. During the time that students are involved in M/S/TEP, they complete requirements for a master's degree in the area of their major. At the same time, the public schools benefit, because graduate students teach a minimum of 3 years at the schools. But in the long run, the real winners are the high school students because M/S/TEP has shown considerable success in bringing a steady flow of capable and enthusiastic teachers to the ranks of high school science and math classrooms.

I commend the University of Massachusetts for creating M/S/TEP. M/S/TEP has proven it can be successful in attracting intelligent young men and women to the teaching profession. I can only say that I hope other educational institutions follow the example that UMass has set, because there is nothing more important than making sure the high school students of today—the leaders of tomorrow—are well-educated and receive a strong foundation in the sciences and mathematics. I would also urge my colleagues to read the following article which explains in more detail the merits of this fine program.

#### GOING TO THE HEAD OF THE CLASS

"She's small, she's slight, and if you saw her walking down the hall you wouldn't be able to tell if she was a senior or a teacher. But she has such rapport with the students!" says Lawrence High School principal Margaret Horner. "Of course, it helps that she's bilingual. If I had an opening for a science teacher and she were available, I'd snap her right up."

The subject of this lavish praise, teaching intern Victoria Borden-Munoz, is almost invisible at the front of the classroom, surrounded by a thicket of students who have brought in cake, balloons, and other party supplies to bid their biology teacher Godspeed on the last day of her half-year internship.

The following period, in another Lawrence High classroom Borden-Munoz, is helping students review for the next week's mid-term. Her fellow intern Rodney Bowers, who will be taking the class for the second half of the year, is also on hand to help with the review. Who knows how many different kinds of joints there are in the human body?

Hands fly up all over the room; a lot of the students know the answer to this one. There are two kinds—hinge joints and ball-

and-socket joints. Extending his arm from the shoulder, Bowers tries out an idea on them: "Imagine what it would be like if we only had ball-and-socket joints." He joins in their laughter as they try to imagine, animatedly flopping their wrists and elbows around like a roomful of hyperactive marionettes.

Brian Telfair recalls his internship at Pentucket Regional High School in West Newbury, trying to find ways to make the principles of physics come alive for his students: "If I say, 'You throw a ball at a certain speed . . . they don't care. But if I say, 'Goose Gossage takes a baseball and throws it at 90 miles per hour' they really get into that. So they got a lot of Goose Gossage problems. They got a lot of Doug Flutie problems also. Then the girls said, 'You're being sexist, you're always talking about baseball and football.' So I put a problem on the board about Mary Lou Retton, and the girls suddenly got interested in physics."

In Ellen Walen's biology class at Brookline High School the students weren't always perfectly sure of themselves when it came to such genetic questions as predicting the offspring of homozygous and heterozygous parents. But there was some genetic lore that seized their attention in a big way. Walen remembers the reaction when she told the class about Klinefelter's Syndrome, a genetic abnormality characterized by, among other traits, enlarged breasts in the male: "All the boys went 'Eeeewh!' and were looking down at themselves."

Another genetic issue that hit them where they lived was the connection between radiation and mutation. "I think I scared them one day," Walen confesses. "I told them, 'If you have to have an X-ray, wear a lead bib over your genital area.' They wouldn't stop asking me questions. 'Oh, Mrs. Walen, I had an X-ray on my thigh, do you think I'm going to have normal babies?'"

These efforts to add immediacy, fun or relevance to the study of science all spring from a new training program for prospective high school teachers, Borden-Munoz, Bowers, and Telfair are members of the second class of teacher trainees enrolled in the Math/Science/Technology Education Project at the University's School of Education. By the end of this summer they will have their Master of Education degrees and be certified to teach high school in Massachusetts. Walen is a graduate of the first M/S/TEP (pronounced EM-step) class. She interned at Brookline High during the 1983-84 school year, and the administration was sufficiently impressed to hire her as a full-fledged teacher once she got her degree.

M/S/TEP aims to address a problem that has arisen in Massachusetts and throughout the country in the wake of the celebrated high-technology business boom. With corporate money available by the megabyte to lure bright young scientists and mathematicians into high-tech industry, it has become steadily harder to attract promising graduates into the teaching profession. Left unchecked, this trend away from careers in education could help to scuttle the very high-tech revolution that produced the trend in the first place. A steady flow of talent into the ranks of high school math and science teachers is essential if the torch is to continue being passed to new generations of thinkers and innovators.

Even before the recent upsurge of career opportunities in high-tech industry, educators were worried about the teaching of math and science at the high school level. From 1963 to 1980, mean scores on the

mathematics portion of the Scholastic Aptitude Test suffered a 36-point drop. Nationwide surveys during the same period revealed a steady decline in both math and science achievement among high school students. Experts spoke ominously of a "crisis" in the classroom, of a creeping epidemic of "scientific illiteracy."

The National Science Foundation, the National Academy of Sciences, and the National Academy of Engineers were some of the professional organizations that sponsored conferences to study the nation's math and science teaching emergency. It was after attending such a professional conference in 1982 that Klaus Schultz, associate professor in the School of Education, and now director of M/S/TEP, became passionately interested in the issue. Schultz recalls, "I came back from that conference saying to anybody who would listen, 'Hey, we have to do something!'"

The creation of M/S/TEP involved a cooperative effort among four parties with a stake in the future of education—the University, where M/S/TEP enrollees take classes at the School of Education; a number of Massachusetts public school systems, which provide classroom experience through teaching internships; the Bay State Skills Corporation (BSSC), and the Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC).

BSSC is a state funded, quasi-public corporation which is supporting M/S/TEP to the tune of \$95,000. Most of that money is earmarked for payments to "mentors," experienced teachers who work with the student teachers during their training. Kathleen Scherek, manager of innovative programs for BSSC, explains her organization's interest in the program: "We are set up primarily to provide funding to educational and training institutions throughout the state of Massachusetts to develop curricula that directly pertain to what's happening in industry in Massachusetts. Our mandate is twofold. Number one is to provide industry with the type of people that it seeks, with the type of skills that it seeks in people. Number two is to enhance the educational capacity of institutions throughout the state."

The rules governing BSSC grants require that private industry provide dollar-for-dollar matching support, either in the form of funds or in access to equipment and facilities. The grant to M/S/TEP is being matched by DEC, one of the state's major high-tech employers. During their training, M/S/TEP enrollees spend half a school year in a high school classroom as teaching interns paid by the participating school systems, the other half working at one of the DEC's many locations in the state as interns paid by the corporation. Once they became certified teachers, DEC undertakes to offer them summer employment as a way to supplementing their teaching income. Furthermore, the company pledges not to try recruiting M/S/TEP graduates away from their teaching jobs for a period of three years.

When M/S/TEP was in the planning stages, according to program director Schultz, a number of corporations expressed a willingness to serve as partial sponsors, taking on limited numbers of interns. DEC offered to take up to 24 per year, which means, at current enrollment levels, that the company takes everybody. Says Schultz, "They gave us the impression, which has since been borne out, that they were really interested in aiding education, and not just

in a PR gesture or in sneaky recruiting of workers for themselves."

Before M/S/TEP trainees commence their teaching internships, they spend a summer of student teaching combined with courses and seminars at the University. After their internship year, they have another summer of study at the University, concentrating primarily on educational applications of computers and other new technologies. To complete the internship year and two summers of study takes 15 months in all.

M/S/TEP is designed to attract people who might not otherwise have considered a teaching career. Victoria Borden-Munoz, for example, worked as a photojournalist in her native Puerto Rico after completing her undergraduate work in biology, film, and photography at the University. Ellen Walen, looking for a way to use her degree in biology from Smith College, had applied to a couple of nursing schools. Brian Telfair, although he had done some substitute teaching in his home town of Richmond, Virginia, was considering following up his undergraduate work in chemistry with graduate study in medicine or biomedical engineering. Judy Dorfman, a Smith College graduate who interned as a math teacher at Longmeadow High School, was planning to attend business school.

All M/S/TEP graduates are pledged to devote a minimum of three years to teaching. How many will pursue an educational career beyond that three-year requirement is impossible to predict. "I've found teaching a combination of very good moments and very bad moments," says Mike Conwill, an MIT graduate who interned as a math teacher at Brookline High School.

Many veteran teachers would probably agree with his assessment of the profession. There's no way of knowing this early in the history of M/S/TEP whether the good moments will seem to outweigh the bad when the young teachers reach the end of their three-year commitment and become available for corporate recruitment. Some students in the program say that a teacher's salary is enough for them while they are young and single, but that they might lean toward more lucrative careers once they marry and start families.

Borden-Munoz points out that three years of classroom experience is the requirement for certification as a principal or vice-principal, administrative positions in which educators can earn higher salaries than they can as classroom teachers. She adds, however, "You don't go into teaching for the money. That's not my motivation. There have to be good teachers. There has to be someone to tell these kids about life." ●

#### THE SITUATION ON TAIWAN

### HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, in Northeast Asia, several challenges confront the attainment of U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives. On the Korean Peninsula, almost 40,000 U.S. troops stand shoulder to shoulder with their South Korean counterparts in order to deter aggression by the North. In Japan, we work to safeguard that nation's politi-

cal freedoms from an ever-growing Soviet military threat. One of the most important dilemmas we continue to encounter, however, is how best to support our friends on Taiwan, while expanding our so-called strategic dialog with the leaders of the People's Republic of China. It is my firm belief that this country should proceed cautiously in our dealings with our newfound ally, the PRC, while maintaining a strong and public commitment to the people of Taiwan.

The ROC on Taiwan has made significant progress toward greater democratization and a broadening of human rights, Mr. Speaker. The ROC has greatly expanded the number of elective offices in each of the three national elective bodies, and supervision of the high court and the district court has been transferred from the Ministry of Justice in the political branch, to the separate jurisdiction of the judicial branch. Progress has also been made in other areas as well, including the enactment of the public officials election and recall law, the enactment of the state compensation law, the revision of the code of criminal procedure to give suspects the right to have a lawyer present during interrogation and the decision to eliminate vacancies left by the demise of members of the central legislature who were elected on the mainland in 1948.

The United States applauds these actions as a sincere signal of the Taiwanese political leadership's desire for further democratization and the expansion of a wide range of human and political freedoms.

In another area of great concern to the United States, the Henry Liu murder, progress has been witnessed and justice appears to have been served. As my colleagues are aware, Mr. Henry Liu, a U.S. citizen, was murdered at his home in Daly City, CA, by members of the Chinese criminal gang, known as the Bamboo Union. In a bizarre series of developments, Mr. Liu was found to be an agent of the ROC Intelligence Bureau as well as an agent of the intelligence apparatus of the PRC. Subsequently, it was revealed that Mr. Liu had also worked for our own Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Following the murder, law enforcement authorities on Taiwan moved rapidly to locate and apprehend the perpetrators of the Liu murder. Those brought to justice include Adm. Wong Hsi-ling, director of the Defense Intelligence Bureau, Maj. Gen. Hu Yi-min, his deputy, and Col. Chen Hu-men, deputy chief of the bureau's third department. With the exception of Tung Kui-sen, one of the murderers who is at present a fugitive from justice, all of the conspirators have been brought to justice after speedy public trials and all convictions have been sus-

tained by the appellate courts. Our State Department has recognized and applauded the cooperation displayed by the Taiwanese authorities in bringing these murderous thugs to justice.

Mr. Speaker, the Taiwanese Government has recently taken steps to allow greater political freedoms in that country, and has brought to justice those individuals responsible for the murder of an American citizen on American soil. Instead of turning our backs on our long-trusted allies, the United States should continue to press for, and approve when they occur, significant strides in the area of human rights and democratization. After all, the United States has an enduring interest in promoting freedoms and enhancing our security as well as that of our friends and allies throughout the region.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent editorial from the Santa Barbara News-Press entitled, "Stand by Taiwan."

[From the Santa Barbara (CA) News-Press]

#### STAND BY TAIWAN

So far the Reagan administration is not going along with Chinese officials who want the United States to pressure Taiwan's non-communist Nationalist Party leaders to return to the national fold they abandoned more than 35 years ago. But it does seem to have climbed on a fence, which looks to us like something of a retreat from the long-standing ideological and military support America has always given feisty, pro-Western Taiwan.

The little island's successful brand of capitalism contributes substantially to the Far East's growing economic strength, which in turn bolsters political stability in a region where flourishing non-communist governments can be helpful to the United States. But recent economic stirrings in China have clouded the traditional delineation of U.S.-China interests regarding Taiwan.

The United States views China's apparent embrace of some free-market practices as a hopeful sign that a new, billion-customer market may close some of the gaping U.S. trade deficit. This legitimate hope should not, however, lead to a new Taiwan policy.

As Newsweek magazine's Peking bureau chief noted in a recent issue, China's flirtation with capitalism may not last beyond the life of its new economic pragmatist, 80-year-old Deng Xiaoping. Deng's political opponents are waiting in the wings—and they may not be off stage for long.

It would be best if the United States built no new Asian policies on the shifting sands of a Chinese experiment that could at any time be declared a failure, and halted. ●

#### WITHOUT GUNS DO PEOPLE KILL?

### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thought our colleagues

might be interested in an article, "Without Guns, Do People Kill People," which appeared in the June 1985, issue of the American Journal of Public Health, so I am submitting it for the RECORD today.

#### WITHOUT GUNS, DO PEOPLE KILL PEOPLE?

Firearms killed 33,000 Americans in 1982, accounting for one injury death out of five: 1,756 of these deaths were classed as unintentional, 16,575 as suicide, 13,841 as homicide, 276 as legal intervention, and 540 of undetermined intent (National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) unpublished data).

Firearms are the second leading cause of death in the United States for ages 15-34, with motor vehicles in first place and cancer a distant third.<sup>1,2</sup> For ages 30 to 54, firearms generate as many deaths as motor vehicle crashes.<sup>1</sup> Despite the severity of the problem, data on non-fatal firearm injuries are virtually non-existent.<sup>3</sup>

As with deaths from other causes, the risk of death from firearms is not equally shared by the population. The death rate from unintentional injury is almost 10 times as high in low-income areas as in high-income areas; rates are especially high among White teenagers, Blacks age 15-34, and Native Americans.<sup>1</sup>

Firearm homicide, accounting for two-thirds of all homicides, has a rate among Blacks that is more than six times the White rate.<sup>1</sup> One Black out of 40 will be murdered with a gun between ages 20 and 44. In urban areas, the statistics are even worse; firearm homicide rates for Blacks in large cities are more than 10 times the overall rate for the US population (unpublished data).

Firearms cause 57 percent of all suicides. These differ from other suicides in that the rates are highest in low-income areas. Firearm suicide rates are highest in elderly males, especially White males; a lower peak is seen among males in their 20s.<sup>1</sup>

For any population group, the availability and lethality of firearms are major determinants of such death rates. This is vividly illustrated by data from the Aarhus region of Denmark published in this issue of the Journal.<sup>4</sup> There, the rate for all assaultive injuries treated at hospitals is almost as high as the rate in Northeastern Ohio: six vs eight per 1,000 population.<sup>4,5</sup> [Comparable data are not available for other US areas]. The Danish homicide rate, on the other hand, is only one-fifth the rate for Ohio, 1.4 vs 7.2/100,000.<sup>1,6</sup> The discrepancy is largely explained by two facts. First, firearm injuries have an extremely high case fatality rate (15 times the rate for knife assaults in the Danish study). Second, private ownership of guns is permitted only for hunting in Denmark but is common in the US, where half of all households have guns and one in five has a handgun.<sup>7</sup> South Carolina data suggests that gun homicide rates are highest in localities where gun ownership rates are highest.<sup>8</sup>

We often hear that "Guns don't kill people, people kill people." Especially relevant to this statement is the observation by Hedeboe and his colleagues<sup>4</sup> that injuries were inflicted by whatever was most available—most commonly fists or feet, followed by other objects likely to be close at hand. Sometimes, no doubt, a person who is intent upon killing someone seeks out a lethal weapon. Far more often, gun-inflicted deaths ensue from impromptu arguments and fights: in the US, two-thirds of the

7,900 deaths in 1981 involving arguments and brawls were caused by guns (unpublished data, Federal Bureau of Investigation). These deaths would largely be replaced by non-fatal injuries if a gun were not handy.<sup>9</sup> Thus, a far more appropriate generality would be that "People without guns injure people; guns kill them."

Despite the overwhelming importance of gun availability, the problem of firearm injury and its solution are far from simple. Much attention has been given to the possibility of restricting the sale and ownership of handguns and handgun ammunition, because of their very low benefit-risk ratio. Although the size and concealability of handguns is of no benefit except for killing people, proposals to limit private ownership or use of small, easily concealed handguns evoke strong reactions from the firearm industry, the National Rifle Association, and many gun owners.<sup>10</sup> Lawsuits against manufacturers, based on their having introduced unreasonably hazardous products into the stream of commerce, may eventually help stem the tide of handgun production and sales.<sup>9</sup> Other approaches to reducing firearm injuries include development of less lethal handgun ammunition and design of firearms so they cannot be discharged easily by young children, or inadvertently by teenagers and adults. Given the magnitude of this public health problem, the time is past due to attack it on many fronts.

#### REFERENCES

1. Baker SP, O'Neill B, Karpf R: The Injury Fact Book. Lexington: Lexington Books, 1984.
2. National Center for Health Statistics: Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1982. Monthly Vital Statistics Report 1984; Vol. 33, No. 9, Suppl: 24-26.
3. Jagger J: Death and Injury by Firearms. Paper for the Subcommittee on Violence, Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health. Washington, DC: Department of Health and Human Services, December 15, 1984.
4. Hedeboe J, Charles AV, Nielson J, Grymer F, Moller BN, Moller-Madsen B, Jensen SET: Interpersonal violence—patterns in a Danish community. Am J Public Health 1985; 75:651-653.
5. Pife D, Barancik JI, Chatterjee BF: Northeastern Ohio trauma study: II. Injury rates by age, sex, and cause. Am J Public Health 1984; 74:473-478.
6. World Health Organization: Annual World Health Statistics. Geneva: WHO, 1983.
7. Baker SP, Teret SP, Dietz PE: Firearms and the public health. J Public Health Policy 1980; 1:224-229.
8. Alexander GR, Massey RM, Gibbs T, Altekruze JM: Firearm-related fatalities: an epidemiologic assessment of violent death. AM J Public Health 1985; 75:165-168.
9. Teret SP, Wintemute GJ: Handgun injuries: the epidemiologic evidence for assessing legal responsibility. Hamline Law Review 1983; 6:341-350.
10. Waller JA: Injury Control: A Guide to the Causes and Prevention of Trauma. Lexington: Lexington Books, 1985.—Susan P. Baker, MPH.

Address reprint requests to Susan P. Baker, MPH, Professor, Department of Health Policy and Management, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, 615 North Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21205. ●

#### UNDER GORBACHEV, THE OLD REPRESSION

#### HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, next month marks the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki accords. As

we approach that anniversary, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention an opened piece published in the July 8, 1985 New York Times.

This piece, by Robert L. Bernstein, chairman of Helsinki Watch, correctly points out that despite the change in Soviet leadership and the hope that the Soviet Union's stance on Soviet Jewry might be improving, the reality is quite different. We must not be derailed in our fight for human rights by public relations ploys. We must hold the Soviets to the Helsinki accords, now more than ever.

[From the New York Times, July 8, 1985]

#### UNDER GORBACHEV, THE OLD REPRESSION

(By Robert L. Bernstein)

Articles appeared in the press last month about Mikhail S. Gorbachev's first 100 days. They described the Soviet leader as energetic. They told about his willingness to get out among the Soviet people and exchange views with them. They portrayed him and his family as attractive and intelligent. Yet what have these same 100 days brought for Soviet citizens who tried to express their ideas freely?

During this time, Andrei D. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, disappeared. Their apartment in Gorky is dark and the shades are drawn. It is known that Dr. Sakharov announced that on April 6 he would start a hunger strike, because Miss Bonner was going blind and was unable to get the treatment she needed in the Soviet Union.

It is not known whether Dr. Sakharov is still on this hunger strike or what has happened to either him or his wife. A letter mailed in November to his family in Massachusetts has only just arrived—it describes what happened to Dr. Sakharov on his previous hunger strike. He was fed, first intravenously and then through a tube put in through his throat.

I remember the late dissident historian Andrei Amalrik sitting in my office and describing what it's like to have a tube put into your throat. After a few days, your throat becomes so raw it is torture to have the tube inserted and removed, and you frequently pass out from the pain. The letter also stated that Dr. Sakharov, who has a heart problem, passed out during these feedings. Now a film has suddenly appeared from unknown sources trying to prove that Dr. Sakharov is all right. He looks very ill.

Surely, Mr. Gorbachev, an energetic man with an attractive and intelligent family, should understand the importance of keeping the world informed about whereabouts and health of the Sakharovs in an open, civilized way.

Yuri Orlov, founder of the original Helsinki Watch Committee, who has completed seven years in Soviet prisons and labor camps, is in exile in Siberia. It was reported recently that he was beaten by hooligans in the streets of his village and that no one will speak to him. He cannot even buy a house to live in and must reside in a public facility. Photographs of Mr. Orlov that have reached the West since his release from camp show that his health deteriorated dramatically during his seven-year sentence.

Beatings do not occur without the knowledge and approval of the K.G.B. It is apparent that during his first 100 days, Mr. Gorbachev has given no orders to the K.G.B. not to molest Mr. Orlov.

Valery Chalidze was exiled 13 years ago. He is now an American citizen and has just been awarded a MacArthur Fellowship, a grant to encourage research or artistic endeavors. For years, Mr. Chalidze unsuccessfully tried to get his mother, who was ill with cancer, to join him. Never permitted to leave, she died last summer. Mr. Chalidze's last remaining relatives—his sister and her young child—live in Moscow. The sister has applied to emigrate to live with Mr. Chalidze. For doing so, she lost her job as a scientist and now works as a maid, trying to scrape out subsistence until there is some word on her application. Hers, of course, is only one example among thousands of a policy that does not allow citizens of the Soviet Union to leave when they wish and punishes them severely for making such requests.

There was no significant change in this policy during Mr. Gorbachev's first 100 days.

Nor was there any new word about Anatoly B. Shcharansky, who still drifts between prisons and labor camps, his health broken, after seven years of the worst the Soviet penal system has to offer. Mr. Shcharansky is a symbol of what happens to a human rights activist in the Soviet Union, and what happens to a Jew who wants to leave that country.

This is a time when one can sense a desire for change among many who are not involved in the day-to-day governmental disputes between the superpowers. Scientists, lawyers, book publishers are looking for new ways to make contact, in the hope that this will bring understanding or a more civilized relationship between two great nations that disagree on so many things.

Yet none of these attempts to improve relationships is likely to bear fruit without some moderation from Moscow toward those who wish to express their opinions publicly or, if those opinions are unacceptable, to leave Soviet society.

A change in attitude toward Soviet respect for the human mind would do more for progress on disarmament, economic cooperation and mutual trust than any other single act that Mr. Gorbachev could perform. It would be the most effective demonstration that the Soviet Government believes in its strength and not in its weakness. ●

#### WHY SHOULD U.S. AID MARXIST MOZAMBIQUE?

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, one of the more perplexing issues that has troubled our Nation's foreign policy is the question of our relationship to Marxist-Leninist controlled Mozambique. Our colleague, MARK SILJANDER of Michigan visited that nation and returned with a first hand account of exactly what is going on in the nation ruled by Marxist-Leninist ideologue Samora Machel. The report is a sobering and disturbing one for anyone who believes that Mozambique is turning toward the West.

At this point I wish to insert in the RECORD, "Why Should U.S. Aid Marx-

ist Mozambique?", by Representative MARK D. SILJANDER, published in Human Events, July 6, 1985.

[From Human Events, July 6, 1985]

#### WHY SHOULD U.S. AID MARXIST MOZAMBIQUE?

(By Representative Mark D. Siljander)

On May 20, 1982, President Reagan said, "Lincoln was a simple man, but he spoke great truths. He said, 'No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent.' This expresses my idea of democracy. What-ever differs from this is not democracy."

The U.S. State Department wants Congress to send \$3 million in military aid to the Marxist government of Mozambique. President Reagan agrees. I not only disagree, but also am amazed that this Administration could even consider such a ludicrous and inconsistent policy.

I recently returned from the Peoples Republic of Mozambique. I saw first hand why it would be absurd for the United States to make such a move.

Flying into Maputo, Mozambique's capital city, I saw rising skyscrapers and beautiful buildings. Tall cranes flanked towers under construction as though a massive building boom were under way.

Walking the streets, however, I saw that the buildings were empty, the crane engines cold—a stone and steel ghost town.

Mozambique is ruled by Samora Machel, a man described by the New York Times as a "fanatical Maoist" trained in China and Algeria who has grown into an avowed Marxist-Leninist.

Machel's supporters in Washington say he's a man who's waiting to be weaned from the Soviet Union, a man longing to embrace the West.

The truth is that his SNASP Secret Police were trained in East Germany and mirror the Soviet KGB. The bodyguards surrounding him are East Germans and Cubans. Libyans pilot Machel's private plane. His power is secured by the presence of an estimated 18,000 Cuban, East German, Tanzanian, North Korean, Zimbabwean and Soviet troops and advisers.

While hundreds of thousands of his people starve to death, Machel lets the Soviets take all the good fish out of Mozambican waters and sell back inferior fish to its government. Some of the food sent by Mozambique by compassionate people in the United States and around the world ends up in the bellies of Machel's soldiers.

To repay his growing debt to the Soviet Union, Machel has sent 12,000 children, aged eight to 18, to work as slave labor in East German mines and factories. When I asked our officials about this, they said the children were there "on educational scholarships."

The same Soviet M-124 assault helicopters that have been blasting freedom fighters out of the Afghan mountains fly through friendly Mozambican skies.

Addressing the Committee for a Free World in London last March, former U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick said, "The United States approved food aid and \$10 million in supplementary military assistance to Mozambique in the same week that 17 MiG fighters arrived in Maputo."

It is interesting to note that Machel's government voted against the United States 100 per cent of the time in the United Nations until 1983. Then, say congressional supporters, it changed dramatically in our favor. Their "dramatic change" was the fact

that Mozambique abstained from voting several times.

The people of Mozambique enjoy no freedom of religion, speech, press or assembly. Amnesty International reports that public executions and floggings continue. Between 200,000 and 300,000 Mozambicans are behind barbed wire in so-called re-education camps.

This does not sound to me like a man and a nation that are moving toward the West.

On February 11, President Reagan signed a memorandum to the secretary of state in which he stated, "I hereby find that the furnishing of defense articles and defense services to the government of Mozambique will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace."

Ten days later, in a communique between the governments of Mongolia and Mozambique, the two nations congratulated one another and boasted of their Marxist goals and achievements. They spoke glowingly of their brethren in the Palestinian Liberation Organization and criticized imperialist forces in the world (translated: the United States) and the deployment of the INF in Europe. They praised the Soviet "liberation" of Afghanistan and the successes of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua.

As in Nicaragua, there are freedom fighters in Mozambique. The "Renamo" forces number more than 20,000 and operate in all 10 provinces of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique.

Unlike the Nicaraguan Contras, however, the Renamo forces are close to victory. These pro-West freedom fighters stand a good chance of making Mozambique free again, ending human rights atrocities and bringing an independent government to that nation. They are close to providing another critical ally to the United States in that region.

Giving military aid to the Marxist government of Mozambique, regardless of how "token" \$3 million may seem, would be the same as waiting until the Contras were close to victory and then sending guns to the Sandinistas.

"... [W]hat we're supporting are the people of Nicaragua who have now been subjected to a totalitarian, Marxist-Leninist state," President Reagan said in a December interview with Human Events.

"We believe..." he said in a February news conference, "that we have an obligation to be of help where we can to freedom fighters, lovers of freedom and democracy from Afghanistan to Nicaragua and wherever there are people of that kind that are striving for that freedom."

Hundreds of thousands of Mozambicans are striving for that freedom, Mr. President.

When the Foreign Affairs authorization bill comes to the floor of the House of Representatives, I am proposing an amendment to the \$43-million authorization for Mozambique.

The amendment would, first of all, eliminate the \$3 million in military aid to the Peoples Republic of Mozambique.

Second, it would restrict economic assistance to food aid and would allow other economic aid only if the Cubans, Russians, East Germans and North Koreans are limited to 55 "advisers" in Mozambique as we limit ourselves in El Salvador.

I completely support aid to help children, women and men who are starving and in need. But what kind of sense does it make to send military and other economic aid to a Soviet bloc country like Mozambique knowing that it serves only to free up Soviet re-

sources to continue expansionism in Poland, Afghanistan and Nicaragua?

Historian Arthur Schlesinger wrote, "If you really want to find racism in America, you'll find it in the fact that they [certain Americans] think communism is tolerable for people of a different skin color."●

#### THE OCCASION OF A VISIT TO TAIJI, JAPAN

**HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, having the good fortune to represent the largest Nikkei population in the Continental United States, I was gratified to be invited and hosted by the people in the village of Taiji on my recent trip to Japan! It was a most enlightening and important visit in which Mrs. Dymally and I received exceptionally fine hospitality from the people of Taiji, Japan.

Mr. Speaker, as I observed the large majority of humble folks in Taiji, I could not help but recall how the simple lives of villagers may be affected by what we in the United States do in organizations such as the International Whaling Commission [IWC]. For these people make their livelihoods and depend on the annual taking of whales, a tradition dating back to over 700 years of their village's livelihood. As you may well be aware back in 1982, the IWC voted to approve a worldwide moratorium on commercial whaling to go into effect during 1985; the Japanese Government filed a formal objection, which under the IWC charter allows Japan and any other member nations to exempt itself from the total quotas enunciated by the IWC for all species of whales. The total ban and the possible implementation of punitive sanctions by the United States has worried not only the people of Taiji, but other villages in other countries whose traditional customs and dietary habits depend on the whaling industry to meet their needs.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to put into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the petitions and appeals from the people of a simple village, who are requesting Congress to review and reevaluate our adopted policies in support of a total moratorium on the taking of whales and in applying sanctions which would hurt people like the villagers of Taiji. In translation, the verbiage is simple and plain, but these words speak eloquently and forcefully of our cultural diversity and the sensitivity to which all people and governments should practice in respecting each other. I am grateful to the people of Taiji for their lesson of humility and earnestness which were genuinely impressed upon me during my brief visit to Taiji.

Following are the petitions which were given to me to present to Congress.

#### A PETITION

We express our heartfelt gratitude for coming to Taiji township today.

We are the Taiji Whaling OB Association, which has a long tradition of engaging in the whaling industry. Our passion for whaling concerns not only whaling in present society, but whaling in Taiji—the cradle of Japanese whaling—where whaling is the sole industry. From of old, our [whaling] ancestors have toiled and toiled, have overcome many adversities, and have handed down to us citizens of Taiji their cultural values.

The present whaling environment is very critical but, fortunately, the citizens of Taiji have expressed their desire to strongly further the continuation of whaling, and we of OB have joined wholeheartedly in their endeavors. We are determined to protect our 700-year old tradition, but we earnestly request that you take into consideration various circumstances and make known to the U.S., the American people, and Congress the unanimous intent of our whaling OB.

We wish Your Excellency and your wife happiness, and pray for prosperity in the United States.

#### A PETITION

We express our heartfelt gratitude to Your Excellency, who has shown great concern for whaling, for your efforts in the area of Japan-U.S. whaling issues, and for coming here to observe Taiji township, which has a long history of whaling.

As you well know, in face of the great storm of unreasonable international politics, and without an adequate basis of scientific discussion, the Japanese whaling industry, which has long been nurtured in history and tradition, is now on the verge of being shut down.

Moreover, we and our family, who have worked solely by whaling, will be cut off from our source of livelihood and pride in our work, and are now on the verge of losing our future means of livelihood.

We very much regret that on the whaling issue, the position and views between Japan and the U.S. do not necessarily agree. However, in the context of Japan-U.S. relations, where freedom and harmony are professed, we believe that a mortal problem that affects the industry of both countries must be dealt with calmly and fairly, by observing the objectives of treaties and regulations based on international covenant.

We who are engaged in whaling, and who live with the whale and know better than anyone else the importance of whale resources, request Your Excellency, who has a special understanding of Japan's whaling, for your consideration and guidance.

#### A PETITION

The people of the township of Taiji are happy to welcome Representative Dymally here today.

We express our heartfelt gratitude for your great efforts in the United States for the continuation and understanding of Japanese whaling.

At the 34th annual meeting of the IWC in 1982, a decision was made to place a total ban on commercial whaling. That action trampled on the spirit of the International Whaling Treaty, and ignored the customs of a country's history, culture, and food habits pertaining to whaling. The Japanese gov-

ernment raised an objection to this decision, as provided in the International Whaling Treaty as a regular course of action. There is also the fact that the U.S. government has raised an objection to the 1954 ban on Pacific Ocean blue whales. However, on Japan's objection in this instance, the U.S. government has used as weapons the Packwood-Magnuson revised bill and the Perry revision to pressure Japan to withdraw from whaling.

Even though the bow-head whale, which the Alaskan Eskimo is catching, is on the verge of extinction, the U.S. approves of it as native whaling. On the other hand, we cannot understand the morality of whaling ethics of the U.S., which demands a total ban on Japan's whaling industry which is rich in resources.

Taiji has been the cradle of Japan's whaling, having a 700-year history, and even after having gone through many changes, its tradition has continued to today. At the present time, approximately 20% of the town's entire labor force, that is, nearly 400 people are engaged in whaling-related industries. While whaling is a vital industry to Taiji, the pride and boundless enthusiasm shown toward whaling has been a source of great strength to Taiji township.

We petition that, from the viewpoint of establishing friendly Japan-U.S. relations, you give particular consideration to the various circumstances surrounding Taiji whaling.

In conclusion, we wish Rep. and Mrs. Dymally well, and pray that you will work for the cause of Japan-U.S. friendship in the future.

#### A PETITION

We are very happy to have met Your Excellency and your wife today.

The proposal made by Congressman Dymally at the 36th IWC General Meeting last year has given us great strength. Further, we wish to express our heartfelt gratitude for not only exercising your good sense in matters of whaling, such as the announcements in the Human Rights and International Subcommittees, the letter addressed to Secretary of State Shultz, but also your esteem of the Japan-United States partnership.

Happily, we have now been able to meet Your Excellency here today. I wish to heartily welcome you on behalf of the Taiji town assembly. I am the head of Taiji town assembly as well as the head of the town's Liaison Body in Opposition to the IWC's Total Ban on Whaling.

In the midst of all Your Excellency's efforts with regard to whaling problems, you have come to observe our concerns. There is not a page in history of an example of one country's food culture having been destroyed by another country's culture. The mutual agreement reached at the recent Japan-U.S. fishery negotiations has deeply grieved the hearts of countless people. Regrettably, the U.S. has made a declaration of intent, beginning December 31, 1990, to impose a total ban on foreign fishing within 200 nautical miles of the U.S., as well as to prohibit foreign fishing within 200 nautical miles of back-flow repurarian fishery and continental-shelf fishery resources.

Despite the fact that fishing in the North Pacific Ocean faces the same fate as whaling, our government is attempting to sacrifice whaling for the sake of North Pacific Ocean fisheries.

In order to grasp the realities of Japan-U.S. relations, and to offset this harsh and inhumane situation, our legislative-government representatives have, at the suggestion of Diet Member Tamaki, formed a "Diet Members Whaling Federation," which includes Diet Member Nikai[si]c] Nikaido.

If we can join with Rep. Dymally's action in the U.S., we believe that a new dimension will be assuredly added. We, too, will embark on a continuing movement for the revocation of the decision for a moratorium on commercial whaling.

We earnestly request Rep. Dymally's active support and understanding for the continuation of whaling in the days ahead.

#### PETITION

We thank you, from the bottom of our hearts, for your coming all the way over to our town of Taiji for inspection.

As you know, our town, Taiji, historically has been the whaling town. For some 700 years, we have developed whaling as the means of our livelihood. Right now, this whaling business, with its age-long tradition and of vital importance to our livelihood, is on the verge of extinction under international pressure.

We, as much as any others, wholly agree that we should pay full attention to the protection of all species on earth from extinction, especially the species of whales. However, we can never agree with the ideas of those people who try to steal away from us our profession and livelihood based on a long tradition, by condemning whaling on the ground of humanitarianism.

Various countries have developed different emotional views of things in accordance with their own natural environments and [respective] histories. As an example, the Hindus regard, even today, the slaughtering of cows as a sin against their gods. Their view is incompatible with the view of many people of your country and many other countries of the world, where cows are the greatest source of nutrition.

We, as members of a free society, can never agree with those people of the Green Peace Party, who force their emotional ideas on people of other countries, disregarding the historical background of such other countries. It is the teachings of God that we should mutually respect the feelings and beliefs of others. We think that tolerance and consideration of other human beings are the basis of a free society. We do not deny, of course, that commonly shared feeling and ideas might develop among different races through long international relationships.

We believe that a majority, at the least, of the people of the United States of America, the country of continued great prosperity and the great vanguard of free society, would not agree with the way the International Whaling Commission forces its ideas unilaterally on us common people and tries to deprive us of our livelihood and profession that we have developed through generations from our ancestors to the present over many centuries.

It is a great honor for us to be able to present our views directly to you here in person. It is our sincere hope that you will convey our views to as many Americans as possible upon your return to your country.

We pray for the continued prosperity of your family and your country. We, all the people of the town of Taiji, sincerely hope that you and your wife will visit our town again.

[From the Japan Times, June 3, 1985]

CONGRESSMAN SEES WHALERS OF TAIJI

SHINGU, WAKAYAMA PREF. (KYODO).—A U.S. congressman visited the whaling town of Taiji near here Sunday and expressed his sympathy with the town's objection to a total ban on whaling decided by the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

Mervyn Dymally, Democrat representative from California, was invited to the town by Lower House members from Wakayama to meet the town officials and whalers.

Dymally said there are some whale species which are increasing and they would increase to excess when whaling is totally banned.

Criticizing the IWC's decision in 1982 on the total ban on commercial whaling after a three-year moratorium, Dymally said he would propose to the U.S. Congress to control whaling by selecting certain species.●

#### COMMEMORATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROLL CALL

SPEECH OF

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1985

● Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I came to the Congress 20 years ago, and Sid Yudain had already been plunking away on the Roll Call typewriter for 10 years. I figure anyone who can stick it out for 30 years deserves a hat tipped in his direction.

And tip my Stetson I will. The Roll Call paper is uniquely Capitol Hill. Businesses and corporations have their in-house newsletters where employee feats and foibles find their way into print—but Roll Call is the king of them all.

You can find items in Roll Call that you'll never find in any other newspaper in the country. It's a more or less discreet microphone along the corridors of Congress—and the discreeter the better. Mr. Yudain has kept the personal touch—letting us know what's going on with us.

June 26 marked Roll Call's 30th anniversary and I, for one, hope Sid Yudain pulls it off for another 30 years. He has put out a first-rate professional publication that over the years has earned the respect of Members, Senators, and their staffs. We congratulate him on his achievements.●

#### APARTHEID SITUATION

HON. ELDON RUDD

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. RUDD. Mr. Speaker, the House recently passed legislation to impose strict economic sanctions against South Africa in an effort to move that nation away from its practice of apartheid.●

There is no question that that country's apartheid policies are reprehensible, and that we have a moral obligation to encourage their end. But I question our imposing sanctions against a proven ally like South Africa, which is vital to U.S. defense and economic interests, while according trade and other benefits to proven enemies, like the Soviet Union, with its blatant disregard for human rights and human life. Imposing economic sanctions against South Africa is a policy bound to failure for we not only risk driving South Africa into the enemy camp, but we seem to be selective in condemning South Africa while ignoring problems of extreme injustice in black African nations across the continent.

According to recent press reports, more than 50,000 people were killed during Idi Amin's reign of terror in Uganda from 1971 to 1979. Since Apollo Milton Obote assumed the presidency in 1980, more than 100,000 Ugandan civilians have died in a campaign against antigovernment activities.

Last year, Kenya sent government troops into its turbulent northeast province. Thousands of Degodia men were rounded up and faced torture. Degodia women and children were told to vacate their homes, which were then burned. More than 300 people died in 1 day—February 10, 1984.

Since a group of military officers seized control in Nigeria more than a year ago, that country's media—once the freest in Africa—has been severely restricted. Because the restrictions were also made retroactive, journalists became liable for what they had already written or broadcast. The accused, who must prove their innocence, can be jailed for a period of up to 2 years; news organizations face a minimum fine of \$13,000 or can be closed for up to a year.

Since the overthrow of Haile Selassie in Ethiopia in 1974, the Communist Moscow controlled government has closed or taken over more than 2,000 churches. Many priests and pastors have been jailed.

Repression is not unique to South Africa. The overwhelming majority of African nations have a dismal record on terror, human rights, justice and equality. We cannot be selective in expressing our outrage over such problems.●

#### THE EMPIRE STRIKES FIRST

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, we hear a lot these days about alleged "violations of the ABM Treaty" by the



United States in pursuing its "star wars," or strategic defense initiative [SDI] research program designed to ascertain the feasibility of destroying Soviet ballistic missiles in flight before they detonate on American and European soil. Much propaganda emanates from the Kremlin about how President Reagan's Star Wars Program is scuttling any hopes for an arms control agreement in the near future. The Americans, we are told, are to blame for this undesirable state of affairs.

Such arguments are nonsense, Mr. Speaker, and we all know it. Not only is the SDI treaty-compliant—and will remain so—as President Reagan, Cap Weinberger, George Shultz, and Paul Nitze, and others have told us, but the Soviets are also pursuing their own SDI, and are ahead of the United States in ballistic missile defense [BMD] capabilities. In fact, the Soviets have poured billions of dollars into strategic defenses, and maintain and are upgrading the world's only operational BMD site around Moscow. They have also violated the ABM Treaty by building a huge ABM radar complex near Krasnoyarsk.

As the following Washington Times editorial points out, Soviet Defense Minister Sokolov recently "handed out research contracts for a space defense system to his East Bloc colleagues at the April 26 summit in Warsaw." So much for a "unilateral U.S. program to destroy the delicate nuclear balance" or "Reagan's plans to militarize the heavens." I urge my colleagues to review the Times editorial and consider the amount of propaganda flowing from Moscow on this topic versus the true motives of the Soviets regarding strategic defenses.

[From The Washington Time's, July 9, 1985]

#### THE EMPIRE STRIKES FIRST

Yuri Zhukov, chairman of the home (i.e. Soviet) chapter of the World Peace Council, told his group last March 30 that "mankind is menaced by the Star Wars plans on whose implementation U.S. military specialists are working so zealously . . ." This is the keynote of a campaign being pursued worldwide by Soviet fronts and useful idiots.

Last month, Juergen Todenhofer, a nuclear arms adviser to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, told the Associated Press that "Moscow's Defense Minister [Sergei] Sokolov handed out research contracts for a space defense system to his East bloc colleagues at the April 26 summit in Warsaw" and that East Germany "among other things, is being relied upon in the areas of photoelectronics, technical measuring, and precision engineering. Another main supplier is Czechoslovakia." Mr. Todenhofer's sources, according to the newspaper Bild, are "secret Soviet documents at NATO" headquarters in Belgium.

Mr. Todenhofer called it "a political scandal that, while West Europe is bickering about whether to take part in research on a space weapons system, Moscow has been working on its own for about 10 years and is moving forward with the help of its part

partners." Meanwhile, "the U.S.A. is accused of wanting to militarize outer space."

What else can be said, except perhaps that a CIA report shows the Soviets moving rapidly toward a nationwide missile defense system? The ABM Treaty allowed each superpower to put a missile shield over one city. The U.S.S.R. already had one—the Galosh system—around Moscow. The U.S. had none—and still doesn't. The Soviets are now upgrading their radar and missile interceptor hardware so as to extend the Galosh system far beyond Moscow—all of this, mind you, quite apart from Soviet Star Wars research.

Something for President Reagan to ponder as he prepares to meet Comrade Gorbachev at the summit.●

#### ONE OF THE CITY'S BEST

### HON. GENE SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, while we are back home for the Fourth of July district work period, a significant event occurred which should not be allowed to go unnoticed. Stanley Johnson, one of Washington's true professionals, retired from Texaco after a long and illustrious career as Texaco's chief lobbyist on environmental issues. In that capacity, Stanley Johnson has been one of the finest, most outstanding, most responsible individuals that I and my colleagues have had the pleasure of interacting with over the course of almost 15 years.

It might be worthwhile to focus for a minute on the tremendously important, even essential, role that true professionals like Stanley play in the development of our Nation's laws.

No matter what the issue or what side of the issue, the profession of lobbyist is much maligned in some corners. But those of us who deal on a daily basis with the responsibility of making legislative decisions affecting the present and future welfare of our Nation and its people understand the critical role that people like Stanley play in helping us understand the importance of the issues we deal with and the impact of the decisions we are called on to make. Without the Stanley Johnsons of the world, the Congress would not have all of the kind of information it needs to knowledgeably develop and pass laws that are truly reflective of the best interests of the Nation.

It is true that Stanley and others like him are not just information providers. They are also advocates who bring a certain predefined position to the legislative table. This advocacy function is one that is basic to the role played by lobbyists and that is understood—and accounted for—by those of us in the Congress who deal with lobbyists on a daily basis. The important point, however, is that a good lobbyist

is critically important to the legislative process.

And Stanley Johnson has been, quite simply, one of the very best.

Stanley's honesty and integrity have been of the highest order. His responsiveness had been unrivaled, his wit infectious, and his wits first rate. No matter what time or what the level of difficulty, Stanley has been so often the one that we in the House and our colleagues in the Senate have turned to for factual or analytical work. He always delivered.

Stanley Johnson's career and specific responsibilities have spanned the period during which virtually all of the Nation's major environmental laws were written: The 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments, the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act and Ocean Dumping Act, the 1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the 1977 Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act Amendments, the 1980 Superfund law, and the 1984 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Amendments. And this is only a partial list. Stanley's involvement in the development of all of these laws was significant. His impact, in every instance, was substantial. He leaves a legacy and record of accomplishment that speaks for itself, that—in a word—is remarkable.

As Stanley Johnson closes this chapter in his life and begins the next, I'd just like to take this opportunity to say—on behalf of all of us who have already benefited and, by virtue of his impact on the laws he leaves behind, will continue to benefit from his true professionalism: Thanks, Stanley Johnson, for a job well done and best of luck in whatever you choose to do with the remainder of what already has been a rare and truly impressive life.●

#### FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POCONO MOUNTAIN CENTER OF THE ARTS

### HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will directly benefit over 10 million people living in the Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey corridor—and this benefit will be at no cost to the Federal taxpayer.

The bill I am introducing today authorizes the transfer, at the request of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of 110 acres of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area to the Commonwealth for the purpose of establishing the Pocono Mountain Center of the Arts.

H.R. 2557

**HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

This project, similar to the Wolf Trap Center for the Performing Arts in concept, will be built by the Commonwealth. The center is projected to be self-financing. My legislation specifically prohibits any form of Federal funding for the project, including the use of funds for routine maintenance, security, utilities, site construction, planning, or parking areas. This project must compete on its own substantial merits.

There are several reasons why the Pocono Mountain Center of the Arts should be established:

The facility would be a direct benefit to over 10 million people living within a 90-minute drive of the center, providing unmatched cultural and educational opportunities for both performing artists and art patrons.

The economic benefit of the project is substantial. The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area relies heavily on tourism. It has been estimated by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that for every \$1 invested in the facility, \$1.80 will be returned to the local economy.

Because of the nature of the arts center, it will dramatically round out the recreational, educational, and cultural attractions of the region. In addition, more people would be drawn to the other fine facilities of the Delaware Water Gap National Park which is currently defined by the National Park Service as being underutilized.

This project is in demand. Already, the mere mention of this arts center has sparked the interest of four symphonies and an opera company who would like to make the Pocono Mountain Center of the Arts their summer home. Nearby East Stroudsburg University has expressed interest in establishing a curriculum program in performing arts education at the center.

One of the most telling arguments for this legislation is the fact that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is eager to build the arts center. The State is standing by with \$6 million ready to invest in the construction of the Pocono Mountain Center of the Arts. In addition, the State has established a private, nonprofit organization to operate and manage the facility.

Only one thing is asked of the Federal Government: Can we transfer unused land in an existing national park to enhance the use and beauty of the entire region? Can we contribute as much to the region as the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has contributed to the National Park System? I think we can. I urge my colleagues to support me in this effort.●

● Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I recently testified before the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education regarding H.R. 2557. I wish to share my testimony with the Members of the House.

The testimony follows:

H.R. 2557

Mr. Chairman, distinguished colleagues of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education. I appear before you in support of H.R. 2557, a piece of legislation which I introduced, and which I hope will be included in the Higher Education Act of 1985. The university-high school partnership bill has the capability of making significant impacts on the quality of education which will be afforded to very special groups of nontraditional students—the educationally disadvantaged, potential dropouts, pregnant adolescents and teen parents, and the gifted and talented students of this great and prosperous nation of ours.

The Honorable Mario Biaggi, the distinguished gentleman from the 19th Congressional District of New York, expressed extremely cogent remarks on the topic of nontraditional students in a July 3rd article which appeared in "The Chronicle of Higher Education." Discussing his personal education experience, Mr. Biaggi stated, "In some ways, I think maybe there's a greater reason to support them (nontraditional students) than the traditional." And, while the bulk of his text was geared to the adult student, his logic for support of the nontraditional student appropriately applies to large numbers of special students for whom this legislation was created.

The university-high school partnership bill will give support to partnerships by providing grants to institutions of higher education and local education agencies that have agreements to develop activities which will enable secondary students to improve their academic skills, to increase their opportunities to continue education after high school, and to improve their prospects for employment after high school. Businesses, labor organizations, professional associations, community-based organizations or public or private associations or agencies may also sign onto the partnership agreement.

The phenomenon of dropouts (persons who are not enrolled in school and who have not graduated from high school or received the G.E.D. certificate) from our educational systems is not a new one, and, indeed, it is one which the Federal Government at one time provided financial assistance to a small number of school districts for the purpose of preventing students from dropping out of high school.

Today, however, Title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is no longer authorized and some 16,000 school districts of our Nation are faced with a 25 percent dropout rate for all students ninth through 12th grade.

In its heyday (1969-1976) the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967 (Public Law 90-247) was authorized to make grants available to local educational agencies for demonstration projects which

were designed to prevent high school dropouts. These programs were located in rural and urban areas which had a high percentage of children: (1) from low income families, and (2) that did not complete elementary or secondary schooling. The projects were based on an analysis of why students were dropping out and had to be approved by the State Education Agency. Appropriations ranged from \$30,000,000 in 1969 to \$33,000,000 in 1976.

Title VIII—the dropout prevention program—was authorized under section 807 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. For fiscal years 1969 and 1970, Congress appropriated \$5,000,000 annually. These funds supported 10 projects. In 1971, the appropriation was increased to \$10,000,000 and a total of 19 projects was supported.

The Title VIII projects followed many different strategies to reduce the dropout rate. Some organized alternative schools, learning centers and began work-study programs. Others offered after-school programs and summer camps. Still others established special academic programs, individualized instruction, reading labs, community liaison assistance, and teacher-student "buddy" systems.

However, none of these programs attempted to merge several approaches, and as a result, none sought the goal of the university-high school partnership bill—which is to merge successful concepts and approaches onto a total pattern of addressing the dropout rate.

A recent report by President Reagan's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness (A 30 member panel composed of business leaders, labor leaders, and educators) stressed two vital and extremely significant points about our youth:

1. That the high school dropout rate in our secondary schools is contributing to the development of a growing, permanent underclass in our society. Twenty-six percent of all students enrolled in school dropout. At this rate, our Nation is producing in excess of 1 million dropouts annually. In addition, the dropout rate among minorities is substantially higher—40 percent for black Americans and 43 percent for Hispanics. One out of three of all American Indians and Alaskan Natives leaves school before graduating.

2. New approaches are required to address the problem of school dropouts and stem this loss of human resources. National attention must be focused on the severity of the problem, and if the dropout rate continues to accelerate, part of an entire generation could be lost to the productive processes of creating workers for and contributors to this society.

The overriding recommendation of the Commission was for a national partnership to be established between the Federal Government and the private sector to address the dropout problem. The purpose of this partnership would be to coordinate special services in the school setting, and to give intensive help to those students most at risk. This legislation, the university-high school partnership bill, specifically addresses this recommendation and goes a step further by providing an avenue of totally coordinated educational services for high school dropouts which could be offered in a variety of settings all of which would be academic.

In addition, the university-high school partnership bill is based on a provision of the children's survival bill (S. 1237), a comprehensive blueprint for Federal investment

in education and other programs designed to bolster the self-sufficiency of our Nation's children, youth and families.

Recent studies, conducted by the national center for educational statistics, reveal that in 1981, approximately 16 percent of all persons in their late teens (18 and 19 years of age) had dropped out of high school. Of the approximately four (4) million persons who turned 18 in 1981, more than 600,000 were dropouts, and the dropout rate has experienced a significant increase since 1981.

In a recent article published by the Los Angeles Times, it was reported that half of the students who were enrolled at 10 of the District's 49 high schools, in Los Angeles, eventually left without diplomas.

In the mid-1970's, 24 percent of those who started high school in Los Angeles did not finish; in 1984, the figure rose to 44 percent, 4 percent higher than the 1983 State average.

In 1980, according to the Census Bureau, for the State of California, 14.7 percent of all persons 16-19 years of age are not enrolled in high school. For Compton 18.4 percent are not enrolled in high school, and in Bellflower 17.1 percent are not enrolled in high school. These two cities have significant numbers of minorities enrolled in the high schools and these rates affect the numbers of dropouts enrolled in the public school systems in those two cities in the 31st CD which I represent.

In addition, 45 percent of all Hispanics (Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans) who enter high school in California never finish school and these students tend to dropout before reaching the 10th grade. In the Los Angeles area, 52 percent of the student body is Hispanic.

According to a recent report from the California State Assembly Office of Research, California experiences a dropout rate of 31 percent of all teenagers between the ninth and 12th grades and, in 1983, the graduating class experienced a 40 percent dropout rate. California has a compulsory school age of 18, whereas most States have set 16 as the compulsory age. But, even this seems to have an insignificant impact on curtailing the dropout phenomenon.

When questioned, students give a host of reasons for dropping out of high school. Their problems are school related, family related, peer-group related and/or health related. However, the overriding reasons for most dropouts leaving school are:

1. They had poor grades;
2. School does not appeal to them;
3. They could not get along with their teachers;
4. Marriage (and pregnancy); and,
5. They were offered a job, and they wanted to work.

One particular category of dropouts who need immediate attention by the university-high school partnership bill is the pregnant adolescents and teen parents.

In 1980, national statistics revealed that 48 percent of all teen births were out of wedlock. In 1982, 14.2 percent of all babies born were born to women under the age of 20, and today (1985) the figure approaches 16 percent.

In California (1982), 55,365 babies were born to teenagers 15 to 19 years of age (12.4 percent of all births), and 773 babies were born to babies—teenagers under 15 years of age. For black Americans the statistics are more dramatic as 19.6 percent of all black babies were born to mothers 15 to 19 years of age. It is no secret that high school dropouts are more likely to be poor and more

often unemployed than high school and college graduates. Coupled with the fact of being an unprepared parent, teenage dropout mothers are at an extreme economic and social risk in this society and this fact is true for their offspring who immediately inherit the socio-economic status of their teenage parents.

At a "working conference" on the problem of high school dropouts which was held in April of this year here at the U.S. House of Representatives, and was composed of members of teachers' groups, the Carnegie Corporation of New York and several congressional offices, it was concluded that:

1. There needs to be improved data collection regarding dropouts;
2. More information on what happens to a student after he or she drops out of school needs to be made available;
3. More careful examination of the relationship between early-childhood education and the dropout problem needs to be made available.

The concepts and approaches proposed in the university-high school partnership bill are not only reflective of research and demonstration projects which have proven to be successful in the past, but also representative of a present growing phenomenon which need had dictated.

More than 60 school and college districts representing collaborative projects in 16 major cities have united to form the Urban University-Urban School Collaborative Program under the coordination of the National Association of State University and Land Grant Colleges. In addition to coordinating educational services for the benefit of dropouts, the role of school principals as an essential link in partnership arrangements is being clearly developed, established and defined. The main purpose of this partnership is to better prepare inner-city students for work and college; and, to develop a teacher-education program that brings 9th graders into a curriculum track that leads to a degree from a four-year institution and a teaching position in eight years.

Public/private ventures, a non-profit organization in Philadelphia, which manages and evaluates efforts to improve the education and employability of disadvantaged young people, created a program for potential dropouts which combined jobs and remedial education. The Summer Training and Education Program (STEP) was in three pilot sites and based on the positive and productive results which were attained, multi-year national demonstration projects began in June of this year in Boston, Seattle, Broward County (Florida), Portland (Oregon), San Diego and Fresno (California).

The State of North Carolina runs two major dropout specific programs. One program, the dropout prevention/job placement program operates in 73 secondary school districts. This program serves 14 to 21 year olds who are experiencing academic and other difficulties associated with a high probability of dropping out. Each of the participating local education agencies has formed partnerships with private sector organizations, and education and social services agencies.

The other program, the Extended Day Program, helps dropouts complete their schooling. It serves persons with financial problems or those unable to succeed in traditional school settings. Districts receiving funding under this program are determined on a "need" basis which is determined by a formula applied by the State Department of public instruction.

In Los Angeles, a large corporation granted \$50,000 to Garfield High School through the districts adopt-a-school program in order to create a program which specifically addresses the dropout problem.

What has been learned in California is that dropouts are products of many factors. Most dropouts come from families and communities with so few life chances and opportunities for them that they see no purpose for education. Most dropouts have parents who have poor jobs, or no jobs, and these youngsters see no better prospect for themselves. Others drift away from even the most understanding of parents, friends and/or teachers because they have lost faith in the system.

The university-high school partnership bill will address this modern day crisis, this potential devastation of an entire generation, and help to rescue our future—our youth. The time is now to include this bill as a part of the higher education reauthorization legislation of 1985 and establish this bill as an act in that all important legislation. ●

### CENTRAL AMERICAN PRIORITIES

#### HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I have just received a letter from a constituent who is a Peace Corps volunteer in Honduras. She describes the life of the children and people she has met. It is important that we remember that these are the ones who will be affected most when we vote on aid to the Central American countries.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SCHROEDER: "I am a Peace Corps Volunteer working in Honduras. I have been here two and a half years now. (my time was up in December but I extended for extra year.) Maybe some of my day to day experiences could help you direct our central American policy . . .

Today I visited a two teacher school house in El Cerón, Concepción, Intibucá. It is close to the border with El Salvador. There are 125 students, grades 1-6 registered in the school. One teacher has first and second, the other has 3-6.

Today only about 80 kids showed up because it is the planting season and the kids must help in the fields so the family can eat. Even with one third of the students missing there were not enough benches for all the kids to sit down.

This school is different from many because there were a few books visible in the classroom. Usually there are no books. The teachers made the 12 hour trip to Tegucigalpa to get books for their students. They were hoping for another teacher this year—but with 20,000 unemployed teachers and thousands more graduating each year Honduras can afford to hire only about 100-200 new teachers a year for the whole country.

They were promised a new school last year. The town gathered the sand, gravel and rocks and raised about \$1500 for labor, but so far the promised materials, etc. have not appeared. Since this is a political year there is not to much hope they will appear.

For the cost of one helicopter flight those kids could have new desks. Of course that many desks wouldn't fit in the existing building . . . For the cost of one day in Tegucigalpa for one soldier you have 1/2 a month's pay for a teacher

The amazing thing is how hard the kids try. Most of the kids today had rubber flip flops on. In many schools they are bare-foot . . . Few have more than one change of clothing. Some have just the clothes on their backs.

I'm not trying to tell you a sob story. In many ways it is not sad because although the people are poor, hungry, etc. etc. they always have the goodness, the richness of human spirit to offer food, drink, rest to visitors. Sometimes it shames me. Today I went to check on Donna Sheila who has been sick for two days. She got up from her chair to give it to me and then tried to give me mangoes. The woman is old, sick, because she can't afford to eat enough variety of food, and yet she gives joyfully and freely to me. And I must take at least part of what she gives because otherwise I'll offend her, insult her. Honduras needs jobs, education, jobs, health care, jobs, fairer distribution of land not military "aid." This just plunges them deeper in debt. Sometimes I think if all of us, me included, would just pull out and let them alone they would do much better.

Any way thanks for hearing my rantings. I've come to love Honduras these years here, and admire and respect the people. It make me sad, ashamed, angry to see how the US manipulates Honduras. It makes no sense to me to be spending and lending so many millions of dollars here to defend against communism by aggravating the situation. A well educated, healthy country where there are job opportunities is not likely to fall prey to communists. I could go on and on but I won't. Please do what you can to change our policy here in Central America. Thank you.

Sincerely,

MARY SHOEMAKER,  
Conception Intibuca, Honduras. ●

## BILINGUAL EDUCATION

### HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post has just completed a three-part series concerning the application and effectiveness of bilingual education as a means of bringing students with limited English proficiency into the American mainstream. As the primary House sponsor of legislation providing for a constitutional amendment that English be declared the official language of the United States, I read the series with much great interest.

To my way of thinking, there can be only one conclusion drawn after carefully reviewing those three articles: There continues to be absolutely no consistent evidence that dual language instruction is achieving the desired goal, or that it is improving students' academic progress.

In 1983, the Twentieth Century Fund reached the following conclusion in its report on Federal elementary and secondary education policy:

School children to whom English is an alien language are being cheated if it remains unfamiliar to them; they will never swim in the American mainstream unless they are fluent in English.

Why, then do we continue to pour scarce Federal dollars into the unproven bilingual educational approach? To continue to rely on a concept which may actually impede the assimilation of young people with limited English into American society has a tragic result; it keeps many linguistic minorities forever on the fringes of our society.

I am not claiming that special assistance should not be given to those with limited English. Indeed, since the decision to admit large numbers of immigrants and refugees to our country was a Federal one, clearly the Federal Government has an obligation to provide training and services to those who are new to our shores. However, that service should have as its goal integrating the new individuals into our society, not promoting the segregation of immigrants.

If bilingual education has been tried for 10 years and found wanting, then intensive training in English has demonstrated great effectiveness in but a short, experimental period. To quote the Washington Post,

No approach (as immersion) has been so carefully monitored, so widely praised for its effectiveness, and, in one of the more complicated ironies of this whole controversial field, so disturbing to advocates of . . . bilingual education, which insist that a child should learn to read and think first in his native language.

And, as the third article quoted University of Southern California linguistics professor Stephen D. Krashen as saying, the immersion approach "may be the most successful program ever recorded in the professional language-teaching literature."

The articles underscored one seldom mentioned but terribly important aspect of children learning languages. Children are remarkably flexible, openminded, and eager to learn. It is a positive experience for them to achieve proficiency in another language and not, as a few detractors would have us believe, an indication that their native tongue is inadequate. English is not superior to Spanish or French or Cantonese or German or Khmer. Nonetheless, in the United States, it is the dominant language, and those who wish to succeed in the United States must be fluent in English.

The English Language Amendment, or ELA, which I have introduced, would do nothing to undermine the cultural background of newcomers to America. It would simply help to guarantee that those newcomers gain con-

fidence as they fully assimilate the culture of their adopted Nation. ●

## A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO ROY FERRIN, OUTGOING PRESIDENT OF THE HARBOR CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

### HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on July 12, the Harbor City Chamber of Commerce will hold its installation dinner for 1985-86 officers and directors. Among those to be honored is Roy Ferrin, outgoing president of the chamber.

A native of South Dakota, Roy is a graduate of San Pedro High School and California State University at Long Beach. Today, Roy is president of Ferrin Woodworking, a family-owned business in the Harbor City/Lomita area since 1947.

In addition to his service at the chamber, Roy is past district governor of Lions International (1973-74) and is in his 10th year of service as treasurer of the Lomita/Harbor City Lions Club. It's important to note that it was Roy who founded the successful Lions "Hear" program for the hearing impaired.

Mr. Speaker, Roy Ferrin has contributed a great deal to his community over the years. His dedication and leadership has greatly assisted in making our area of southern California such a special place in which to live and work. Although the job of a civic leader can sometimes be frustrating and lonely, you can be sure that Roy's efforts have not gone unnoticed by his peers.

My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating and commending Roy Ferrin on this occasion. We wish him and his wife, Darlene, and their three children, Debbie, Diane, and Doug, all the best in their future endeavors. ●

## THE PEACE PRIZE

### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, in complex times such as these when peace is becoming increasingly elusive, it is helpful to look to the youth of this Nation for hope.

"How Can We Help Build A Peaceful World?" was a question asked of Dade County students in a recent essay contest.

In an introduction to the "Essays on Peace," Shirley Bryce, the social stud-

ies chair at Palmetto Junior High School reflects that:

The need to master language as a weapon for peace has never been more urgent, for language's role in the creation of conflict is becoming increasingly greater . . . . Words are . . . the only tools available to bring the change in the minds and hearts of men and women and children around the world that must occur if there is to be peace.

Having recently met with the Reisman family, I am pleased to insert in the RECORD at this time the words and thoughts of Jill Reisman, a ninth grader at Palmetto Junior High School, one of the winners of the 1985 Dade County Student Essay Contest. In her essay, "The Peace Prize," Jill points out that:

The most important thing needed to achieve peace is the desire to have it . . . . Second is the willingness needed to make the changes and the compromises peace requires.

I hope and trust Jill will maintain her convictions and work to bring them to fruition. Her insight and those of the other essay winners is sorely needed in these troubled times.

THE PEACE PRIZE  
(By Jill Reisman)

The date is January 7, 1985. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Defense Minister Andrei Gromyko are seated in a small room in Geneva, Switzerland discussing arms reductions and U.S.-Soviet relations. It has been almost two years since leaders representing the two superpowers have met.

Sitting in between them is Nobel Peace Prize winner Jill Reisman, who begins to speak:

Although from the outside your nations look tough and hardened, you are brought together time and time again by a secret desire for peace that stabs you from within. You become excited when the sound of negotiations catches your ears, but when the music dies down you ask yourselves, "What has really changed?" To say the least, nothing much at all has changed. You sit through hours of talks pretending to compromise with each other, but in reality, you are doing nothing at all. In reality you are fooling yourselves, thinking you can have it all without giving up a little first.

The most important thing needed to achieve peace is the desire to have it. Without an intensely burning desire nothing can be changed. Second is the willingness needed to make the changes and the compromises peace requires. Once that has been accomplished by both nations individually, the détente concept, or easing of tensions, must be established. This opens the door for the exchange of knowledge. Trading of ideas, technology, and culture is an important part of the peace-making process because once the people of your nations have realized how similar and interesting they both are, a sense of closeness can arise between them. None of these goals though, can be reached without trust in one another. This main ingredient makes possible a state of détente which in turn brings about many other benefits. As soon as suspicion is removed and belief in each other fills the gap, peaceful relations will fall into place naturally.

Once peace has been reached it cannot be left alone with no one to nurture it. It must

be fed just like a car. When it is filled with gas it will go anywhere, but as soon as the tank nears empty it must be refilled. In order to retain friendly relations, an administrative policy must make keeping the peace alive a high priority for each new leader.

This is how to establish peace, Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Shultz, but just like the car, if it is not fed with new ideas and friendly actions, it will sit in the driveway and rot away.●

EARL BASCOM: AN AMERICAN HERO

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize the achievements of a man I truly admire; a man whose accomplishments have served as inspiration to countless young Americans over the years. On June 19, 1985, Mr. Earl W. Bascom of Victorville, CA, celebrated his 79th birthday. His son, John, wrote me to tell me about the birthday celebration, and in his letter, he told me about Earl's latest honor: During recent ceremonies at the Canadian Finals Rodeo in Edmonton, Alberta, Earl Bascom was inducted into the Canadian Rodeo Hall of Fame. Very few Americans have been honored in this manner, and Mr. Bascom is the first Californian ever to be inducted. Ten thousand rodeo fans were on hand for the ceremony which was broadcast for Canadian television viewers.

Alberta province was the site of Bascom's first rodeo in 1916. Since then, he's been traveling the rodeo circuit in the United States and Canada. His special events included saddle bronc, bull and bareback riding and steer wrestling. In 1933, Earl was named Reserve North American Champion at Calgary and set a new world record time for Steer Decorating. That year, Bascom placed third in the world rodeo standings.

Earl's experience with horses and riding began when he was a boy. One of 11 children, he was raised on a ranch and worked with stock and horses for as long as he can remember. For fun, Earl and his brothers would stage their own rodeos. Bascom recalled, "We got a lot of practice riding anything that walked, crawled, or bucked."

Early in the 1920's, the young rodeo star created two pieces of rodeo equipment that have become standard in all professional rodeos throughout the United States, Canada, and Australia. Rodeo's first hornless bronc saddle was designed and made by Bascom in 1922, and in 1924, he introduced the first one-handed bareback rigging.

The 1930's brought the Great Depression, and jobs were hard to come by. Earl's only way to make a living for himself was the rodeo. Although there was much work to be done as a ranch hand, there was no money with which to pay the hands. More often than not, a ranch hand would be paid with a meal, or with livestock. In the rodeo, a good month's wage could be made with a 60-second ride. But, according to Earl, you had to be "good to win and you had to win to keep going." Earl was a winner.

In addition to riding in rodeo events, Bascom tried his hand at being a rodeo clown. The job of a clown is particularly more dangerous than actual riding, for it was the clown's responsibility to protect the rider from a raging bronco or bull. But Earl's love for riding prevailed, and in the mid-thirties, he took the rodeo on the road and directed the first one in the State of Mississippi.

Along with his many other honors and titles, Earl was named "Rodeo's First Collegiate Cowboy" in 1940. Acting on his strong desire to further his education, Bascom used the money he earned by riding in rodeos to finance his entire 4-year course of study at Brigham Young University. Earl now spends his time on his ranch in Victorville, CA, translating his rodeo experience into magnificent works of art. Working in bronze, Bascom's sculptures depict, for the most part, rodeo scenes. He has also done exceptional works of general western culture.

Mr. Speaker, in light of Earl Bascom's extraordinary career, his remarkable talents and the example he has set as an inspirational American, I take great pride in commending this great man to my colleagues here in the House of Representatives. Earl Bascom's contributions to our national heritage will be remembered for many years to come.●

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO MONTANDON EAGLE SCOUT AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the achievement of Mr. Todd David Whitmyer, a constituent of mine from Montandon, PA. On Sunday, July 14, 1985, family and friends will gather at the Montandon Baptist Church to witness the presentation of the highest achievement in Boy Scouting—the coveted Eagle Scout Award—to Mr. Whitmyer, a member of Troop 522.

As a young citizen, Mr. Whitmyer has displayed his energetic capabilities

by participating in many different projects and community services which have won him special merits of honor.

I am proud to congratulate Mr. Whitmyer, a recent graduate of Milton High School, for his outstanding contributions to the community. His unselfish attitude toward others has set an example for the rest of us to follow. I am honored to have an individual like him in my district.●

#### AMENDMENT TO DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

### HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, I want to note the passage of an amendment to the fiscal year 1986 defense authorization bill which I offered last week. My amendment will require the Secretary of Defense to adopt a fuel conservation plan and send to Congress within 90 days a report on its progress. The savings over 3 years is projected to be \$1.2 billion.

The Department of Defense used 7.5 billion gallons of gasoline in fiscal year 1981. This is 80 percent of the total Federal Government usage. In the same year, they spent \$5.7 billion for aviation fuel alone. Despite the magnitude of money involved, the Department did not have an aircraft fuel management program. My amendment will correct this oversight and require the Department of Defense to design and implement a fuel conservation program.

This amendment is a result of one of the five bills that I introduced earlier this session to implement various recommendations of the Grace Commission.

I want to thank the chairman, Congressman LES ASPIN, and the other members of the House Armed Services Committee for accepting my amendment. I hope they will stand by it without change when they go to conference.●

#### CROSSROADS AT THE HIGHER EDUCATION DEBATE

### HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, America is engaging in one of the healthiest and most important debates of recent decades on the relationship between Government and higher education.

No one in the debate is challenging the cornerstone of college education in America—we have the finest education system in the world, and it has helped

tremendously to give us a research and technological edge that has been vital to America's national and international economic well-being.

But the questions are now being considered on how we best protect that role in an age of tight Government budgets.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching issued a recent report which stated:

The current debate about national priorities has focused almost exclusively on budget numbers and on the negatives of higher education. The larger perspective has been lost \* \* \* Educational obligations are increasing, and Federal support for colleges and universities must increase too \* \* \* For the Washington debate to focus almost exclusively on how much education costs is to neglect the larger questions: How much of America's human resources can we afford to waste?

Weighing in with another point of view was an editorial in the Greensburg Tribune-Review which concluded:

Higher education deserves strong backing. Our future depends on it. But the support should come primarily from those using the colleges and universities. Society benefits in a general way and this justifies some general help. But the chief beneficiaries are individuals. They should pay their bills directly, while making sure they are getting a solid return on their investment. The control should lie with the consumer, not the government.

With such differences of viewpoint, it is essential that Congress get a firm handle on the direction we want to go. The decisions for at least the remainder of the century are before us now.

In budget deliberations, how will the student aid and loan programs be structured, and what families in America will qualify for these funds? In the tax debate, what incentives shall remain for charitable contributions as colleges try to offset government aid with private donations, and what incentives shall there be for basic research at universities and for corporate donations advancing this research?

In the research field, how can government grants be used best and divided among the widest range of qualified schools? In the civil rights field, we face legislation in coming weeks to insure the continued adherence of title IX, and what role shall the government play in working for nondiscrimination and equal educational opportunities?

We dramatically face these problems in Pennsylvania. The typical minimum cost of a year's education at the Pennsylvania State University—our land-grant college designed to insure an educational opportunity for the sons and daughters of the working people of the Commonwealth—is \$6,500 a year, or \$26,000 for a 4-year education. How can the State and Federal Governments, work together with industry, individuals, and communities to

insure a continued educational opportunity for all and a continued national drive toward educational excellence?

All sides of the debate agree on the key role of education, and agree on its continued development. But the gap is wide in how to reach this goal. The debate is a good, healthy one for our Nation and our education system. But the stakes are extremely high, thousands of lives and our national economic future will be affected. This debate demands our attention and resolution.●

#### BOB GARCIA ON BOOSTING PUERTO RICO

### HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, Puerto Rico's Governor, Rafael Hernandez Colon, has recently unveiled a proposal that promises to help revitalize Puerto Rico's economy and give a much-needed boost to the Caribbean Basin Initiative. My friend and distinguished colleague, BOB GARCIA, explained this proposal in a piece in the Washington Times, and noted the crucial role the utilization of section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code will play in its success. I commend this article and the sound thinking behind these ideas, to my colleagues.

#### BOOSTING PUERTO RICO

In his inaugural address this January, the governor of Puerto Rico, Rafael Hernandez Colon, announced an innovative plan that would give the Caribbean Basin Initiative a much needed shot in the arm, as well as help Puerto Rico's ailing economy.

The governor intends to achieve this goal by making available a portion of corporate funds accrued by utilizing section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 936 is a tax break which permits U.S. mainland corporations to earn tax-free profits from their Puerto Rico-based affiliates. In addition, most of these corporations often deposit their 936 earnings in Puerto Rican banks to take advantage of a Puerto Rican tax law which reduces the tollgate tax that would otherwise be levied on the repatriation of these profits to the mainland.

As of last September, there were \$6.7 billion in deposits in Puerto Rican banks as a result of this program. The depository banks under Puerto Rican law are required to redeposit 10 percent of these funds—some \$670 million at the moment—in the Puerto Rican Development Bank. Until now, that bank has used these funds for investments in the mainland, which has little direct benefit for development in Puerto Rico. The governor intends to make these funds available on a concessionary basis to Puerto Rican companies willing to set up twin plants in Puerto Rico and Caribbean Basin nations.

The twin-plant concept is fairly simple: a corporation would begin manufacturing a product in a CBI nation—the labor-intensive portion of that product—and complete the

process in Puerto Rico—the capital-intensive or more technical part of the manufacturing process. At least 20 percent of the value of the product must come from Puerto Rican plants.

This concept makes it even more crucial to preserve the 936 tax break in the face of Treasury Department and congressional threats to eliminate or moderate it in a tax reform package. The importance of 936 to Puerto Rico's economy cannot be overestimated. Approximately 25 percent of all salaries paid in Puerto Rico are derived from 936 firms either directly or indirectly, and this is at a time when the unemployment rate of Puerto Rico is hovering around 20 percent.

Further, 936 firms account for 34 percent of Puerto Rico's gross domestic product, 20 percent of its gross national product, 19 percent of personal income, and 14 percent of government income.

The governor's plan is not completely new. A similar program is already being used by the Japanese. They have actively developed a manufacturing process that emphasizes capital-intensive or higher-value-added manufacturing. The Japanese farm out the labor-intensive portion of the process to other nations in the region which are better equipped to produce that part of the product.

Puerto Rico would like to become the Japan of the Caribbean Basin, and Gov. Hernandez Colon believes it is possible. The key to Puerto Rico's success is the preservation of 936.

The CBI was developed on two basic principles, duty-free access to U.S. markets and tax incentives. While the duty-free access was written into the legislation—nations get 12 years of access to U.S. markets—the tax incentives have never materialized. By using 936-related funds, tax incentives—that is, investment incentives—would finally become a part of the CBI.

Finally, the worthiness of any program can be measured by the willingness of people to try it out. The governor of Puerto Rico decided to put his brainchild to the test by taking a trip to Grenada with a group of executives representing potential twin-plant investors. This group met with Grenadian Prime Minister Herbert Blaize. As a result of that meeting, Johnson & Johnson, Schering-Plough, and Smithkline Beckman corporations, as well as Prime Minister Blaize, have all committed themselves to participating in the governor's program if 936 is left intact.

Gov. Hernandez Colon recently stated that Puerto Rico "... share[s] [with] the United States [a] stake in the political stability of the entire Caribbean and Central America. We must become creative participants in the region. By assisting our neighbors and the United States, we can also assure our own prosperity."

The governor is right: we all have a stake in regional stability, and that stability can be best achieved by working toward economic prosperity.

His program holds out hope for that prosperity. It costs nothing in direct aid, and it offers a great deal of promise.●

## SKIN CANCER—PROGRESS IN SCREENING PROGRAMS

HON. RICHARD C. SHELBY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. Speaker, as sponsor of "National Skin Cancer Prevention and Detection Week," which garnered the cosponsorship of 252 of my colleagues, and which set aside March 24-30 of this year to heighten our collective awareness of skin cancer, I am pleased to highlight a recent article on this subject appearing in USA Today.

Nearly 400 skin cancer screening programs are being carried out across the Nation by local and State affiliates of the American Academy of Dermatology, assisted by many volunteers—both dermatology physicians and lay persons. In my own State of Alabama, a number of clinics are scheduled to operate throughout the summer.

In Gadsden, AL, over 400 people were screened, illuminating several cases of skin cancer. The number of cases diagnosed was larger than expected from the size of the population and when viewed in comparison with the national average for skin cancers. The cities of Huntsville and Birmingham will serve as screening center locations later this summer.

Also of interest is a provocative new technique in the screening effort now being demonstrated on channel 6 nightly news in Birmingham. The meteorologist uses a sunburn meter to measure ultraviolet light and to indicate a sunburn index—from low to dangerous. Dr. W. Mitchell Sams, Jr., professor and chairman of the Department of Dermatology at the University of Alabama in Birmingham, was active in the development of the sunburn meter. He is attempting to implement the idea throughout the State and Nation.

As the USA Today article illustrates, the American Cancer Society has become extraordinarily active in publicizing the issue of skin cancer. We are now seeing serious prevention efforts take hold—the increasing use and popularity of the self-test for skin cancer is an example of this. Recognition is certainly due the dermatology profession, cancer specialists and lay persons who are so prominent in the nationwide prevention screening programs.

I submit the following article for my colleagues' and their constituents' enlightenment.

[From USA Today, June 18, 1985]

SELF-TESTS FIND SKIN CANCER EARLY

(By Sally Ann Stewart)

Alarmed by the dramatic rise in malignant melanoma—the second-fastest growing cancer in the USA—experts are urging monthly self-examinations.

Just as doctors ask women to check breast for cancer, the American Cancer Society

and American Academy of Dermatology say everyone should examine their skin monthly.

Most cancers can be surgically removed, but early detection is critical to a cure, says Joann Schellenbach, American Cancer Society spokesman.

To aid detection, the groups offer What You Should Know About Melanoma, including symptoms and photos of cancerous moles. The free pamphlet is available from cancer society chapters. Danger signs:

Any change in existing moles or beauty marks.

Irregular borders around moles or other markings.

Moles that grow bigger than a standard pencil eraser.

This year, more than 22,000 in the USA will develop malignant melanoma; 5,500 will die.

"By the year 2000, 1 person in 100 will develop malignant melanoma sometime in their lifetime," says American Academy of Dermatology spokesman Gilbert Martin. It can take 30 years of sunbathing before skin cancer shows up.

Ultraviolet rays are the major cause of skin cancers. The best protection is to avoid the sun, and that's been the point of the group's ad campaign "Fry Now, Pay Later."

Since March, the American Academy of Dermatology has sponsored 286 free detection clinics; 100 more are planned.●

## THE "JUSTICE" DEPARTMENT

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, more and more Americans are becoming aware that the U.S. Justice Department is the most politically conscious, politically active agency in our Federal Government.

Newspapers across the Nation contain articles about the activities of the Justice Department on an almost daily basis. Recently, stories appeared in Washington and Texas newspapers about the timing of a special election in Texas' First Congressional District vacancy that was created when the Democratic incumbent in the House of Representatives, Hon. SAM B. HALL, JR., was appointed to a Federal judgeship.

As reported, a letter was sent to Texas Governor Mark White—a Democrat—by William Bradford Reynolds, Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights at the Justice Department, in which unspecified legal action was threatened because Texas had not sought clearance from the Department for the date of the election, an action Reynolds maintained is required by the Voting Rights Act.

The Justice Department's letter was received by Governor White on June 27.

Although Texas officials claimed such notification was not required, they agreed to the review by the Jus-

tice Department and the election was held on June 29. The letter from Assistant Attorney General Reynolds produced confusion about the election and prompted complaints that it was a political ploy to hold down voter participation, as maintained by Texas State Democratic Chairman Robert Slagle.

I believe my colleagues will be interested in reading some portions of news accounts from various respected newspapers regarding another blatant, politically motivated act by the U.S. Justice Department.

First, the Dallas Morning News of June 29, 1985:

AUSTIN.—Despite a last-minute threat by the U.S. Justice Department, Gov. Mark White and Texas election officials said Friday that the special election in the 1st Congressional District will be held Saturday as scheduled.

The threat by the Justice Department to seek legal action that could have delayed the election and Democrat White's terse reply that it was "misguided" brought a last-minute twist to the nationally watched race.

Secretary of State Myra McDaniel, noting reports of relatively heavy absentee voting, predicted a turnout of 25 percent of the 339,158 registered voters.

In announcing that the election will be held as scheduled Saturday, Ms. McDaniel agreed with White that the concern by the Justice Department was unwarranted.

Late Thursday, White received a letter from Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds saying that the governor's setting of the date for the election was not "pre-cleared" with the Justice Department.

In a brief reply to Reynolds Friday, White said he appreciated the assistant attorney general's "interest in this election" but it does not require pre-clearance.

Reynolds told White in his letter that if the governor does not voluntarily comply, legal action might be necessary.

White insisted in a statement distributed to reporters Friday afternoon that he had "acted properly" in calling the election and that he felt the Justice Department was "misguided in insisting on the need for federal pre-clearance."

"I cannot understand why the Justice Department waited until less than 48 hours before this highly contested election to raise the issue," said White.

State Democratic Party Chairman Bob Slagle called the threat by the Justice Department a "political ploy" by the Republicans to try to "hold down voter participation in a last desperate effort to help the Republican candidate Edd Hargett."

Next, the Washington Post of June 29:

Texas and federal officials resolved a last-minute squabble yesterday that briefly cast doubt on the timing of a special election today in Texas' 1st Congressional District, but not before Democrats accused the Justice Department of last-minute "meddling" to dampen voter turnout.

The doubt arose Thursday when William Bradford Reynolds, assistant attorney general for civil rights, wrote Gov. Mark White (D) threatening unspecified legal action because Texas had not sought clearance from the department of the date of the election,

an action Reynolds maintained is required by the Voting Rights Act.

White, who said such notification is not required, nonetheless agreed yesterday to submit to the review, and the election will be held on schedule today.

The snafu over the notification rule, designed to ensure that the timing of an election does not have a discriminatory effect, produced news stories in Texas yesterday about the confusion and prompted state Democratic Chairman Robert Slagle to denounce Reynolds' letter as "a political ploy to hold down voter participation."

The special election in the rural northeastern part of the state is being watched by Democrats and Republicans alike as a barometer of realignment in the conservative, solidly Democratic South.

A Republican has not represented the district in more than a century, but the leading candidate in the eight-man field is Republican Edd Hargett, a farmer, engineer and former football star at Texas A&M.●

### PROMISING CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGIES

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to my colleagues' attention an article in today's New York Times on some of the new clean coal technologies. Written by Stuart Diamond, it describes a few of the promising technologies that place the Nation at a threshold of fundamental change in its technological base for coal-fired generation.

These technologies should be of more than routine interest to us, because we have the opportunity to ensure that they are brought into commercial use in time for the retrofits and/or additions to electrical generating capacity expected to be needed in the 1990's.

They can contribute to better air quality, lower electricity costs, and increase the use of our abundant coal reserves.

In hearings before the Fossil and Synthetic Fuels Subcommittee, a variety of witnesses have made it clear that it is not in the financial interest of any single electric utility to build the first commercial-scale unit using these new technologies.

It is equally clear, however, that it is in the interest of the Nation as a whole and all of us as consumers of electricity, to commercialize these technologies before we are required to build new plants with expensive, inefficient scrubbers.

Congress last year authorized a \$750 million Clean Coal Technology Reserve with funding authority taken from the Synthetic Fuels Corporation, to assist in the commercialization of these promising technologies.

Because the private sector will have to share the cost of projects assisted

from the Reserve, the choice of which technologies are most worthy of advancing will be made largely by those in industry who will have to adopt them for subsequent use.

We will have an opportunity to appropriate funds for this program in the fiscal year 1986 Interior appropriations bill recently reported by the subcommittee of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

I commend Mr. Diamond's article to my colleagues' attention as an aid to understanding the importance of implementing the Clean Coal Technology Reserve.

#### TECHNOLOGY—NEW METHODS TO CLEAN COAL

The technology of burning coal is undergoing what energy experts say is the largest advance in more than a century. Hundreds of companies are researching and applying methods to burn the traditionally dirty fuel as cleanly as oil. They include large boiler makers, utilities and engineering companies as well as small industries.

Some of the impetus stems from stricter environmental laws to combat acid rain and toxic waste. Also, Congress late last year approved a \$750 million clean coal fund—a major new program in a shrinking energy budget. The Electric Power Research Institute, the utility research arm, plans \$582 million for clean coal projects. Finally, it is believed that other conventional fuels—oil, gas, nuclear and hydropower—face uncertain futures.

"The nation stands at a threshold of fundamental change in its technological base for coal-fired generation," said Kurt E. Yeager, the research institute's coal vice president.

Coal is the nation's most abundant conventional energy source, with reserves for 500 years at current use. Demand has risen rapidly amid recent oil shocks. Coal now provides 56 percent of domestic electricity, up from 46 percent in 1973, and 23 percent of all energy, up from 17 percent in 1973.

But traditional coal burning emits sulfur and nitrogen oxides, both acid rain components. Soot and fly ash cause further pollution.

Recent efforts to clean the burning of coal have been costly or imperfect. Electrostatic precipitators trap fine gas particles on metal plates like dust to a cloth, but many particles escape. Scrubbers can remove sulfur from smokestack gases by injecting limestone and water, but each year one scrubber generates enough paste-like waste from a single large plant to cover a square mile one foot deep. It also can add 40 percent to a plant's cost and use up to 8 percent of the power output.

The major new technology for sulfur removal is a fluidized bed. It extracts the sulfur during combustion instead of in the stack. Conventionally, finely ground coal is shot into a furnace and burns in midair. In the new method, coal burns in a limestone bed agitated by air from below. Sulfur combines with the limestone without water. Less waste and furnace slagging results. Low-quality fuel such as lignite, peat, garbage, wood waste and cow manure can be used, without violating clean air laws.

After a decade of research, commercialization is starting, and it is estimated that 200 existing plants can use it. In Burnsville, Minn., a \$50 million, 125-megawatt unit is to open at a Northern States Power unit next



year, with Foster Wheeler boilers. In Nucla, Colo., a \$35 million, 100-megawatt unit is to open in 1987 at Colorado Ute Electric, with Pyro-power Corporation boilers. Near Paducah, Ky., a \$220 million, 160-megawatt unit at a Tennessee Valley Authority plant is to open in 1989, with Combustion Engineering boilers. At least 20 American and 32 foreign companies are competing for the market, as are engineering concerns such as Stone & Webster, Wormster, Burns & Roe, and Pope, Evans & Robbins. Several dozen industries have also built on planned units.

Another technology is known as combined cycle coal gasification. Coal, steam and oxygen combine under pressure at very high temperatures, gasifying the coal. The gases do double work. They turn a turbine to generate electricity, and then are burned in a boiler, turning water to steam to generate more electricity in another turbine. The sulfur combines with hydrogen and can be removed for sale. One plant, Texaco's \$284 million, 100-mega-watt Cool Water unit in Daggett, Calif., opened last year. Shell and CE-Lummus Crest are building one in Deer park, Tex., and Potomac Electric Power of Washington is planning one.

To minimize nitrogen oxides' formation, utilities are adding newly developed burners that lengthen the combustion zone and lower the temperature and oxygen concentration.

New flue gas cleanup methods include capturing sulfur with magnesium oxide that can be re-used after the sulfur is separated for sale. Philadelphia Electric and Essen Chemical of Clifton, N.J., are using that method. Other utilities are injecting a substance similar to baking soda to capture the sulfur. Indiana Power and Light, Research-Cottrell and others are testing electron beams to break up sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides and combine them with ammonia to produce fertilizer for sale.

More utilities are also using baghouses, which act like big vacuum cleaners, to remove particulates in higher-ash, lower-quality coals.

New methods to clean coal before burning include an emulsion that separates coal from impurities. General Electric is experimenting with microwaves, and TRW is using molten sodium hydroxide to remove impurities. ●

#### THE ANNUAL ISSUES QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

**HON. JOHN T. MYERS**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, each year, since coming to this body I have asked my constituents their views on issues before the Congress. Therefore, I am happy to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD my weekly newsletter for July 2, 1985, listing the results of my 1985 poll.

The results of my annual issues questionnaire are in! This year almost 20,000 residents of the Seventh Congressional District responded to the poll which contained 12 questions on topics ranging from taxes, the deficit, and foreign affairs.

The large number of responses shows an active interest among Hoo-

siers in national issues and a determination to make their opinions known to those of us representing them in Washington.

The following is the results of the 1985 questionnaire:

First, to reduce the budget deficit, do you support spending reductions in all parts of the budget, including aid to cities, health, farm programs, education, student aid programs, and defense? Yes, 70 percent; no, 30 percent.

Second, in an effort to reduce the deficit, would you support a 1-year, across-the-board freeze on Federal spending at 1985 levels, including both domestic and defense programs? Yes, 82 percent; no, 18 percent.

Third, have you or your family been hurt as a result of Federal cutbacks in spending? Yes, 27 percent; no, 73 percent.

Fourth, should the annual Social Security cost-of-living increase (COLA) be frozen if Congress adopts a budget freeze? Yes, 54 percent; no, 46 percent.

Fifth, should taxes be increased to reduce the Federal budget? Yes, 23 percent; no, 77 percent.

Sixth, would you support a simplified, flat rate income tax system which lowers most tax rates but also eliminates most credits and deductions? Yes, 73 percent; no, 27 percent.

Seventh, in order to reduce the trade deficit, do you believe the United States should impose the same restrictions on its trading partners as they impose on U.S. exporters? Yes, 89 percent; no, 11 percent.

Eighth, should the United States subsidize farm exports to meet competition from government who subsidize exports from their farms? Yes, 39 percent; no, 61 percent.

Ninth, in writing the 1985 farm bill, should Congress move toward a market-oriented policy, phasing out farm subsidies? Yes, 83 percent; no, 17 percent.

Tenth, do you support President Reagan's strategic defense initiative to develop the capability to stop enemy ballistic missiles and their warheads before they strike the United States? Yes, 80 percent; no, 20 percent.

Eleventh, do you believe U.S. vital interests are threatened by Soviet/Cuba involvement in Central America? Yes, 79 percent; no, 21 percent.

Twelfth, should the U.S. Government provide assistance to famine-stricken nations in other parts of the world? Yes, 60 percent; no, 40 percent. ●

#### OIL INDUSTRY RESTRUCTURING RAISES QUESTIONS

**HON. JAMES J. FLORIO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, the withdrawal of a major oil company from significant refining and marketing operations in the region that includes my district raises a number of questions. An article from the Philadelphia Inquirer that I am here inserting in the RECORD describes a possible swap of gas stations on the east coast for those owned by another oil major on the west coast.

Recent oil industry restructuring has raised a variety of questions concerning the impact of mergers, liquidations, and market withdrawals on jobs, energy supplies, and competition. There has been a good deal of debate lately regarding oil company mergers, but there are other issues that also deserve attention. One question raised by transactions involving the swapping of assets in different markets is whether there could be a lessening of competition as a result of withdrawal from certain markets by one company and enhancement of the market position of the company that displaces it. If a situation amounting to market allocation arose, that could raise serious additional antitrust questions.

Mr. Speaker, the restructuring going on now in the oil industry is having troubling consequences in many areas of the country. This situation deserves greater attention from public officials and I urge Members of the House to examine carefully the developments described in the article to which I have referred.

The article follows:

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 30, 1985]

#### ARCO AND MOBIL DISCUSSING SWAP OF SERVICE STATIONS

(By Arthur Howe)

Atlantic Richfield Co. yesterday confirmed that it was holding talks with Mobil Corp. over a possible swap of some of Arco's 2,000 service stations on the East Coast for some of Mobil's West Coast stations.

In April, Arco, the nation's largest domestic gasoline marketer, announced that it planned to sell 1,000 service stations east of the Mississippi River and its 125,000-barrel-a-day refinery in Philadelphia as part of a major restructuring.

Since then, several potential buyers have approached Arco. They include at least three major oil and convenience-store companies: Southland Corp., which franchises the 7-Eleven convenience stores; Sun Co. of Radnor, which markets Sunoco gasoline, and Shell Oil Co.

Yesterday, Mickey Parr, a spokesman in Arco's Los Angeles headquarters, confirmed that Mobil Corp. had approached the company about a potential swap. He characterized the talks as being in the initial stage.

"We're obviously taking to a number of parties. We're anxious to sell. Our policy is not to discuss them until there is something definite," he said.

A spokesman for Mobil, which is ranked fifth among U.S. gasoline marketers, said: "We are in very preliminary talks with Arco. We are looking at some of their stations, and they are looking at some of ours in terms of a swap between East Coast and West Coast outlets," he said.

"This is absolutely standard procedure in any market withdrawal," the Mobil spokesman said. "All those companies in a market look at the withdrawer's assets and properties."

A spokesman for Shell Oil Co. of Houston, the second-largest domestic gasoline marketer, also confirmed that it is considering acquiring Arco's properties.

"We are looking at Arco's properties to see if any fit into our plans. We're always interested in good properties and will review them when they come to our attention," he said.

Neither Sun nor Southland said it has discussed an offer for the stations with Arco. But both said they were not interested in buying the Arco refinery in South Philadelphia, where 600 people are employed.

"We will certainly take a look" at the Arco stations, said Henry Stanley, vice president of Dallas-based Southland. "We always take a look at these things."

Officials of Sun Oil Co. said that they are also looking at Arco's gasoline stations but that the company has made no offer to acquire them. Sun pulled out of the gas-station markets in the Southeast last year, explaining that it intends to concentrate its marketing efforts closer to home.

Tom Wizda, executive director of the Pennsylvania-Delaware Service Station Dealers' Association, said he doubted that Mobil would be able to orchestrate a gas-station swap with Arco.

"What stations would they [Arco] give up? I think Arco's major concern is to sell the whole lot," he said.

Arco has not said whether its network of gasoline stations would be sold as a unit or broken up. ●

## H.R. 44

## HON. RICHARD C. SHELBY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on an issue of critical importance to millions of Americans who benefit from inexpensive hydroelectric power. Due to confusion surrounding the 1920 Federal Power Act and conflicting rulings by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the power benefits from our Nation's water resources risk being arbitrarily shifted from the vast majority of the electric consuming public to a relatively few number. Over 160 cosponsoring Members of this body support legislation I have introduced, the Electric Consumers Protection Act (H.R. 44), to clarify this situation; and public interest has sprung up throughout the Nation. Recently, the New York Times editorialized that "common sense and econom-

ic analysis argue for the broadest possible distribution" of hydroelectric power and called H.R. 44 the fair and sensible remedy. I would like to submit a copy of the June 14, 1985 editorial for the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for this time to remind my colleagues of this matter of vital importance to consumers throughout the Nation.

[From the New York Times, June 8, 1985]

## LET PUBLIC POWER BE TRULY PUBLIC

Dams on rivers subject to Federal regulation produce \$5 billion worth of electricity each year at virtually no cost. Who should benefit?

Common sense and economic analysis argue for the broadest possible distribution. But because of a quirk in a 65-year-old law, the windfall may eventually go to a tiny fraction of Americans served by municipally owned power companies. That is why a reform proposed by Representative Richard Shelby of Alabama and Senator Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming deserves speedy passage.

During the 1930's and 40's private utilities built hundreds of hydroelectric dams on Federal waterways. The original permits typically ran for 50 years, with provision for relicensing later. Until recently, it was assumed that the companies that built the dams would be allowed to renew the licenses unless new management were clearly shown to be in the public interest.

But in 1980, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission decided that the Water Power Act of 1920 gave preference in relicensing to municipally owned utilities. The commission reversed itself in 1983, but municipal authorities cling to its first judgment and still demand the power from 11 hydro-power projects now scheduled for relicensing. If they win in court, as some experts predict, a total of 178 projects will be transferred from private to public power authorities over the next nine years.

What would be so terrible about that? The taxpayers would lose \$5 billion a year and a sizable amount of energy would be misused, with too little regard for efficiency.

Ideally, the Federal Government should auction use of the dams to the highest bidders and assure the Treasury a steady income. The power would then be consumed by the homes and businesses that most value it. But that appears politically impossible; just last year Congress voted overwhelmingly to give away the billions of dollars worth of power produced by Hoover Dam. The only remaining choice is whether a small or large number of Americans will share in the newly available benefit.

The 11 contested projects serve 8.5 million customers of private utilities, reducing their average power bill by \$29 a year. The petitioning municipalities, however, would divide the windfall among only 947,000 customers. That's not only unfair, it's inefficient: power sold so cheaply would sharply reduce incentives to conserve energy.

The Shelby-Wallop bill, now in committee hearings in both houses, would eliminate the law's implied preference for municipal control. And where the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission nonetheless chose to change licensees, the law would require compensation for utilities adversely affected. That is a fair and sensible remedy. ●

## SUPPORT PRESIDENT REAGAN

## HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, last month I received an excellent letter from my constituent, Michael L. Keller of Salem, KY, which I believe will be of interest to my colleagues. Mike Keller, a registered pharmacist at Clinic Pharmacy in Salem, has taken the time to share his comments with me in support of President Reagan's initiatives to reduce individual income taxes and the Federal deficit.

At a time when the House and Senate conferees are trying to agree upon a compromise for the fiscal year 1986 budget for Federal Government spending, I believe Mike Keller's views about the need to put partisan actions aside are indeed timely and worthy of our consideration.

The June 21 letter from Michael L. Keller follows:

JUNE 21, 1985.

Hon. Carroll Hubbard,  
Washington, DC.

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD: I urge you to fully support President Reagan's stance on the many important bills coming to Congress. Foremost in my mind are simplifying and hopefully reducing individual income taxes and reducing the federal deficit.

President Reagan is a strong leader and has restored respect in the United States of America. I am in almost total agreement with him on every issue. I feel that his plans for the future of America are sound. More importantly, his plans are the only ones that stand a chance of passing without being watered down to the point that they would be ineffective. We need unity behind a strong leader in times like these, not the disunity of partisan politics. I have enclosed an article regarding balancing the budget which I believe is pertinent.

I think you have done a fine job of representing the people of Kentucky in the past. Now I urge you to vote for the common good of all the people of the United States of America even at the expense of special interests in Kentucky and elsewhere. I believe that this can most effectively be accomplished by supporting President Reagan. Thank you for this opportunity to communicate my thoughts and feelings to you.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL L. KELLER.<sup>1</sup>

## LAW WEEK ESSAY WINNERS

## HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the privilege of attending the Memphis and Shelby County Bar Association Law Week Naturalization Ceremony. As part of the week's festivities an essay contest on "Law Makes Freedom Work" was held for

Memphis and Shelby County High School students. The first place winner of the contest was Tina Marie Rhodes of Kirby High School; second place went to Judith Marie Farris of Briarcrest High School; and third was awarded to Angela Middleton of Central High School. The text of the above-mentioned winners' essays is as follows:

**FIRST PLACE ESSAY—TINA MARIE RHODES**

To explain how law makes freedom work, one must make clear several things. We must first define freedom. Freedom is one's right to choose. Without freedom, our world would be one of insensitive persons without personality, goals, or compassion. Next, what is a law? Can you see it, or touch it? Law is an idea of how we think we can insure every man or woman justice. Justice can be seen as getting what one is due, or one's personal freedom. All of these things affect our lives, environment, and how we live and adapt in our environment.

To live in a perfect environment and society is quite impossible, because of conflicting opinions within. Therefore, laws are needed to regulate disputes among people. Any law limits your freedom, but most laws are directed toward bad behavior and made to insure what is considered the common good. Everyone needs law. Law sets boundaries which are necessary in a society and points one's choice (freedom) toward the good.

Law is an opinion of what is good and bad, hoping to insure the good. By doing this, it protects one's personal freedom from being infringed upon by another. For example, the law strictly forbids the murdering of a human being. If one commits murder, they are taking away another's freedom to live. One has the freedom to choose between good or bad. Law insures not only personal freedom, but also, freedom for others.

**SECOND PLACE ESSAY—JUDITH MARIE FARRIS**

Quite contrary to the beliefs of some citizens, this country could not be the "land of the free" without laws. Without some form of order the nation would be in a chaotic state. There must be an accepted governmental system in which someone has an authoritative position. John Locke explained this situation as the theory of popular sovereignty. This theory explains the fact that people must give up some of their rights and freedom in order to live in harmony with other people. By giving up some of their rights, people are able to obtain together what they might not be able to obtain alone. For example, if there were no laws, simple subjects such as property rights would become major issues. People would claim that they could live anywhere they wanted and conduct themselves in any manner which they saw fit. The laws are set up to protect the rights of every citizen, not to limit them. Americans must recognize some people to have higher authority than themselves in order to protect these rights. Without an established group of people with higher authority, anyone could claim power. Although there is a presidential office, no one person has enough power to decide the fate of the nation. The House of Representatives and the Senate were set up as authoritative organizations in order to prevent the Executive of the nation from having absolute power. Thus we are protected from living under any type of dictatorship. Yet, at the same time, we are not in an unruly anarchy situation. As a result, we are "free".

**THIRD PLACE ESSAY—ANGELA MIDDLETON**

The precept perhaps most cherished in America is the idea that this country is the home of the free. Americans believe themselves to be one of the last bastions of democracy in a world quickly becoming socialistic and communistic in nature.

The idea of this country as a "free" nation has its roots in the American Revolution. The war was fought to "free" people from the tyranny of the British government. However, the revolutionary leaders soon realized that freedom must be protected if it was to continue. Freedom in name was much different from freedom in fact.

The Founding Fathers discovered that well-constructed laws were a good way to protect freedom. These laws insure that each person is free to do as they wish but not free to interfere with the wishes of others. No person is "free" if they cannot think and act for themselves. Laws protect freedom by protecting society from overbearing and malicious individuals. If too much freedom is given to each individual, their own personal desires might bring harm to other persons.

In essence, law makes freedom work by restricting freedom. Unquestionably, everyone values their freedom very highly. Society has developed a variety of ways of protecting this prized possession. The construction of good laws is one of the best methods.

**TRIBUTE TO BOB SWAIN AND THE LAST MAN'S CLUB**

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring a touching story of friendship and patriotism to my colleagues' attention. Over 60 years ago, the United States sent its young men to Europe to fight for the freedoms and principles for which we stand. During the tribulations that those men endured, bonds of friendship were forged that were destined to last as long as the friends lived.

One group of 13 World War I veterans that met on July 11, 1934, made a solemn pact to meet annually on that date. They invested their pledge in a symbolic bottle of champagne which was to be opened by the last member still alive, so that he could drink a toast in remembrance of his 12 friends. For exactly 50 years, these men met to share anew their stories, and to think of the members who had passed away.

The men met each year at the same table with 13 chairs. After the death of a member, the chair of the deceased was tipped up against the table. Never once did any of the survivors miss even one meeting, and until this March there had always been at least two left. But now there remains only Mr. Bob Swain. The Last Man's Club, as they called themselves, is down to its last man.

According to the vow, Bob should now take that champagne to a fancy restaurant and toast his twelve departed friends. But instead he has chosen to preserve a symbol of friendship borne in patriotism—that very bottle of champagne. Bob has decided to accept an offer to have the bottle placed in the archives of the Contra Costa County Historical Society, located in the district which I am privileged to represent. That champagne bottle will serve for generations as a reminder of the dedications to one another that these men found in the service of their country.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Bob Swain and his 12 companions. By risking their lives in the great battles of World War I, these men answered the highest call that their country can make. Our country and the world benefited immeasurably from their courage, and they personally reaped the rewards of lifelong friendships. ●

**CIVIL RIGHTS ABUSES IN PHILIPPINES CONTINUE; LAWYER MURDERED SATURDAY**

**HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I have given a good deal of thought over the past several years to how we should give support to the Philippines. We have legitimate security concerns that justify support in the Philippines. The question that bothers me is when should the line be drawn? How much human rights abuse must we tolerate to assure the well-being of our own strategic interests? I am beginning to think we have already exceeded the limit. Today, Mr. SOLOMON offered an amendment to the Foreign Aid Authorization that would increase our level of military spending in the Philippines. At this point, far from being prepared to support an amendment which would increase military aid to that country, I would prefer to be offered an amendment to reduce such spending.

My conviction on this matter was reinforced by events that have happened in the Philippines during the last several months. I am particularly disturbed about acts of violence which have befallen lawyers who are part of the Free Legal Assistance Group. These Philippine lawyers are civil rights lawyers involved in investigating alleged cases of civil liberties violation. In the past year three of these lawyers have been murdered. The latest murder occurred over the past weekend. Five other lawyers from this group have been arrested and imprisoned. Three of them were ordered to be released by the Philippine Supreme

Court. Yet all of them remain imprisoned. One of the five, Antonio Arellano, is in extremely poor health and needs to be hospitalized.

It was recently discovered that the names of four other civil rights lawyers are listed on a Philippine order of battle. This appears to mean that they are considered legitimate military targets. That is a chilling thought. It means that in the Philippines, if you try to help people gain their legal civil rights you are quite literally risking your life.

If a government is using its military to deny citizens their civil rights by liquidating those who might represent those citizens in the courts, I just have to question the wisdom of increasing military aid to that government. I hope this body will take some time and seriously consider the international repercussions for our image if we choose to continue high levels of military support to a government that continues to fail to protect the human rights of its citizens. ●

#### KOREAN WAR REMEMBERED

### HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert this recent column from the Washington Post into the RECORD. James R. Dickenson very aptly traces the fears and concerns which were provoked by the North Korean invasion of South Korea over 30 years ago. It is a tribute to Mr. Dickenson and to the veterans of that war that we are able today to remain free and strong as a people.

Mr. Speaker, the date July 10, 1985, will also become an important date for Korean War veterans. The Task Force on Libraries and Memorials of the House Committee on Administration will hold a hearing on a bill which I introduced last spring. H.R. 2205, the Korean War Memorial Act, would honor the forgotten veterans of that brutal conflict with an appropriate memorial in Washington. It is, indeed, a timely piece by Mr. Dickenson which seeks to focus the attention of his countrymen upon a largely forgotten war. The words inscribed high above Constitution Avenue upon the granite facade of the National Archives read: "the past is but a prelude to the future." If this is true we must begin by remembering. I commend Mr. Dickenson's article to the attention of my colleagues.

"WAKE UP, JIMMIE D, WORLD WAR III"

(By James R. Dickenson)

June 25 came and went without notice except by a relatively small segment of the population—middle-aged males who constitute the Korean War generation—and none

of us made enough noise to disturb anyone's reverie.

That's too bad. Although limited in its goals, Korea was, by any definition, a major war. In three years and one month nearly 34,000 Americans were killed in action or died in captivity, and more than 20,000 others died of noncombat causes. By comparison, about 56,000 Americans died in Vietnam.

The North Korean and Chinese communist forces suffered an estimated 1.6 million combat casualties, about 60 percent by the Chinese, plus another 400,000 deaths from disease. An estimated 3 million North Korean civilians and 500,000 South Korean civilians died as a result of the war.

However obscure the Korean War is now, it was vivid enough to those involved at the time. My first inkling of it came on that dazzling sunny Sunday 35 years ago when I was an 18-year-old in western Kansas sleeping the sleep of, if not the just and innocent, at least the uncaught.

My grandmother was making her usual preparations for church and Sunday dinner (fried chicken) when she heard the early, fragmentary reports on the radio that North Korean infantry and tanks had invaded South Korea. There was the usual commentary that such a conflict carried the seeds of possible conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Grandmother gave me the wake-up call of my life: "Wake up, Jimmie D, World War III is about to break out." Now there's a reveille that will rouse even a night-owl adolescent. Particularly in those days of Cold-War, early-atomic-age hostility in which every U.S. reconnaissance plane that was shot down over East Germany or the Baltic Sea inspired speculation that Armageddon was at hand.

I headed for the drugstore to get the Sunday papers with, for once, more than the sports and comics in mind. Because of the papers' early closing times—we got the boondocks editions—none had a word about the invasion.

I made my bemused way back home speculating gloomily on where in Russia I might be at that time the following year. When I passed the bench in front of the People's State Bank on the corner on Main Street, the usual half-dozen elderly loafers, including a Spanish-American War veteran, were taking the morning sun, chewing and spitting, whittling and telling each other lies. They, too, had heard the radio.

"Hee, hee, hee, boy, get your fightin' clothes on," the Spanish-American War vet called out. Trust me that this quotation is exact: "We done whopped up a war for you."

My response, in tribute to my training in respecting my elders, was inaudible. Later, in my first days at the Marine Corps recruit depot at San Diego, I had reason to recall it.

No one was gung-ho about the war in Korea although there was no opposition to it as with Vietnam. There was little question of its necessity. And unlike the guerrilla war in Vietnam, it was a conventional war with armies opposing each other.

Conditioned by the Depression and World War II, we accepted our lot as just another of life's random deals of the cards. With the memory of Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany still vivid, it was generally accepted that we had to stand up to aggression, although the fact that it ended in effect as a tie, after all that suffering, caused great frustration.

The pressure of the draft was enormous because the draft-eligible manpower pool

was relatively small; the birthrate in the first years of the Depression had been the lowest in the nation's history.

There were college student deferments, but a lot of guys whose grades were below a certain level or who let their class load slip below the 12-hour minimum found themselves snatched unceremoniously off campus. There also was a remarkable liberal deferment policy for fathers, even for those who got married for that reason.

Many opted for four-year enlistments in the Air Force or Navy, figuring the extra two years' obligation was worth the guarantee of not winding up in the infantry.

There was no question at the time that it was a real and lethal war. And it featured some of America's finest feats of arms.

MacArthur's landing at Inchon still stands out as a strategic masterpiece. The First Marine Division's skillful and courageous fight out of the Chosin Reservoir under the most horrendous winter conditions imaginable is a performance unexcelled by any fighting force. The campaigns of maneuver by Matthew Ridgway and James Van Fleet in the months following the withdrawal from the north are generalship any nation can be proud of.

But the last two years saw trench warfare more reminiscent of World War I than World War II, with bloody small-unit fights for the hilly outposts in front of the main line of resistance. It ended after millions of casualties with the boundary between North and South Korea essentially unchanged, as the United States concentrated on keeping the war from spreading into a global conflict.

There's not much glory in limited wars. As a child excited by World War II, I had wondered what it would be like to be a veteran of the Spanish-American War or the War of 1812. I was to find out. ●

#### CONGRESSIONAL ART COMPETITION

### HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, for the second year General Motors Corp. has sponsored the opening festivities of the Congressional Art Competition currently displayed in the Cannon tunnel. Roger Smith, General Motors chairman, delivered the following remarks which reaffirm the importance of the competition:

CONGRESSIONAL ARTS CAUCUS, WASHINGTON, DC

General Motors is proud to be associated, for the second year, with this magnificent collection of student artworks from around the country.

And it's heartening to see the exhibition growing in size, as more congressmen hold competitions in their districts.

A number of years ago, perhaps the greatest artist of the 20th Century, Pablo Picasso, offered some memorable words about the creative process.

He said that "to draw, you must close your eyes and sing."

Looking around us today at this exhibit, we can almost hear America singing through the works of these student artists.

They give us a fresh and original sense of ourselves, as a nation.

And it's a pleasure to join the Arts Caucus in supporting a program that tries to encourage that originality and to nurture it. ●

#### CHECKHOLDS: LET'S END THIS UNNECESSARY PRACTICE!

### HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, we are all acquainted with the expensive, annoying and unnecessary practice of checkholds that many banks employ to earn additional income at their customers' expense. It is time to bring an end to this practice by enacting H.R. 2443, the Expedited Funds Availability Act.

H.R. 2443 draws on committee hearings and nearly 2 years of technical analysis of the U.S. check clearing system. H.R. 2443 would bring about major improvements in check clearing and would benefit every household in America.

My staff is now in the process of recontacting every Member of the House regarding cosponsoring H.R. 2443. I urge all Members to add their names to the growing list of cosponsors of H.R. 2443, and help me bring an end to the practice of checkholds.

Mr. Speaker, this subject is now becoming a matter of significant press attention. The Jack Anderson article below, from the July 9 Washington Post, H.R. 2443, the Expedited Funds Availability Act.

#### BANKS READY TO BATTLE CHECKING REFORM

(By Jack Anderson and Joseph Spear)

The holdup men are on the other side of the counter these days at your friendly neighborhood bank—and the money moguls of the banking industry are determined to see that it stays that way.

They're gearing up for a massive lobbying effort against a proposed law that would let customers use the money they deposit right away instead of a week or two later.

For years, bankers have insisted that "clearing" a deposited check—making sure there are funds to cover it in the bank account on which it was drawn—is a time-consuming process that can't be telescoped without shaking the foundations of the banking industry. But in this era of computers and high-tech communications, the image of quill pens and celluloid sleeve-guards is distorted.

It's no mystery why the bankers cherish the clearance myth. When they can clear a deposited check in a matter of hours but make the customer wait 10 days to two weeks before he can write checks on his deposit, the banks get free use of the money for a while. Multiplied by millions of checks and millions of days, this gives the bankers interest-free loans from their customers amounting to billions of dollars a year.

The difference between the time a check is deposited and the time the customer is allowed to use it is called the "float", and the bankers' slogan is "Vive la difference!"—as

long as they're the only ones allowed to use the technique.

The way the law stands now, the bankers are the only ones who can legally use the float. You'll recall the pious horror the banking industry expressed when the brokerage firm of E.F. Hutton was caught floating checks on a systematic basis to get millions of dollars' worth of interest-free loans at the banks' expense.

A few perspicacious observers pointed out that the bankers' indignation was hypocritical, a self-serving exercise in outrage at the idea that a mere stockbroker had the effrontery to pirate the banking fraternity's exclusive swindling technique.

Such diverse politicians as Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-N.Y.) and Rep. Fernand J. St Germain (D-R.I.) agree that it may be time to put an anchor on the bankers' float.

St Germain cited these typical abuses to our associate Les Whitten:

A Pennsylvania man deposited a federal tax-refund check for more than \$1,000, waited nine days for it to clear and then wrote a check on it. The bank bounced his check and charged him a \$30 overdraft fee. It was poetic justice: He was a retired banker and his wife had been a bank regulator.

In a small California town, a customer deposited in his checking account a check for \$1,295 drawn from his savings account in a bank just down the street. He had to wait seven days for the deposited check to clear.

A New York City man got a \$1,000 check from his credit union and deposited it in his checking account a bank a few miles away. Six days later he wrote a check for \$800 to pay a credit-card bill. The check bounced, and he had to pay not only the overdraft charge but a month's interest on his credit-card balance. ●

#### NEW LEGISLATION

### HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will correct an unfortunate situation in my district which is an unpredictable aftereffect of the devastating tornadoes which struck the area 6 weeks ago. In the aftermath of those tornadoes, there was a great deal of heroism and good, old-fashioned neighborliness. Many individuals volunteered their efforts to help those who had lost homes and businesses to the tornado. Many of those who helped their neighbors were themselves victims of earlier disasters, such as plant closings and layoffs.

The unfortunate situation which I hope to address is the fact that many of the unemployed people who pitched in to help their homeless neighbors have now lost their Federal supplemental unemployment compensation benefits because some of them received some payment for the work they did that week. The clearest examples are those members of the National Guard who answered the call of the Governor to perform disaster relief

and who now can no longer collect Federal supplemental benefits because for 1 week they received temporary payment.

The current law states that an individual must be eligible for consecutive weeks in order to continue to qualify for benefits. The law was meant to prevent payment to individuals who had found new employment. It was not meant to punish these guardsmen and volunteers. Since Federal supplemental compensation benefits expire soon, and since the only area declared a Federal disaster in the period before expiration is very small, the cost of this legislation is minimal.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure. I feel it is the least we can do. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO JACK STUBBS

### HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives the retirement of Mr. Jack Stubbs from the Southern California Rapid Transit District, where he has been employed for the last 19 years.

A good friend and fellow resident of Glendale, CA, Jack Stubbs began working for the Rapid Transit District on August 19, 1966. Initially, he served as the liaison officer for the Rapid Transit District to the California State Legislature. Later on, he rose to the position of assistant general manager for the SCRTD. Prior to his employment with the RTD, he was the administrative assistant for the rules committee of the State assembly. It was in this capacity that I originally became acquainted with Jack Stubbs and learned to admire him as a man of capability and conviction.

He began his public service by enlisting in the U.S. Navy during World War II. After his discharge, he attended the University of Minnesota and Loyola University in Los Angeles, receiving a bachelor of science degree in American history. He worked a variety of jobs before coming to the SCRTD.

Jack Stubbs is a member of the Incarnation Catholic Church, the Knights of Columbus, the Glendale Chamber of Commerce, the Glendale Republican Assembly, the National Trust of Historic Preservation, and the American Numismatic Association. He and his wife, Genevieve, have 10 children and 8 grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I trust that retirement for Jack Stubbs will be as rewarding and productive for him as were his nonretirement years. I wish him and his wife the very, very best. ●

A MEMORIAM FOR SHU KUANG HU

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Shu Kuang Hu, a widely respected and admired public servant for the Republic of China. At the time of his passing last month, Mr. Hu was deputy representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, the former Embassy of the Republic of China, which represents the Government on Taiwan.

Throughout his long and illustrious career Mr. Hu was known for both his personal warmth and professional acumen. Born in Shanghai in 1918, Mr. Hu was graduated from Chiao Tung University and later took a master's degree in aeronautical engineering at the University of Michigan.

Upon his return to China, Mr. Hu embarked on a career in his country's air force. He was a production manager and superintendent of aircraft factories until 1949 when the Communists came to power on the mainland.

From 1954 to 1965 Mr. Hu was Chiang Kai-shek's personal military secretary, and also served as chief of protocol, military spokesman and director of the liaison bureau of the Ministry of National Defense. In 1965 he joined the National Chinese Embassy here as chief of the military procurement division. He remained a minister until 1978 at which time the United States ended official relations with Nationalist China.

From 1979 until his death last month, Mr. Hu served as deputy representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs. He will be missed by his fellow countrymen whom he served so faithfully, as well as by many of us here in Washington, DC.●

AMENDING THE FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIP BILL

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Mr. WRIGHT of Texas and myself I will soon propose an amendment to H.R. 1555, the foreign assistance bill, and wish now to include the full text of that amendment in the RECORD.

Our proposed addition would be made to title 6, section 604, the guidelines, and would read as follows:

(1) The United States Information Agency shall explicitly recommend to each

student, who receives a scholarship under this Act for study at a college or university, that the student enroll in and pass a course which studies the classics of American political thought or which otherwise emphasizes the ideas, principles, and documents upon which the United States was founded.●

DEFENSE VOTES EXPLAINED

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, since taking office in 1981, President Reagan has requested huge increases in military spending—far beyond the actual needs of the United States for defending our Nation. Part of this money has gone for unneeded nuclear weapons systems like the MX missile. The share of strategic nuclear forces has risen from less than 8 percent in 1980 to more than 12 percent in 1985 of the overall defense budget.

It makes no sense to drive the Nation deeper into debt by buying more and more weapons and ignoring the disastrous effects of excessive defense spending on the budget and the economy. There is no amount of defense spending that would guarantee absolute security for the United States. Real security comes from a combination of sufficient military readiness to deter attack, a healthy economy, and the well-being of our citizens. The Reagan administration seems to believe that larger defense budgets are the sole measure of national security. This concept is clearly not in line with American history or public support for a multitude of domestic programs that improve the lives of most Americans.

During consideration of H.R. 1872, the Department of Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1986, I supported the amendment offered by Congressman BENNETT which would eliminate all fiscal year 1986 MX missile procurement funding and all unobligated prior year MX appropriations, thereby terminating the program.

This year we have a budget deficit that may exceed \$200 billion. Yet we are being asked to continue the pattern of throwing billions of dollars at a missile that remains extremely vulnerable to attack and that can only be used as a first-strike weapon. The United States does not need more MX's for arms control leverage. Congress has already authorized 42 MX missiles and the rest of the U.S. nuclear arsenal is enormous enough to persuade the Soviets that their own best interests are served by serious arms control negotiations.

During consideration of this bill I voted against the Skelton amendment to authorize the appropriation of \$124 million to produce binary chemical

weapons. I feel that the United States should not break the moratorium it has observed since 1969 on production of these weapons, which are among the most vicious and least controllable to mankind. Nerve gas production is simply unnecessary in view of huge stockpiles of chemical weapons the United States possesses. Just last year a blue ribbon panel established by the Secretary of Defense found that the current U.S. chemical stockpile provides a credible chemical retaliatory deterrent into the 1990's.

The Defense Department authorization bill for fiscal year 1986 would have nearly doubled spending for the Strategic Defense Initiative Program in just 1 year. This would have been an increase from \$1.4 to \$2.5 billion. Such a massive increase would result in the kind of huge waste in defense programs that has been characteristic under the Reagan administration.

Just a few weeks ago it was revealed that less than 5 percent of the funds authorized for the strategic defense initiative in the current fiscal year had actually been spent, even though the year was more than half over. This demonstrates that even \$1.4 billion is far too much for the scientific community to digest, must less the \$2.5 billion in this bill. Therefore, I supported the Dellums amendment which would reduce the authorization for the strategic defense initiative from \$2.5 billion to \$954 million which is more than adequate to continue research for this program.

A great deal of basic research on antiballistic missile technologies is permitted under the—Antiballistic Missile [ABM] Treaty, and Congress has funded that research for more than a decade. However, the strategic defense initiative is a clear break with the past. Under the administration's Strategic Defense Initiative Program the goal of research is not to prevent technological surprise by the Soviet Union or another nation, but to build and deploy an antiballistic missile system.

The ABM Treaty does not prohibit research, such as that on lasers and related technologies, however, the administration wants more, and the bill provides it. This includes funding for demonstration projects, space-based weapons research, and similar activities that would violate the 1972 treaty. By withholding funding from areas of the strategic defense initiative which would violate the ABM Treaty and funding the rest of the program at the 1985 level, the Dellums amendment would continue a research program allowable under the terms of the ABM Treaty.

Mr. Speaker, despite the tremendous increase in U.S. spending on strategic systems since 1981, the Reagan administration has not reached a single arms

control agreement with the Soviet Union. The United States does not need more MX missiles, new chemical weapons or the strategic defense initiative to succeed in arms control negotiations; we need genuine commitment on both sides to mutual, good-faith reductions.●

WE HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO NATURE

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, the management of our public lands and reservations is a sacred trust which our Government must implement with the utmost care and good conscience. We have an obligation to nature and to our children and grandchildren that we do all that we can to preserve the gentle balance of nature and take the least intrusive action whenever man's interests runs up against the balance of nature.

I have great concern that the Federal Government may have gone too far recently in dealing with nature and in the process destroyed that gentle balance.

Mr. Speaker, I am referring to the Crane Reservation in Ipswich, MA. This reservation is managed by the Department of the Interior. Recently, the Fish and Wildlife Management Office decided that deer had become too plentiful in this area. The deer had become too plentiful because man has disrupted the natural habitat and balance of nature. And because man has caused that disruption, then man has an obligation to correct that imbalance in the least intrusive manner possible.

Unfortunately, the Office of Fish and Wildlife Management did not follow this principle. Instead, the office chose to bring in a rifle sharpshooter to kill the deer on Crane Reservation. This action was taken despite protests by local citizens who thought that the action was extreme. Furthermore, the sharpshooter was enlisted and the possibility of relocating the deer was not explored adequately.

I raise this example of the slaughter of deer on Crane Reservation to call the attention of my colleagues to the serious responsibility we hold to manage our natural resources. In order to survive on this planet, we must coexist with nature, not rule it and subject it to our every whim. Man will intrude on the parameters of nature; that is to be expected. But when we do so, there must be a commitment to manage the resources in a careful and compassionate manner.

In nature, we cannot rebuild that which we destroy. This principle must

guide all our actions. I regret to report that this principle was violated on the Crane Reservation in Ipswich, MA.●

DAN CRYSTAL, CIVIL LIBERTARIAN

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, for as long as I have known him—and that has been many years—Dan Crystal of New Jersey has been an active and tireless defender of civil liberties and advocate for human rights. In recent years, he has become an equally active and tireless promoter of world peace, serving as publicity chairman of Lawyers for Nuclear Arms Control.

Dan was recently honored by the Essex County branch of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression for his devotion to the struggle for progressive ideals and policies. Dan richly deserves this recognition, and I applaud the Essex County branch of NAARPR for giving Dan this award. Despite his many activities, Dan finds time to write for, and serve as associate editor of the Reporter, a publication of the Passaic County Bar Association. One of his recent contributions to that publication is a whimsical account of this year's Gridiron Dinner, which I am inserting at this point in the RECORD so that my colleagues will have an opportunity to read and enjoy it.

GRIDIRON MADNESS

(By Daniel Crystal)

It comes on finally to be spring, as my good friend Damon Runyon, God rest his soul, might have said, and I start getting visions of the magnolia trees flowering along the Hackensack River which most certainly ain't the purest stream in the world but then I served in the Occupation Forces in Europe after World War II and I can tell you that the Beautiful Blue Danube ought to be called the Big Muddy.

So spring fever hits me real bad, and I start thinking about the Jersey Generals, the New York Giants and the New York Jets all of which teams play on different occasions on the gridiron in Giant's Stadium in East Rutherford, New Jersey, and a cab from midtown will take you there in no time along Route 3 which also passed Secaucus which used to have the pig farms and what with the scent of magnolias and of hogs getting all mixed up in my memory and thinking of the Secaucus pig farms makes me think also of the stables at the Meadowlands where I have often been given valuable tips by the stable hands and those tips can be very welcome indeed when the nags start running and it's time to lay your bets on which nag will wear the roses in the winner's circle. And so, what with wondering how good Phil Simms' arm will be this season in the NFL and how well Doug Flutie is learning his signals with the Jersey Generals, I hop a cab to the Meadowlands and have a good time exchanging greetings with one and all and picking up whatever inside

information I can to have a little edge in laying my bets on football and basketball and on the nags.

So after this welcome saying of hello and how are you to my good friends and buddies at the Meadowlands, I drop in at the boat called the Aratusa Supper Club, that is moored there on the banks of the good old Hackensack River right there in Secaucus, New Jersey, on the Meadowlands Parkway, to have a juicy steak and some chilled ale, and who do I run into there at that seafaring restaurant but my old friend, Joe the Barrister, who is a well known lawyer in those local parts and a big wheel, or so he tells me, in the lodge that the barristers have that they call the Passaic County Bar Association.

So I make again with the hello's and how are you's and what have you been up to and who is the new doll in your life and all the other chit chat that friends exchange when they haven't seen each other for a long time and Joe sits down with me and we both order up juicy steaks and Joe fills me in on how he is not only being a success in the legal fraternity in New Jersey, but he has also expanded his activities to get a piece of the action in Washington, D.C., where President Ronnie Reagan and the other pols hang out when they're not meeting at Camp David or visiting Ronnie's ranch in California.

Seems as if Joe now represents some companies that got themselves into temporary hot water with the Pentagon and the Air Force what with charging more than a thousand bucks for wrenches that they order wholesale for \$8.99 at a joint on Canal Street and charging also nine hundred and sixty nine bucks for a toilet seat cover that they purchase for \$5.73 from Sears Roebuck, Joe tells me also that he goes down to Washington, D.C. as to try to smooth out the ruffled feathers of the Pentagon and the Air Force and while he is down there he wangles two tickets to go to the Gridiron Dinner that the scribes who write from Washington run each year. The tickets are \$120 each which doesn't faze Joe who is billing it all to his clients anyhow and, besides business is business, and who knows, he may be able to talk to a general or an admiral at the bar and put in a good word for one or another of his clients with no animosity about the wrenches and the toilet seat covers because everybody in the business is doing the same thing and so will the generals and the admirals when they retire and start using their own connections to get a job with some company they used to regulate.

So Joe calls up a doll he knows with whom he shacks up sometimes when he is in Washington, who is a secretary to a colonel in the Air Force, and they dress up in their fancy evening clothes and go to the Gridiron Dinner which is a special occasion this time when it is held on March 23rd on a Saturday evening on a very rainy night because it turns out that this is the hundredth time that they have held the Gridiron Dinner and even the old pols in the District of Columbia like Ronnie Reagan and Tip O'Neill don't claim to go back that far.

So everybody who is anybody is there at this hundredth running of the event and all the faces you see on Hot Line or Meet the Press are at the bar lapping it up and their dolls are there too looking very pretty and wearing dresses that cost enough to be a worthwhile and very acceptable purse for a big stake event. Seated at the head table are the President, Ronnie Reagan, and Nancy,

his buddy, Jim Baker, also Geraldine Ferraro who lost to Ronnie in the last election so bad that she can't even claim to have placed in the event. All through the ballroom are more ambassadors, governors, tycoons, Supreme Court Justices and the like than you can shake a stick at.

So Joe the Barrister and his doll mingle with the crowd, and join in the festivities and Joe gets a chance to put in a word for his clients here and there with some generals and colonels of influence as they have a good meal and after a while the entertainment starts.

Seems as though the Gridiron Club is made up of sixty newspaper people who make with the news analyses all year long, 365 days a year, less vacation time, and who rip up the national politicians or tout their virtues, depending upon how they figure their bread is buttered, but this one time a year they make with the jokes and sing songs about the famous men and women of the country and a good time is had by all, ho, ho, ho, except that even though these scribes are all top newspapermen and newspaperwomen none of them is another Ira Gershwin or Oscar Hammerstein, and they haven't ever made it in show biz, and to tell you the truth, the way Joe the Barrister tells it to me while we're eating our thick steaks, he's heard much better lyrics in shows that closed in Philadelphia and never made it to Broadway.

Joe has a very good memory indeed and he has no trouble remembering some of those forgettable lyrics which probably ain't all that much of a feat for a barrister who can do a look-innocent act and persuade the Pentagon that a wrench you bought wholesale on Canal Street in lower Manhattan for \$8.99 is worth more than a thousand bucks to the Air Force.

He tells me, for example, that they rewrote the lyrics for that old goodie, "St. James Infirmary Blues," to kid the Democrats, and it went like this:  
"I went down to the Demo-crate in-firm-a-ry  
"I found my party there.  
"It was stretched out on a long white ta-ble.  
"So beat. So broke. So bare."

Well, in my opinion nobody is going to win a Tony or an Oscar for writing lyrics like that and Joe says he fully agrees with me.

Joe also tells me that the first act of the show the scribes put on was a review of songs from the dinners in the past, and even though I am not a student of history I decided in a hurry that they may have gotten a chuckle or two in their time but that time has long since passed.

The songs go way, way back to when a fat old geezer named William Howard Taft was President. Seems that he got that way by liking to eat, and so the songsters from the Gridiron Club sounded off with this ditty which most certainly won't make the Hit Parade with the Gourmet Club:

"Sound the good old dinner horn, we'll sing another song  
About the trip Taft once made when the digestion strong,  
He ate his share of everything that they would bring along.  
As he went eating through Georgia."

Well, Taft came in to the list of Presidents somewhere half way between George Washington and Ronnie Reagan according to my reckoning, and even Methuselah was a whiz with the dolls in those distant times.

They also go back closer to modern times, to my own days of youth when I was a kid in grammar school and they sing about good old Calvin Coolidge whom the papers in my

day referred to as "Silent Cal." Coolidge is still a hero, the papers of today inform me, to Ronnie Reagan which confirms my feeling that Ronnie is often sour in the good judgment department. Their lyric for Silent Cal ain't so hot either: "Little Boy Coolidge, come blow your horn, there's woe in the meadow and slump in the corn; where is the man that looks after the sheep? He's down in the White House fast asleep."

Next the Gridiron Club choristers belt out with a song about Herbert Hoover. When I was a somewhat older kid during the depression, Hoover was very such disrespected by maybe twenty million heads of families who didn't have jobs and some of whom were trying to peddle apples because in those days no one had ever heard of food stamps. He wasn't too popular either with their wives and kiddies which may explain why F.D.R. won four elections in a row.

Joe tells me that the top of the Hit Parade in those long-ago days, according to the Gridiron Club, went like this: "Rock-a-bye Hoover, on the tree top, when the wind blows, the market will drop, when the boom breaks, the prices will fall. Down will come Hoover, Curtis and all."

Those three sets of lyrics that Joe recounts amply confirm my judgment that the lyric writers for the Gridiron Club ought to stick to writing about the MX missile or how the farmers of the land are taking to being told that they'd better get used to going bankrupt because Ronnie and the Reagan Administration won't help them get mortgage money to start in on their spring planting after hard months of blizzards and hail storms and other whims and caprices of Mother Nature this past winter.

I got more interested though when Joe the Barrister tells me about the songs they sang cutting up the guys in Ronnie Reagan's cabinet.

Caspar Weinberger who heads the Army and the Navy and the Air Force came in for lots of ribbing. Some scribe acting his part sang:

"Thank heaven for neutron bombs! They blow up in the most constructive way.  
Thank heaven, for neutron bombs! They'll save our cities for another day.

"Those little bombs, so subtle and appealing; their dreadful blast won't crack the plaster on your ceiling."

It seems like the Gridiron Club must think that Cap Weinberger is a special target. They make him Ground Zero for yet another ditty, this one sung to the tune of "High Hopes":

"We got 'Star Wars', we got 'Star Wars',  
"We got high apple-pie in the sky wars."

Jim Baker, one of Ronnie's special cronies who used to be his Chief of Staff, gets a good needling too. They rewrote the lyrics for him to that golden oldie, "When I'm Not Near the Girl I Love," so that it went this way:

"First with Ford and then the preppie  
I ignited Reagan fear  
When I'm not near the pol I love  
I love the pol I'm near."

The singer a writer named John Hall who was acting the part of Jim Baker, continued: "I spent four years in the White House. As a most pragmatic man. When I couldn't fix programs, Reagan might favor.  
I favored the fix at hand."

Joe tells me he winced and thought that his whole trip to D.C. was ruined when the Gridiron Club put on a skit about military procurement. Seems as though several of

the scribes showed up on stage in cone-head costumes with gold-glittered toilet seats hanging from their necks. They sang pretty much on key to the tune of that other golden oldie, "I Found a Million Dollar Baby in a Five-and-Ten-Cent Store":  
"We buy our toilet seats at Tif'ny's;  
We drive Mercedes by the score.  
They found a million-dollar hammer  
In a five-and-ten cent store."

Gerry Ferraro was there, both in person and in song. A lady scribe impersonating Gerry sang a song that went like this:  
"Now that I've got payola  
Pushing Pepsi-Cola,  
I'm full of beans!  
I'm Gerry from Queens."

After the songs and skits were over, it was time to make with the speeches and the gags. They had Jim Baker and Gerry Ferraro and Ronnie Reagan. The way Joe the Barrister tells it to me, Jim Baker stole the show, Gerry's gag writers were good but not as good as Baker's and Ronnie Reagan blew at least two jokes very, very badly indeed.

Gerry did her own share of roasting this way:

"I see the president has relented on emergency relief to the farmers. He's opened a special line of credit for them to be drawn on any Ohio savings and loan."

"It appears that over the next five years there will be nearly 20 votes on 'Star Wars' in the House. Twenty votes! Can you imagine? That's 40 different positions for Les Aspin to take."

Joe told me that Les Aspin is chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives and used to be a peacemaker but now he's for the MX missile. Apparently, he's been trying to play both ends against the middle, which ain't so easy as many a married man or woman has found out.

She was gutsy enough too to laugh at her own Diet Pepsi endorsement. She quipped, "To tell you the truth, I really wanted to endorse diet Perrier, but the Perrier people said George Bush or nobody."

Jim Baker though, according to Joe the Barrister, was the real hit of the evening. Joe recalled examples of the wit that Baker passed on to the audience from his gag writers:

"There are a lot of well-known people at the head table tonight. The president is here, the chief justice is here, the secretary of state is here . . . (he looked under the table and then went back to the mike at that point) . . . John Riggins is here?"

The president called me very excited the other night when he got back from Canada. He'd heard about the bank holiday in Ohio. He wanted to know if we all got the day off.

Joe the Barrister told me about another story that Jim Baker told, but in my book it should have gotten F-minus in the form book. I thought it was very disrespectful of the dead and who knows when any of us won't need some respect after we're gone. I don't expect good taste from a politician and I know that it gets pretty rough out there in the clinches just like in the pileups in the NFL, but I thought that one of Baker's cracks smelled and was insulting to the feelings of the Russians, whatever the guys and dolls at the Gridiron Club dinner thought of it. He told the crowd:

"Speaking of people 'low down on the list,' the vice president is here tonight. But we should all be proud of George Bush. Bush did so well at the first Soviet funeral that they keep calling him back. In fact, his motto is 'You die—I fly!'"



Joe the Barrister tells me that Jim Baker got a real belly laugh though from the whole crowd with this other yarn; also about people deceasing:

"I had a terrible dream last night. I dreamed the three most powerful Americans—the president, the speaker of the House and the chairman of the Federal Reserve—suddenly passed away. All three appeared in St. Peter's waiting room.

"A voice came over the intercom telling the president to go to Room One. He went inside and found himself with a huge gorilla. The voice then said, 'Ronald Reagan, you have sinned, and you must spend eternity with this gorilla.'

"The voice over the intercom then sent Tip O'Neill to Room Two, where the speaker found a mad dog. 'Mr. Speaker,' the voice on the intercom said, 'you have sinned and must spend eternity with this mad dog.'

"Then the voice sent Paul Volcker of the Federal Reserve to Room Three. He went in, and to his surprise he found himself with Bo Derek. Then the voice came over the intercom and said, 'Bo Derek, you have sinned . . .'

According to Joe the crowd went bananas. That old pro, Ronnie Reagan, spoke there too. Most of the time he was in his usual top form. He told his audience at one point, "I got some news from Geneva, Nancy, your watch is ready."

He described what he called the tedium of his job and said that to break the monotony, "every few days, I call CBS and ask for Jesse Helms."

What Joe told me further though was that two of President Reagan's punch lines not only did not sit so well with some of the guests, but that in fact they produced a chorus of groans followed by a deafening silence.

So, if you get the picture, there is Ronnie Reagan who went from being a Grade B movie actor cavorting with the likes of Bonzo the Chimp to being President of the United States and having Air Force One at his disposal, and he's making with the jokes as usual, and the 600 or more in the ballroom are chuckling politely or roaring with laughter, depending on whether they're good Democrats or good Republicans.

And then, so help me, he gets that silent boo from a large part of the crowd—not just once but twice.

One time was when Reagan talked about "rumors" that he was seeing a therapist "three times a week." He went on to tell the audience not to worry.

As he explained it to the crowd, he just had a "problem" with pushing buttons.

Also, in speaking of the farm issue, he told the crowd, many of whom come from states where farmers have very large numbers of votes indeed: "I think we should keep the grain and export the farmers."

That last crack didn't sit at all well with those who understand that the farmers these days just ain't too happy about going bankrupt.

To put it mildly, according to Joe the Barrister, the old Gipper really blew that play too just as he did with his equally bum joke about the little red button and the shrinks.

Joe told me that the Washington Post later had an interview with that wise old pol, Tip O'Neill, later who speaks for the House or is the Speaker or something. Tip was quoted as saying that he hadn't attended the Gridiron Dinner and so he didn't know anything about Ronnie's booboo about "export the farmers" until reporters told him about it. When they did, the Post

quoted him as booming out in his North Boston voice, "He didn't say that. He's too politically smart to say that."

Joe said that he was fascinated by the whole thing because it beats him too as to why the President would take a political risk like that. It may be OK to make with the jokes about hayseeds and farmers for city folk, but farmers have lots of votes too and even someone who ran up all the points the way Ronnie did in the last election still has a thing for votes and for not making important voters sore at him or his party.

Predictably enough, Joe went on, the PR people in the White House starting manning and womaning the barricades once they realized that Ronnie's jokes had laid a bomb about the farmers. Joe pulled out another clipping from the Washington Post (his pockets were bulging with the stuff because as an old pro in politics himself he was interested in what happens when the big enchilada himself blows his lines). This one quoted Larry Speakes, the President's press secretary as saying in hifalutin language that even I could see no farmer I ever knew would cotton to: "The president regrets his intentions have been misinterpreted by some. As we all know, the Gridiron is a night for political harpoons. Barbs are thrown in many directions—most of them the other night seemed to be coming at the president himself.

"His remarks are in no way indicative of the sympathy and understanding he has for many American farmers who face difficulties."

I guess your *Reporter* is a family newspaper for lawyers and their wives and girlfriends or boyfriends, so I won't use the language I think a lot of farmers will use when they read that so-called explanation of what Ronnie did or didn't do or say about the farmers. Most people who have been around a barnyard know all the words anyhow.

Well, my happy reunion with Joe went on and on, and Joe told me lots of other interesting yarns, all of which made me feel as if I was improving my street smarts, and I gave him some tips I had just picked up from my buddies at the Meadowlands, and after a while we finished our steaks and had another round of ale, and then it was time to make with the goodbyes and keep in touch and the other fond farewells.

I flagged a cab to get back to Manhattan. So I was sitting there in the back of the cab which was cruising along good old Route 3 on its way to the Lincoln Tunnel. I was reflecting on what Joe the Barrister had told me about watching Ronnie Reagan get into real political trouble with the farmers of the land. I was thinking too about what he had said about the little red button and that it was surprising that hip outfits like SANE and the Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control that Joe tells me he is active in haven't gotten into the act of blasting Ronnie for what he had said. That in turn made me think even more about Ronnie's crack about playing too much with that little red button and about his seeing a shrink three times a week. Just as we hit the Lincoln Tunnel I was thinking that I don't have much education and I don't know anything about throw weight and SDI and whether Star Wars will work but that I still get scared when I think of how easily Ronnie Reagan or someone else I've never seen can push a button and then we can all get ready for "The Day After" which I saw on TV and if that does happen the chances are that I will never again see the nags run or watch Phil Simms or Doug Flutie zip in a

50-yard pass and it all made the spread on any game seem like very small potatoes indeed.●

## FAIR RATE OF EXCHANGE ACT

HON. BERKLEY BEDELL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. BEDELL. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Fair Rate of Exchange Act. This is legislation on which I have been working for some time. However, its importance was made even more clear to me during a recent trip to Japan. In Japan, almost everyone with whom we met told us that the overvalued dollar was a large part of our trade problem.

The Fair Rate of Exchange Act will address the problem of the overvalued dollar. The Federal Reserve Board computes monthly the current value of the dollar as compared to March 1973 when currencies were deregulated. This comparison is with the value of 10 major currencies. The Fair Rate of Exchange Act would provide that an additional charge would be made on all imports equivalent to one-half the overvaluation of the dollar, and a payment would be made on all exports equivalent to one-half the overvaluation of the dollar. The amount of charges and payments would be adjusted monthly according to the value of the dollar.

Since our imports currently exceed our exports by more than \$100 billion, and the dollar is overvalued by 40 percent, the 20 percent adjustment in this legislation would bring in more than \$20 billion at this time, and reduce the Federal deficit by such an amount. Future revenues would be dependent upon the effect of reducing our unfavorable balance of trade.

Since this bill only adjusts for one-half the overvalued dollar, it will not remove pressure on U.S. producers to improve their efficiency and ability to compete, but it will go a long way toward enabling them to compete on a more even playing field.

I hope my colleagues will recognize the magnitude of this problem and the importance of this legislation.

To get further information or co-sponsor, call Mike or Ralph at 225-5476.

The text of the legislation follows:

H.R. 2934

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

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fair Rate of Exchange Act".

### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress hereby finds that—  
(1) the United States dollar has become so overpriced in international financial mar-

kets that it is destroying the vitality of the United States economy and its ability to serve as a locomotive for world economic growth;

(2) the overpriced United States dollar is a major factor leading to the deindustrialization of the United States and to the worst crisis in the history of American agriculture;

(3) the overpriced United States dollar is a major factor causing the unprecedented and worsening trade deficits, reaching \$123,300,000,000 in 1984 with current account deficits exceeding \$100,000,000,000, that have made the United States a debtor nation for the first time since 1914 and will make the United States the world's largest debtor nation by 1986;

(4) the overpriced United States dollar is severely distorting world market forces and inefficiently misallocating United States and world resources;

(5) the framework established for international trade under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) assumed fixed exchange rates and has recently been faced with unnecessary pressures due to severe distortions and volatility of exchange rates;

(6) of the 148 countries in the International Monetary Fund, only 12 countries have currencies that officially "float" independently and approximately one-third of the members engage in multiple currency practices;

(7) the economic vitality and security of the United States and the world would be greatly enhanced by a more reasonable and stable exchange rate for the United States dollar.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act—

(1) The term "base month" means the second month occurring before the month for which the currency equalization percentage is determined.

(2) The term "currency equalization contribution" means, with respect to any article of foreign origin, the amount obtained by multiplying the customs valuation of that article determined under section 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1401a) by the currency equalization percentage (determined under section 4) in effect for the month in which the article is entered.

(3) The term "currency equalization payments" means, respect to any product of the United States that is exported the amount obtained by multiplying the free alongside ship value of that product at the United States port of export by the currency equalization percentage (determined under section 4) in effect for the month in which the article is exported.

(4) The term "dollar appreciation percentage", with respect to a base month, means the average trade-weighted and inflation-adjusted appreciation of the United States dollar, as determined by the Federal Reserve Board, against the aggregate currencies of Belgium, Canada, England, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and West Germany during the period beginning March 1973 and ending with the base month.

(5) The term "entered" means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in the customs territory of the United States.

(6) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF CURRENCY EQUALIZATION PERCENTAGE.

(a) TABLE.—The currency equalization percentage for any month is that percentage appearing opposite the dollar appreciation

percentage for the base month in the following table:

DOLLAR APPRECIATION PERCENTAGE FOR BASE MONTH

Not less than	But not more than	Currency equalization percentage
85	100	45
75	84	40
65	74	35
55	64	30
45	54	25
35	44	20
25	34	15
15	24	10
5	14	5
0	4	0

(b) DETERMINATION.—As soon as practicable before the beginning of each month the Commissioner of Customs shall determine the currency equalization percentage for that month and publish notice of that percentage in the Federal Register.

SEC. 5. IMPOSITION AND PAYMENT OF CURRENCY EQUALIZATION CONTRIBUTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No article may be entered during any month unless the importer of record of that article pays to the customs officer concerned the currency equalization contribution for that article.

(b) TREATMENT.—(1) The currency equalization contribution imposed on an article is in addition to any duty or fee imposed by statute or proclamation on that article.

(2) The provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 relating to the ascertainment, collection, and recovery (including drawback and refund) of duties, and the enforcement of the customs laws, apply to the enforcement of the customs laws, apply to the currency equalization contributions in the same manner and to the same extent as they apply to regular customs duties.

(c) DEPOSIT OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—All currency equalization contributions collected by the Customs Service shall be deposited into the Exchange Rate Equalization Fund established under section 6.

SEC. 6. EXCHANGE RATE EQUALIZATION FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the Exchange Rate Equalization Fund (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Fund"), consisting of the currency equalization contributions required to be deposited into the Fund under section 5(c).

(b) PURPOSE OF FUND.—Amounts in the Fund shall only be available, as provided for in advance by appropriation Acts, for the making of currency equalization payments by the Secretary under section 7.

(c) EXCESS MONIES TO GENERAL FUND.—The Secretary shall deposit into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts those monies, if any, in the Fund at the close of each fiscal year quarter that the Secretary does not consider necessary for the operation of the Fund.

(d) REPORT ON FUND OPERATION.—The Secretary shall report to Congress annually regarding the financial operations of the Fund, including the aggregate amounts of currency equalization contributions received, and currency equalization payments made, during the reporting period and a breakdown of those currency equalization payments by manufacturing and agricultural sectors.

SEC. 7. CURRENCY EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A manufacturer, producer, or grower of a product of the United States may, upon the exportation of that

product from the United States, apply to the Secretary for a currency equalization payment for that product.

(b) APPLICATIONS.—Applications for currency equalization payments shall be made in such form and manner, and include such documentation, as are prescribed by the Secretary.

(c) PAYMENTS.—Subject to the applicable appropriation Acts, the Secretary shall make currency equalization payments from the Exchange Rate Equalization Fund established under section 6.

SEC. 8. REGULATIONS.

The Secretary and the Commissioner of Customs shall each prescribe such regulation as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out his respective functions under this Act.

SEC. 9. TAKING EFFECT OF ACT.

This Act shall apply with respect to articles entered, and products of the United States exported, on or after the first day of the month beginning more than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 10. TERMINATION OF ACT.

This Act shall cease to have effect on whichever of the following days first occurs:

(1) The first day of the first month occurring after date of the enactment of this Act for which the dollar appreciation percentage for the applicable base month is not more than 4 percent.

(2) The first day of the month after the month in which the Secretary finds that for any year after 1985 the ratio of—

(A) the United States merchandise trade balance; to

(B) the gross national product of the United States; is less than one percent.●

THE TERROR NETWORKS

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, Americans all know what damage truck bombs have done to American citizens and properties in Lebanon, but how many know that Bulgarian instructors in a special Syrian camp teach terrorists the art of truck bomb assembly? We have all been told of state sponsored terrorism, but how many of us give thought to the time, effort, and purposefulness state officials must invest to plan for such acts?

Strategic and tactical indicators—the facts about finance, planning, training, and targeting—are often lost or carelessly buried within what we read, hear, and see about terrorism. Yet they are the bones and sinews of terrorists acts; while not always visible, they are necessary to and inseparable from the spectacular and emotional aspects which more easily take our attention.

Of the hundreds of articles which appeared in the press during the recent crisis, several were memorable for their placement of the TWA hijacking within a broad strategic frame-

work, and thus are especially deserving of preservation. They focused not on the present crime but on planning for future crimes.

One of these is by Mr. Arnaud de Borchgrave, who first distinguished himself at Newsweek and has since become one of the Nation's two or three most knowledgeable students of terrorism and its patterns. His work has always been meticulous; if anything in his many published reports has been disproven by contrary evidence, I am unaware of it. The second attached report is the work of the Wall Street Journal, which has commonly devoted close attention to the strategic and tactical indicators so often ignored by other commentators on terrorism. It is with due appreciation to the authors, and especially with deep concern for this country's citizens as we go abroad in the future, that I place both articles before my colleagues.

[From the Washington Times, July 2, 1985]

WHAT WE'RE NOT BEING TOLD ABOUT  
TERRORISM IS KILLING US

(By Arnaud de Borchgrave)

With all the pap and pabulum about the moderation of Syria's President Hafez Assad and Lebanon's Minister of Justice Nabih Berri, the time has come to explain, in detail, what the intelligence community, on both sides of the Atlantic, knows about state-sponsored terrorism.

Fact 1—Shi'ite terrorists, working hand-in-glove with the Syrian and Iranian secret services, have struck U.S. targets 16 times since April 1983—from the kamikaze attack against the Marine compound that killed 241 to the kidnapping of seven Americans in Beirut who are still being held. It's what the specialists call low-level, low-intensity, low-risk and high-payoff warfare.

Fact 2—The latest hijacking was not the work of extremists working in isolation. The Israeli Mossad, after many interrogations of Shi'ite prisoners, knows that Nabih Berri himself was involved in the planning of eight hijackings and two car bombings.

Fact 3—The key supervisory role for Shi'ite extremists in Lebanon belongs to Col. Ghazi Kana'an, a Syrian intelligence operative who also functions as President Assad's pro-consul in a country Syria regards as its own. Col. Kana'an has worked closely with the KGB in Syria and in Lebanon. French counterintelligence discovered in 1983 the existence of a terrorist training camp near Damascus that specialized in car bombings and where the trainers were members of the Bulgarian DS.

Fact 4—Col. Kana'an was in charge of the Hama massacre in February 1982 when 20,000 opponents of the minority Assad dictatorship were killed by Syrian special forces and the town virtually leveled.

Fact 5—It was President Assad who originally authorized the installation of Iranian terrorist squads in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Mr. Assad has been profoundly impressed by the success of Lebanese Shi'ite suicide squads in forcing a hasty U.S. withdrawal from Beirut in 1984 and in "breaking Israel's fighting spirit"—as he has expressed himself in recent conversations with his brother Rifaat and his top intelligence aide, Gen. Mohammed al-Kholi. Electronic surveillance—from the ground and from orbiting satellites—does produce known results.

Fact 6—President Assad, a master of deceit and hypocrisy, underwent a dramatic psychological change in recent months. He is now inspired by the Islamic cult of Shahadah (martyrdom in a holy cause), which is characteristic of the Shi'ite extremist terrorists. This appeared to receive confirmation in an extraordinary speech he delivered to the ninth Congress of the National Federation of Syrian Students on May 4. The key excerpts:

"I have believed in the greatness of martyrdom and the importance of sacrifice since my youth. My feeling and conviction was that the heavy burden on our people and nation . . . could be removed and uprooted only through sacrifice and martyrdom. . . . Early in my military life, I used to discuss with my colleagues the necessity for the state to form suicide squads from among the pilots. We used the word 'suicidals' and the well-known Japanese word kamikaze. We used to say: True, every pilot is already a commando [fida'i] by virtue of his profession. Still, we must differentiate between the ordinary mission and the fida'i mission which requires the pilot to pounce on the enemy target and strike enemy ships, airports and other targets by turning himself, his plane and the bombs into one single fireball. Such attacks . . . guarantee results . . . in spreading terror among enemy ranks, raising people's morale, and enhancing citizens' awareness of the importance of martyrdom. Thus, waves of popular martyrdom will follow successively and the enemy will not be able to endure them."

President Assad concluded his advocacy of state-sponsored terrorism by saying that "My conviction of martyrdom is neither incidental nor temporary. The years have entrenched this conviction. . . . I hope that my life will end only in martyrdom."

Fact 7—Mr. Assad, in person, with the assistance of Gen. Kholi, has supervised the training of handpicked kamikaze squads, including a group of fighter pilots who are now in the final phase of their training—and rehearsals—at Minakh air base north of Aleppo

Fact 8—A recent analysis completed on behalf of the CIA is titled "Expelling America—A New Coordinated Radical Strategy." President Assad has reached agreements with Iran and Libya for coordinated operations between the Syrian kamikazes and two other similar squads: a Libyan-controlled group, based at Tobruk, including Iranian, Palestinian and Libyan pilots, and an Iranian squad at Bandar Abbas, at the entrance to the Straits of Hormuz.

Fact 9—West European counter-terrorism operatives have discovered that Syrian-controlled networks are now in place in Athens, Madrid, Lille, and Marseilles. Iranian terrorists, disguised as mullahs, have used French mosques as safehouses.

Fact 10—Mr. Assad's controllers for terrorist operations include Sabah Noun, who helped coordinate the Shi'ite campaign against Israeli forces in southern Lebanon, and who has now been given overall charge of operations against Israel and Jordan; Issam Kansuq, a Syrian intelligence officer; and Hossein Mansouri, the Iranian who commanded the Ayatollah Khomeini's Revolutionary Guards in Lebanon until six months ago. These are the agents who have been made responsible for liaison between Damascus and networks in West Europe and the Gulf.

Fact 11—President Assad is convinced that he has a personal mission to harness Arab radicalism to Iran's fundamentalist fury in

order to overcome moderate forces in the region. Mr. Assad's grand design dovetails neatly with Soviet plans. There is no central war room in the bowels of the Kremlin directing these operations, but Mikhail Gorbachev can see how a worldwide decline in Soviet prestige has been accelerating, and state-sponsored terrorism is a low-risk course to change the correlation of forces back in Moscow's favor.

Fact 12—In the past two months, West German counterintelligence has uncovered links between East German agents based in West Germany and the alliance between the Red Army Faction, the Belgian "Fighting Communist Cells" and France's Action Directe, three extreme leftist terrorist groups. This is the alliance that has taken credit for a wave of terrorist bombings against NATO and U.S. military installations in several West European countries. Anti-U.S. and anti-NATO terrorism clearly encourages neutralism in West Europe and opens the way for an SPD-Green coalition to succeed the Christian Democrats now in power in West Germany. Eastern secret services drew one very important conclusion from what happened in Beirut October 23, 1983. Two kamikazes, driving five-ton trucks loaded with explosives, triggered the unraveling of the entire Western position in Lebanon—and changed the course of history. It does not require an overwhelming effort of imagination to figure out how we might get similarly discouraged in West Germany. After prolonged harassment by terrorists, a growing number of people would be tempted to conclude that we're not wanted over there.

Fact 13—In May 1984, key international terrorist leaders, including Mrs. Fusako Shigenobu, who heads what's left of the Japanese Red Army network, met with Col. Muammar Qaddafi in Tripoli. Shortly thereafter, Col. Qaddafi announced, upon the 14th anniversary of the closing of the U.S. Air Force at Wheelus Field outside Tripoli, that Libya was "now in a position to export terrorism, arson and liquidation to the heart of America and we shall do so if necessary."

Fact 14—Libyan plots to mine the Red Sea; sink a ship in the Suez Canal; bomb the Aswan High Dam (which would wreck the Egyptian economy); take over the holy city of Mecca with 2,000 terrorists disguised as pilgrims (which Morocco's King Hassan managed to stop after calling Col. Qaddafi when King Fahd told him his intelligence service had discovered what was about to happen); and assassinate moderate Arab leaders have all been uncovered in the past 18 months.

Fact 15—There are 66 identified training camps for international terrorists in Marxist or pro-Marxist countries; 20 in Libya alone. The Libyan Mukhabarat (secret service) is supervised by the East German MFS on behalf of the KGB. The KGB knows precisely how this entire network operates and what its objectives are.

Fact 16—About half of all terrorist actions in the world are aimed directly at U.S. targets—about 500 in 1983, up 20 percent in 1984. Most of the others were directed against U.S. allies or pro-Western Third World countries.

Fact 17—Former Secretary of State Alexander Haig was the first high-ranking administration official since World War II to warn about Soviet and Soviet proxy links to international terrorist groups, during his first press conference in February 1981. His successor, George P. Shultz, repeated this

warning at the Jonathan Institute Conference on International Terrorism in Washington in June 1984.

Fact 18—According to a lengthy French intelligence report dated May 11, 1978, it was in Havana, in January 1966, at the first Tricontinental Solidarity Conference, that the Soviet bloc secretly decided on a two-track approach for destabilizing the West. On a government-to-government level, it was to become "peaceful coexistence," a sort of smokescreen behind which the Soviet Union was to achieve global military supremacy, while the West was being disarmed psychologically. On another level, the Havana 66 compact agreed to organize, fund and train international terrorist groups through a variety of proxies.

The introduction of the French intelligence report said "the analysis of intelligence collected since 1972 establishes that the international solidarity of revolutionary movements on different continents and, for some of them, their terrorist emanation, stems from the [1966] Havana conference. In six years time [that is by 1972], the structures of this new terrorist international became operational. The 'mother cell' is in Cuba. The external ramifications, centers of coordination and action impulses of various 'anti-imperialist' movements of the Third World, as well as European terrorist groups, are, for the most part, made up of the networks that the KGB and its surrogate services have established abroad. Since 1972, sheltered by detente and peaceful coexistence, the actions of this new network of terrorism are detectable throughout the Western world."

One recent example: Barricada, the official Sandinista organ, confirmed the presence in Nicaragua of a Basque ETA "brigade" while Interior Minister Tomas Borge, then on a visit to Spain, was busy denying it to the Spanish press. The Cuban DGI supervises camps that have trained terrorists from all over the world, including members of the IRA, ETA and Italy's Red Brigades.●

Fact 19—Turkey, as a member of NATO, was the victim of a reign of terror for six years at the height of the so-called detente period, all masterminded by the KGB, via the Bulgarian DS, which operated a multi-billion-dollar heroin-for-guns ring based in Sofia. It supplied tens of millions of dollars worth of weapons, ammo and explosives to terrorists on both the extreme right and extreme left—until the military were reluctantly forced to take over in 1980 to put an end to Soviet-manipulated terror in a member country of the Atlantic alliance.

Fact 20—In his political testament smuggled to the West in the spring of 1980, Dr. Andrei Sakharov warned us to take seriously allegations of links between the KGB and its integrated surrogates, on the one hand, and international terrorist groups on the other. The media ignored this part of this 7,000-word message.

It is a war, albeit undeclared and by proxy, against Western democracies. Terrorism is but one of the weapons. The others are penetration, subversion and disinformation. Lenin said the purpose of terror is to terrorize. He practiced what he preached. He also said in 1921 that to tell the truth is a petty bourgeois habit.

The time has come for tough warnings and tough action against known terrorist states, those that act as terrorist proxies for Soviet objectives. Syria is one of them. So far, all the Reagan administration has done is apply a Band-Aid to a hemorrhaging wound. Unless its deeds match its words, we

are condemned to watch the slow erosion of our still free societies.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 19, 1985]

#### LIBYA, SYRIA AND IRAN COORDINATE SCHEMES TO STRIKE U.S. TARGETS, ARAB SOURCES SAY

BEIRUT, LEBANON.—While attention is focused on the hijacked American jetliner held hostage here, a much broader terrorist network aimed at America and moderate Arabs is taking shape in the Middle East.

The region's radical states of Libya, Syria and Iran all share a desire to strike out at American targets right now. Their motives are different, but their common interest in terrorist action has given rise to a series of troubling moves suggesting that an upsurge in state-sponsored terrorism could be in the offing.

Among the indicators:

The foreign ministers of Libya, Syria and Iran met in January in Tehran and laid the groundwork for a new "anti-American strategy," Arab sources close to the Syrian government say. The countries agreed to escalate terrorism against U.S. interests and personnel on a world-wide scale, the sources say.

More recently, Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi formally formed and agreed to finance his first pan-Arab terrorist organization, called the Organization of Arab Revolutionary Forces. The organization, with headquarters in Tripoli, pledged to "conduct the Arab struggle for liberating all Arab territories" and "confront American imperialism."

Other organizations aimed at overthrowing Jordan's King Hussein and Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein recently set up operations in Syria.

Several weeks ago, Egypt announced that it had uncovered and foiled a Libyan plot to blow up the U.S. Embassy in Cairo with a truck loaded with explosives smuggled into the country. Egyptian officials said the incident was part of a broader Libyan terrorism campaign.

There isn't any evidence linking the latest hijacking of an American jetliner to these new organizations. But Shiite terrorists—such as those holding the American jet and its passengers hostage—acquire inspiration, guidance and often material assistance from radical states, particularly Iran.

Unless the U.S. finds some clear link between the current hijacking and terrorist efforts sponsored by radical states, however, it will have a difficult time retaliating. The U.S. has had to refrain from striking back after previous terrorist episodes because it lacked clear evidence that any government or groups of governments had sponsored terrorists that hit American targets.

Hard-line states in the Middle East, of course, share a general anti-American sentiment that always makes them eager to undercut American interests. Now, though, they have special reasons to want to lash out at the U.S.

Iran is enraged at the American tilt toward Iraq in the Persian Gulf war. Syria wants to demonstrate that it won't allow the U.S. to engineer an Arab-Israeli peace package that satisfies moderate Arabs and Palestinians but doesn't satisfy the region's hard-liners. Libya wants to encourage radicals to disrupt the new "moderate Arab axis" of Jordan, Egypt and Iraq that the U.S. is fostering.

"There is something in common" among these states, says one knowledgeable Lebanese. "Blackmail the Americans."

Moreover, the Shiite fundamentalist movement that has sprung from the anarchy in Lebanon has given the radicals a new stock of young Moslems willing to carry out terrorist actions.

Perhaps the most ominous of the new movements in the region is the loose agreement apparently struck by Libya, Syria and Iran early this year. Arab sources close to the Syrian government say that Syria and Libya spearheaded the drive. At Iran's urging, the group avoided forming a formal alliance that would appear to put the group on the side of the Soviet Union; Iran doesn't want to appear to be on either side of the superpower struggle.

But the sources say the three countries did agree on a strategy to coordinate policy on Middle East issues and to strengthen relations with Soviet-backed states like South Yemen and Ethiopia.

Syria and Libya also agreed to whip up Palestinian terrorism by radical Palestinian factions opposed to Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat. Mr. Arafat has angered the radicals by his apparent willingness to participate in a peace process led by moderate Arabs and the U.S.

Iran, the sources say, pledged to encourage terrorism by Moslem extremists.

All three countries have agreed to cooperate in the exchange of intelligence information, forging passports for their operatives and providing them with finances and transport facilities, according to the sources. The countries also reportedly ordered their diplomatic missions abroad to cooperate closely.●

#### EXPANDED CAPITAL OWNERSHIP AND THE IDEOLOGICAL HIGH GROUND

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am including another segment of a series of discussions on the concept of expanded capital ownership. Today's material is the conclusion of yesterday's article, written by Louis Kelso, the leading proponent and ideological founder of the idea of expanded capital ownership. In this essay, entitled "Karl Marx: The Almost Capitalist," which appeared in the American Bar Association Journal of March 1957, he addresses the third of Karl Marx's major ideological errors. It would be well for each of us to remember that the entire purpose of the human right of equal access to productive ownership is the transcendent human right of dignity through freedom and justice. We must therefore be vigilant in assuring that private ownership of the means of production remains the ideological high ground in our battle with collectivism and oppression around the world.

[From American Bar Association Journal, March 1957]

ERRORS OF KARL MARX  
(By Louis O. Kelso)

Each of the three critical mistakes which Marx made in his study of capitalism arose from the fact that he began his analysis with a study of distribution, rather than with a study of production. At the distributive end, something less than a tenth of the population, for the most part owners of land and capital, were faring infinitely better—receiving a proportionately greater share—than were the other nine tenths, whose only participation in economic activity was as workers or as recipients of public charity under the poor laws. The pattern of distribution was bad from whatever standpoint it might be judged. Those who were receiving the great share were the capitalists, the owners of the expanding industrial and commercial enterprises.

For Marx, capitalism was simply what he observed in the European world around him, and primarily in Great Britain. Since the distributive pattern was unsatisfactory, capitalists and capitalism, he concluded, must be at fault. Labor had "historically" been the source of all production of wealth, and the workers were now receiving a progressively smaller proportion of the proceeds of production. Down the capitalism!

Had Marx started with an objective analysis of production and a deeper insight into the property-freedom relation, he might well have concluded with a declaration of war against capitalists for *hoarding capitalism*.

Error No. 3: Mistaking the Wealth Created by Capital for Wealth Created by Labor and Stolen by the Capitalists.

Let us now examine once more the principles of capitalistic production that Marx might and should have used as a starting point. In an exchange economy, and particularly in an economy of freely competitive markets, each service and each commodity is valued for its peculiar ability to satisfy a certain desire of the consumer. Whether the service or commodity is produced by labor alone or by capital alone or by the co-operation of these two, is unimportant to the potential purchaser except as the method of production implants specific characteristics in the thing marketed. It is the finished product which is demanded by the purchaser, not the knowledge that it is produced in one way or another—a mere means by which the product was brought forth. Contrary to what some sentimentalists think, there is nothing sacred about the products of labor that is not equally sacred about the products of capital or those produced jointly by capital and labor.

To effect any change in the nature or position of material goods or to perform any kind of a service, material goods must be acted upon. Marx recognized this; but, because of his obsession with the labor theory of value, he contended that only labor could be credited with the value of material goods produced or services performed. "Useful labor" he said, "is an eternal necessity imposed by Nature, without which there can be no material exchanged between man and Nature, and therefore no life." (Ibid. page 50.) To effect such changes in matter, or to perform such services, purely physical, i.e., mechanical means, must be used. With rare exceptions, pure thought is not economically compensable. Speech, writings, mechanical action—all these things, performed by man, are capable of entering into economic transactions. The thought behind such

speech, writings, mechanical action, is not by itself capable of entering into ordinary commerce.

Man as a non-scientific and non-managerial subsistence-laborer is, from the standpoint of economics (aside from his separate nature and position as the consumer), a primitive, low-horsepower engine, relatively clumsy and of brief durability, for the production of economic goods. Man the worker, except in the fields of science and management, has grown steadily less impressive since the onset of the industrial revolution. He can work eight, ten or twelve hours at a stretch and then must rest. His strength and speed of action are quite limited. He is subject to numerous ailments, often adversely affected by climate, temperamental and not infrequently lazy. He makes many mistakes. As a factor in the production of wealth, man is progressively less successful in competing with capital instruments, except, again, as a scientist or as manager.

It is not as a worker that man is master of the earth. It is as the intelligence behind all production, and as the consumer—the reason for production and the destiny of the things produced—that he is supreme.

It may well be that confusion between man the worker and man the thinker—the source of all ideas and plans—contributed as much as any cause to Marx's failure to recognize capital as a producer of wealth in the same sense that labor is. Mental activity enters into economic transactions primarily in two ways: (1) the mental activity of the scientist and manager is responsible for the invention, development, improvement and production of capital instruments, and the supervision of productive activity of both laborers and capital instruments. Scientists and managers are in general the top echelon of labor—the professional level. Their services include entrepreneurial activities, in which they provide the initiative in organizing the capital and labor to institute or expand particular business activities. A substantial portion of their services is rendered in improving the productivity of capital instruments, thus promoting the substitution of machines for men and otherwise reducing labor requirements, where to do so will reduce the costs of production and render the businesses in which they are engaged more efficient and competitively better. The steady improvements in capital instruments, systems of production, and organization of productive processes, are the results of the mental activity of the scientists and managers. Their ability to produce in these fields is the secret of their rising productiveness and the increased demand for their services.

(2) Mental activity enters into non-scientific work and non-managerial work in varying degrees. The intelligent direction by the worker of his own activities is incidental to the mechanical work performed by him. Labor is compensated for a particular type of service of a physical nature which could not be rendered in the absence of intelligent direction on the part of the worker himself.

Marx recognized that machines and men are competitors in the sense that scientists and managers, in carrying out their function to produce goods and services in a competitive market, strive to eliminate labor costs and to improve upon hand methods of production. "The instrument of labour [meaning, of course, machines, the instruments of the capitalist] when it takes the form of a machine, immediately becomes a competitor of the workman himself." (Ibid. page 470.) In speaking of this competition, Marx comes as near as possible to recogniz-

ing that capital instruments are active forces in the production of wealth, performing an economic function of the same sort as labor, and frequently performing functions which can interchangeably be performed by either.

Marx observes that in the case of the handcraft industries, "the workmen are parts of a living mechanism. In the factory we have a lifeless mechanism independent of the workman, who becomes its mere living appendage. . . . By means of its conversion into an automation, the instrument of labour confronts the labourer, during the labour process, in the shape of capital, of dead labour, which dominates and pumps dry living labour power. The separation of the intellectual powers of production from the manual labour, and the conversion of those powers into the might of capital over labour, is, as we have already shown, finally completed by modern industry created on the foundation of machinery. The special skill of each individual insignificant factory operative vanishes as an infinitesimal quantity before the science, the gigantic physical forces, and the mass of labour that are embodied in the factory mechanism and, together with that mechanism, constitute the power of the 'master.'" (Ibid. page 462.) It may well have been Marx's failure to recognize that capital instruments in practice supplant not only physical forces, but intelligence, that deterred him from recognizing that capital "works" just as labor works.

Whether Marx could have closed his eyes to the facts of production in the now-dawning age of automation is an interesting speculation. Yet even in Marx's own day it should have been possible for him to recognize that the scientists (engineers) in designing capital instruments build into these instruments the capability of performing operations which, if performed by labor, would require the application of brainwork. His obsession with the labor theory of value rendered him incapable of this insight.

But today, with the development of feedback, self-correcting and self-programming machines, capable of automatically performing a sequence of logical operations, correcting their own errors as they perform their productive tasks, choosing from built-in instructions or characteristics their proper functions, it is likely that even Marx would have broken through his barrier-obsession that labor does all the work.

Human minds ultimately direct the production of goods and services. This is true of the functions of capital instruments as it is of workers. As a production process uses more and more capital instruments, more of the human mental control of the process of production is shifted away from workers to scientists (and their mechanical progeny) and to management. Thus the private ownership of labor is not, in action, essentially different from the private ownership of capital. Each involves the right of control of an active means of production, the right to take the fruits of such production, to produce where and when the owner desires, and to accept or reject conditions of production. The most significant difference is that the owner of capital instruments is not required to be personally present in the productive process; he produces, or in any event he may produce, vicariously. Mental activity as such is not the basis of the property rights of either labor or capital owners in wealth produced.

What difference would it have made to Marx's theory of capitalistic economics if he had recognized both the power of labor and

the power of capital instruments to create wealth? It would have made all possible difference.

If all wealth is created by labor, and if the total wealth created is in excess of that distributed to labor on the basis of the market value of labor, then the excess is "surplus value". This surplus value, according to Marx, is something really stolen from labor by the capitalist. It is elementary that wealth belongs to him who creates it, and if only labor can create wealth and capital instruments cannot create wealth, then the owners of capital have no possible claim to a share in the proceeds of production. The most they could legitimately claim would be to have the value of their original capital, which has been partly or wholly consumed in the productive process, restored to them. In the socialist state, this "surplus value" is something that would belong to society as a whole, to be distributed as the administrators of the state decide.

In short, if labor is the only possible creator of wealth, then capital cannot be a creator of wealth, and there can be no legitimate return to capital other than a return of the original investment. The recognition by Marx of capital as one of the two active factors creating wealth would have exposed the falsity of his own basic theories. More than that, he would have been led inevitably to exactly the opposite conclusions. If labor is entitled to a return in the form of wages for wealth created by labor, then the owners of capital should be entitled to a return for the wealth created by capital.

Strange as it may seem, Marx recognized the technological trend and even acknowledged that it appeared to be the case that the net wealth remaining after payment for raw materials and labor was wealth created by capital. Yet he refused to believe this appearance, and simply asserted again and again that this excess was "surplus value". With regard to the increasing productivity of capital, he noted that "every introduction of improved methods . . . works almost simultaneously on the new capital and on that already in action. Every advance in chemistry not only multiplies the number of useful materials and useful applications of those already known, thus extending with the growth of capital its sphere of investment. . . . Like the increased exploitation of natural wealth by the mere increase in the tension of labour power, science and technology give capital a power of expansion independent of the given magnitude of the capital actually functioning." (Ibid. pages 663-664) With respect to the apparent production of wealth by capital instruments, Marx acknowledged that there appeared to be, as Sismondi had said, a "revenue which springs from capital". But he refused, to the very end, to believe that it was the wealth created by capital—a possibility he saw but never understood or appreciated. To Marx, the wealth created by capital remained "surplus value" to which the owners of capital had no claim—surplus value stolen by the owners of capital from the owners of labor.

**MARX'S THREE ERRORS . . . A FATEFUL NEAR MISS**

But for the basic and demonstrable errors in his theory of capitalism—the three errors discussed above—Marx would have reversed his views about capitalism and socialism. His writings leave no doubt that he was making an honest search for the truth about capitalism and the causes of maldistribution of wealth under capitalism. But it is also true that his writings leave no doubt that, had

he caught and prevented himself from falling into his three foundational errors, he would have become as defiant in his espousal of capitalism as he erroneously was vehement in its denunciation.

If labor alone is a creator of wealth, there must be, as Marx and Engels said in the *Communist Manifesto*, equal liability of all to labor. But if capital is a creator of wealth, one may participate in the production of wealth either as an owner of labor or as an owner of capital. Similarly, if land is a source of wealth, one may participate in the production of wealth as an owner of land. But this basic capitalistic principle goes further. If, as we know, the productivity of capital is increasing in relation to that of non-managerial and non-scientific labor, and if the right to participate in the distribution of the proceeds of production follows from the fact of participation in production, the social justice which Marx sought lies in *regulating the capitalistic economy so that there emerges an ever-increasing proportion of capitalists.*

The uneasy ghost of Marx must suffer the torments of the damned at the truth glaring from the pages of history that one does not abolish property by transferring it to the state. To put an end to private property in capital and land by establishing the socialist state is to concentrate the vast aggregate of property rights in the wielders of political power. There is no mystery in the fact that through a literal application of the theories of the great seeker after social justice, the communist countries have achieved the exact opposite of what was promised. Marx wailed over the plight of the helpless worker under the merciless lash of the powerful factory owner. What would he say of the plight of the worker before the inescapably crushing power of the dictator, the political clique, or the party which in fact (though never in name, since everything is always done in the name of "the people") owns all factories, all instruments of production, all land, and fuses this power with political power?

There can be only one answer. The safety, the security, the dignity of the individual which Marx sought in socialism can be found only under capitalism. The answer to the charge that ownership of capital instruments is too concentrated lies in the proper use of governmental regulation to reduce the concentration and to continuously broaden the private ownership of the means of production.

What Marx almost discovered was that both the benefits and the success of capitalism grow with the number of men who are capitalists. His error in failing to discover this truth was the most fateful near-miss in history. ●

**THE AIDS EPIDEMIC**

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, for the week ending July 7, the Centers for Disease Control report 133 confirmed cases of AIDS among children. On July 1, the New York Times reported an estimated 600 cases of AIDS or AIDS-related illnesses among children. These numbers are not contradictory: Everyone agrees that a great many

more people are victims of the epidemic than are reflected in official, confirmed statistics.

The story of children with AIDS is not told often. Their plight is pathetic and their numbers are growing. The number of confirmed cases has more than doubled in less than a year.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that the New York Times article be reprinted in the RECORD, followed by the most recent statistics on the epidemic.

**AIDS CHILDREN STRUGGLE WITH TRAGIC LEGACY**

(By Jane Gross)

Dr. James Oleske pulled a plush rabbit from the pocket of his lab coat, but was unable to quiet his 4-year-old patient.

Instead, Dr. Oleske turned the restive boy from his back to his stomach and prescribed Valium as a sedative.

"See you, old buddy," Dr. Oleske said, leaving the hospital room with a salute and a strained smile. Then he approached a staff physician.

"Resuscitate," Dr. Oleske said, "but no respirator."

The child was dying of AIDS, the viral disease that destroys the immune system of both its adult and its child victims. Last fall the boy had been holding his own, walking and talking, until the virus attacked his central nervous system.

Now, he lay at Children's Hospital in Newark, mute but for intermittent weeping, immobile but for spasmodic movements in his stiffened legs.

He is 1 of the about 600 children nationwide who health experts estimate have either AIDS, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or preliminary symptoms of the disorder. More than 300 are in the New York area, most born to mothers who are intravenous drug users. Many of the mothers do not display symptoms but may themselves eventually sicken and die.

Since AIDS was identified in adults in 1981, the Federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta have reported 11,271 cases and 5,641 deaths, most of them male homosexuals and intravenous drug users.

According to the Federal definition of pediatric AIDS, which requires the presence of "an opportunistic, life-threatening infection" and the elimination of all other possible immunological disorders, 132 of these victims were children, 97 of whom have died.

Doctors, researchers and health-care professionals say that for every child with AIDS, there are three or four with a condition known as AIDS-related complex. The related condition tends to precede AIDS, the doctors say.

These children are often born to disintegrating families, already riddled by poverty and drug addiction.

Sometimes their parents are incompetent or too sick to raise them, and they are placed in foster care before their illness is diagnosed. Other times, they are abandoned in the hospital by natural or foster families unwilling or unable to nurse them.

And even if the natural parents struggle to manage their ailing families, often they do not live long enough to complete the task.

Dr. Arye Rubinstein, who has treated 92 such youngsters at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, calls them

the children of "fractured" families. "Sometimes," he said, "the whole family is dying."

"The people we take care of are a very disenfranchised group," said Dr. Oleske, a pediatric immunologist, who noted that drug abusers were a population less organized and more scorned than other groups at risk for AIDS.

With two or three new cases of pediatric AIDS diagnosed locally each month, policy makers are taking action. Dr. Rubinstein was awarded \$400,000 by New York City last month to establish a day-care center in the Bronx for the children.

This summer, with the advice of health-care professionals who stress their strong belief that the disease is not contagious through casual contact, both New York City and New Jersey will promulgate guidelines that could admit AIDS children to public school next fall.

"If they're well enough to go to school, they're not a risk to other children," said Dr. David J. Sencer, the Health Commissioner of New York City, where last year a handful of AIDS children were instructed at home. "But it's going to take a lot of patient discussion, not only with the Board of Education, but with the community at large."

#### ROLE OF DRUG ADDICTION

"Everyone agrees that under proper circumstances, these children should be mainstreamed," said Joseph Mancini, a spokesman for the New York City Board of Education.

One foster mother of a 3-year-old child with AIDS-related complex who had been abandoned in a hospital for 20 months after being diagnosed said she was more afraid of society than of her foster daughter's illness. The 44-year-old woman said she had considered lying, as she has to neighbors and friends, in order to enroll her child in a regular nursery school program.

"Some people think that's evil," said the woman, who has been shunned by family members and friends. "But if she's going to have a short life, I want it to be a full life."

The woman's foster daughter, like most AIDS children in the New York area, was infected by a drug-addicted mother. Nationally, about half the AIDS children are born to women who were intravenous drug users or who were infected, through sexual contact, by drug-using mates. In New York, 80 children have been diagnosed as having AIDS, according to the Centers for Disease Control definition, and 70 percent of the cases have been traced to drug use, usually by the mother.

Local doctors report that they are seeing more cases from middle-income families, often in situations where the woman was unaware of her mate's drug habit. "There's social chaos on all levels of society," said Dr. Jane Pitt, who has treated about 35 children with AIDS or AIDS-related complex at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

Less frequently, children have been infected with AIDS because of a mother's sexual contact with a bisexual man, or because of contaminated transfusions.

Medical experts are unsure whether AIDS children are infected in the womb or during birth, or what percentage of children born to infected women are affected.

Local doctors tell many stories about mothers who give birth to more than one AIDS child. But, in the face of limited data that seem to indicate a substantial risk in a second pregnancy, the doctors are divided on the ethics of encouraging abortion. Many doctors say that in general, pregnancy affects a woman's immune system, and there-

fore increases the risk of developing AIDS for women who are carrying the virus.

"They want a survivor," said Dr. Rubinstein, explaining why women often shun his advice not to have another child.

Only 12 percent of the mothers of AIDS children nationwide actually had the disease during pregnancy, according to the Centers for Disease Control. But the birth of an AIDS child is a signal that the mother is carrying the virus, said Dr. Polly Thomas, a pediatric immunologist in the New York City Health Department.

Many AIDS children born to addicted mothers are already in foster care when their illness is diagnosed, and such foster parents often keep the children.

"The goodness of these parents, I can't tell you," said Anita Septimus, a social worker in Dr. Rubinstein's unit, who said foster mothers were much more likely to attend support groups than natural mothers, whose "guilt and denial is unbelievable."

Abandoned AIDS children are extremely difficult to place with families, according to Harry Silverstein, the director of placement at the Office of Special Services for Children, a division of the city's Human Resources Administration.

Sixteen AIDS children have come to the attention of Mr. Silverstein's agency in the last two years. Two have died, three live with relatives, one was returned to a foster family and three have been placed after publicity campaigns. Seven homeless AIDS children remain in New York City hospitals, although they are not sick enough to require inpatient care.

Most doctors and social workers say fear—of contagion and of loss—is what inhibits prospective foster parents. New York City pays foster parents \$250 to \$350 a month, and certain categories of children entitle a foster parent to \$5 a day extra, which Mr. Silverstein said was not "automatic" for AIDS children until recently.

#### AFTER THE DIAGNOSIS

Dr. Rubinstein and Dr. Oleske disagree about how to deal with children who are still with their natural parents at the time of diagnosis.

Dr. Rubinstein said, "I always send them back, because a bad family environment is better than no family environment." His social worker, Mrs. Septimus, said some addicted mothers responded to their children's illness by reshaping their lives, while others became "more irresponsible" under the new stress.

Dr. Oleske said, "The worst possible care provider is a drug-addicted woman." He occasionally urges social workers to remove a child from its natural mother. The Newark doctor is treating 22 AIDS children; nine are in foster care, six because the natural mothers died and three because the mother was judged unfit.

One 2-year-old girl at Children's Hospital has been hospitalized for 16 months because her teen-age mother is not capable of caring for her. The child, in the final stages of the disease, which often ends with pulmonary or neurological failure, was put on a respirator and the mother has stopped visiting.

#### WAITING FOR A CURE

Often, the children are initially labeled as "failure to thrive" babies, with symptoms of immunological failure usually appearing by six months. In children with AIDS, an infection—often pneumonia—usually occurs by the age of 12 months. In 80 percent of those cases, the child is dead within two years.

Both Dr. Oleske and Dr. Rubinstein vigorously treat infections in AIDS, children and subscribe to an experimental program in which gamma globulin, a blood product containing antibodies, is administered intravenously.

Dr. Oleske reports that five children on the program are alive four years after diagnosis, and three of those are showing improvement in their immune systems. Dr. Rubinstein said his star patients are two 7-year-olds, whose symptoms were detected at 12 months and subsequently diagnosed as AIDS.

Neither doctor cites these cases as an indication that the progress of the wasting disease can be halted; their goal is to keep patients alive as long as possible in the hope of a cure. "Every month we gain, every day we gain, is worthwhile," Dr. Rubenstein said.

"But there's no delusion that we're doing anything dramatic," Dr. Oleske said, "All we can give these children is good supportive care."

#### WHEN HOPE EBBS

At the stage of severe neurological impairment, both doctors cease the most aggressive treatment. "The brain just shrinks away, like Alzheimer's," Dr. Rubenstein said. "They lose milestones and stop talking, walking, sitting. Once that happens, we throw up our hands. That sounds terrible, but you have to draw the line somewhere."

Dr. Oleske set a similar standard when he decided against a respirator for his 4-year-old patient at Children's Hospital, after neurologists advised that the AIDS virus had irreversibly affected the brain. "When it hits the vital centers, we fail," he said.

Parents, Mrs. Septimus said, are loath to confront the severity of the disease, in their offspring or themselves. She considers this reluctance a blessing because, she said, a fearful woman is more likely to abandon her child.

Typical, she said, was the foster mother of the 3-year-old child with AIDS-related complex, who has been hospitalized once in the last six months with pneumonia, recently contracted a skin infection after a swim in a hotel pool and has chronically enlarged organs and glands. The foster mother, a hospital administrator, said, "I'm convinced she's going to lick it," and she bristles at what she considers alarmist doctors.

A believer in "therapeutic touch," the mother said that each night she rubbed her daughter's belly and back. "I say, 'Spleen, go down' and it's already gone down," she said. "Next I'll do the liver and then the lymph glands."

#### "MY HEART GOES BANG"

For the doctors, such hope is more elusive. Dr. Oleske said there were days when it was nearly impossible to put on his optimistic face, that he had not anticipated dealing with so many dying children and "wasn't emotionally ready for it."

Dr. Rubenstein said that he protected himself from "burnout" by delegating many emotional chores to his social workers. But Mrs. Septimus said the doctor was always the one to tell parents that their child was about to die. "I've heard it time and again," she said, "and each time my heart goes bang."

Lately, Dr. Rubenstein said, staff members regularly weep in his office. "There is so little hope at the end of the tunnel," he said. "And the misery of the family—everyone is involved. I don't know of any other disease that does this."

"It's good in your head to think you can walk out on the job." Mrs. Septimus said, "but even if you wanted to go back to the same little life, you couldn't do it, because you look at your own humanity in a different way. But, there are days when I feel like screaming. 'What did they do to deserve this?'"

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)  
WEEKLY SURVEILLANCE REPORT, JULY 1, 1985, U.S. CASES

	Reported cases	Reported deaths
Adult/adolescent	11,219	5,586
Pediatric (under 13 at diagnosis)	133	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,352</b>	<b>5,683</b>
Age of AIDS patients:		
Under 13	133	
13 to 19	62	
20 to 29	2,386	
30 to 39	5,374	
40 to 49	2,377	
Over 49	1,020	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,352</b>	

Residence:	Reported cases	Reported deaths
New York	4,071	
California	2,615	
Florida	808	
New Jersey	703	
Texas	576	
Pennsylvania	240	
Illinois	234	
Massachusetts	217	
District of Columbia	179	
Georgia	179	
Maryland	147	
Connecticut	127	
Louisiana	127	
Puerto Rico	127	
Washington	115	
Virginia	101	
Colorado	88	
Michigan	69	
Ohio	68	
Missouri	54	
North Carolina	53	
Arizona	48	
Hawaii	37	
Indiana	35	
Oregon	34	
Minnesota	27	
South Carolina	27	
Kentucky	25	
Wisconsin	25	
Alabama	24	
Tennessee	20	
Oklahoma	19	
Rhode Island	15	
Delaware	14	
Nevada	14	
Utah	13	
New Mexico	10	
West Virginia	10	
Other States (10)	57	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,352</b>	

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)  
WEEKLY SURVEILLANCE REPORT, JULY 8, 1985, U.S. CASES

	Reported cases	Reported deaths
Adult/adolescent	11,372	5,617
Pediatric (under 13 at diagnosis)	133	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,505</b>	<b>5,714</b>
Age of AIDS patients:		
Under 13	133	
13 to 19	62	
20 to 29	2,418	
30 to 39	5,450	
40 to 49	2,410	
Over 49	1,032	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,505</b>	

Residence:	Reported cases	Reported deaths
New York	4,143	
California	2,656	
Florida	808	
New Jersey	705	
Texas	576	
Pennsylvania	240	
Illinois	235	

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) WEEKLY SURVEILLANCE REPORT, JULY 8, 1985, U.S. CASES—Continued

	Reported cases	Reported deaths
Massachusetts	218	
District of Columbia	181	
Georgia	179	
Maryland	149	
Puerto Rico	132	
Connecticut	127	
Louisiana	127	
Washington	125	
Virginia	102	
Colorado	88	
Michigan	69	
Ohio	69	
North Carolina	55	
Missouri	54	
Arizona	53	
Hawaii	38	
Indiana	38	
Oregon	35	
Minnesota	35	
South Carolina	27	
Alabama	26	
Kentucky	26	
Wisconsin	25	
Tennessee	20	
Oklahoma	19	
Rhode Island	15	
Delaware	14	
Nevada	14	
Utah	13	
New Mexico	10	
West Virginia	10	
Other States (10)	57	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,505</b>	

MISSING IN ACTION

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday July 9, 1985

● Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], the chairman of the House Task Force on our Missing in Action, in noting for our colleagues that recent revolutionary developments indicate that 1985 will be remembered as the pivotal year in the resolution of this issue—an issue which has haunted America since the last of our troops supposedly left Southeast Asia in 1973.

This year, it has been alleged that interest in our missing Americans reached a greater peak than at any time since the conclusion of hostilities. This public interest, stirred by popular motion pictures and television presentations, is certainly most welcome by those of us both in this House and in the private sector who have struggled for years to obtain a full accounting of our missing Americans.

Although we welcome the public interest, we did not and do not welcome those who, for whatever purpose, oversimplified and in many ways sullied the cause of our quest for a full accounting. Many persons throughout this Nation, undoubtedly patriotic and well-meaning, took up the hue and cry: "Why aren't we doing more? Why aren't our live Americans brought home?"

Throughout this ever-increasing clamor, our President and the House

task force kept a steady but firm course. It was the belief of this administration—a belief shared by a majority of task force members—that the only feasible path that could be followed for a full accounting was by government-to-government negotiations, not through any independent or otherwise nongovernmental mercenary action.

Americans who have seen motion pictures depicting a single hero, with adequate firepower, obtaining the release of many live Americans, were sadly deluded. While we have received a number of reports or sightings of live Caucasians in actuality, we have not been able to substantiate evidence of any live Americans being held captive that part of the world. Indeed, if we did, I dare say a vast majority of our colleagues would take to the floor demanding immediate action.

However, the events of the last few weeks prove that it is our reasonable, realistic approach that is beginning to reap dividends in this quest, not the Hollywood histrionics.

In February of this year, for the first time in history, the Government of Laos allowed an American technical team to excavate a known crash site within Laotian territory. That crash site, near the point where Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos meet, about 24 miles from the village of Pakse, was the point at which an AC130 gunship, with 16 crewmen aboard, crashed after being struck by enemy firepower. Two Americans escaped alive, and the body of a third was recovered shortly thereafter, but the whereabouts of the other 13 remained a mystery.

Our excavation this February produced fragmentary and severely burned remains. Long and arduous examination by our U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory resulted in the positive identification of those remains as those of our 13 brave American servicemen.

Last week, while the attention of the world was focused on the crisis in Lebanon, our heroes were finally returned to their loved ones. Their families receive our condolences, now that the long wait is at last over, and these men have earned an eternal place in our hearts.

At about the same time as our Laotian excavation, a breakthrough in our talks with Hanoi took place. The Government of Vietnam, long isolated from the civilized world and faced with internal chaos and bankruptcy, agreed to fuller cooperation with the United States. To a great part, this breakthrough signifies the determination of our President and our Secretary of State and his staff, who have insisted that the MIA issue be a condition for any normalization of relations. At that time, six sets of remains



were repatriated, as a gesture of cooperation.

This week, we received the long-sought news that the remains of 26 more Americans will be returned to us as soon as possible. In addition, the Hanoi government has indicated their goal of resolving this issue once and for all "within 2 years." Hanoi is currently considering the admission of U.S. technical search teams into Southeast Asia.

This development offers the most promising ray of hope yet offered on this priority issue since the end of the Vietnamese conflict. Although we all look forward to the day when we have a full and total accounting of our 2,400 servicemen still missing in action, these recent developments should make it clear to one and all that the most effective means of obtaining a full accounting is by way of government-to-government cooperation and not by any private initiatives.

Undoubtedly, there will be those who will say that this was not enough. There will be Americans who insist that there are live Americans still being held captive and that we cannot rest until they are freed.

Although no evidence has been gathered to date proving that there are live Americans in Southeast Asia, all Americans can rest assured that we will not rest until every conceivable means has been exhausted to obtain the final and full answers to this issue.

Mr. Speaker, our House Task Force, and the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, under the able leadership of the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] and the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLARZ], conducted hearings 2 weeks ago to bring the Congress up-to-date on this issue. We took testimony from a host of administration and military officials in open session, and in executive session interrogated Marine Pfc. Robert Garwood, because we do not intend to leave any stone unturned in our quest for a full accounting.

The developments since those hearings adjourned are a clear signal that the administration and Congress are on the right track on this issue, and that now is not the time to be swayed by any sensationalist and the oversimplificationists who are proposing all sorts of schemes to resolve this issue rather than the realistic and the productive path.

Mr. Speaker, in 10 days, Americans will be marking National POW/MIA Recognition Day. This date, July 19, established by Congress, should be the occasion of solemn ceremonies reminding all Americans that 2,400 of our

brethren are still missing and the occasion for educational programs advising all Americans of the complexity of the problem.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, let us be grateful for recent developments, at the same time not forgetting that much more work remains to be done. For those who gave so much, we can do no less.●

#### HOME COMING FOR MIA'S

### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1985

● Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, never were the words "Welcome Home" so affectionately spoken as when President Ronald Reagan uttered them at Andrews Air Force Base to the 39 hostages who had returned to America after 17 days as prisoners of Shiite terrorists.

The sight of this homecoming was indeed welcome. But equally welcome, if less noticed, was another homecoming of sorts which took place that very same day.

On the day the hostages landed home on American soil, the White House also released news that the remains of 13 American servicemen shot down over Laos in 1972 had been positively identified.

Thus a long and agonizing wait ended for the families of these brave Americans, a wait that began when an AC130 gunship with 16 crewmen aboard crashed in rugged terrain about 24 miles northeast of Pakse, in southern Laos, just 4 days before Christmas 1972.

Two crewmen escaped; the body of another was recovered the next day. But the other 13 were eventually listed among the 576 Americans missing in Laos since the Vietnam War.

In September 1982, a decade after the crash, the Government of Laos, after some prodding, agreed to permit representatives of the National League of Families to visit various suspected crash sites. This visit was followed up in December 1983 by a team of technical experts who surveyed the Pakse site.

On February 14, 1985, the remains were excavated. Then, finally, came that Tuesday in July, homecoming day, when the identity of these remains were released.

I relate all these details for three reasons.

First of all, I think it is instructive for all Americans, and especially to those who are skeptical, to see that

this kind of task can be accomplished if we are determined enough to accomplish it.

Second, I think this announcement is, in my view, a clear vindication of the policies of President Reagan and concerned members of his administration, who have made the fullest possible accounting of American MIA's "the highest national priority."

As chairman of the House Task Force on American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, I applaud the President's commitment.

I wish also to commend the work of the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory, which performed nothing short of a technical miracle in identifying the fragmentary and severely burned remains.

I wish also to thank all those concerned and patriotic Americans, most notably the National League of Families, who have supported us every step of the way.

Third, I want to highlight the news about the identification of these 13 sets of remains because it now appears there is a good possibility that such announcements may soon become, if not routine, at least more commonplace.

Over the weekend of the Fourth of July, the Government of Vietnam announced that it is willing at long last to enter into joint, high-level discussions with the United States about the fate of the 1,375 servicemen still listed as missing in that country.

I take this announcement as another vindication of the Reagan administration policy of keeping the MIA issue as a top humanitarian concern which must be resolved before reconciliation or diplomatic recognition can take place.

As a symbol of their good intentions of resolving this issue over the next 2 years, Hanoi officials have already agreed to return the remains of 26 servicemen.

For the families of those 26, the long and agonizing wait now begins. We can only hope and pray that over the coming years, the same process just beginning for those 26 families, and now ending for the families of the 13 servicemen returned from Laos, will be resolved for the remaining families.

Let us also hope and pray that we continue to show the resolve we have displayed so far until all those brave Americans, missing so long, come home to be interred in native soil and to have their names inscribed beside their fallen comrades on the rollcall of American heroes whose courage and sacrifice have enabled us to enjoy the blessings of freedom today.●