

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA CELEBRATES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area [CVNRA] was authorized by Congress in December, 1974 and established as an unit of the National Park System in June, 1975. This past weekend, the CVNRA set aside time to commemorate its 10th anniversary at an event-packed birthday party attended by thousands of its neighbors.

For all the people involved in day-to-day activities of the park, the 10th anniversary was a good time to stop and reflect on just how far we've come in the CVNRA. In fact, work to preserve the unspoiled lands between Akron and Cleveland started in 1962—well before Congress acted—with the founding of the organization which would come to be called the Cuyahoga Valley Association. The association was instrumental in focusing the public's attention on the fast-encroaching urban sprawl and the need to preserve the valley's unique historic, scenic, and natural resources. Without this grassroots support and the vision of such tireless supporter as the late Jim Jackson, we might not have been able to establish this park.

In 1975, the late Bill Birdsell, the first superintendent of the CVNRA, was faced with the enormous challenge of physically piecing a park together where only a handful of the lands destined for Federal ownership were owned by the Park Service. Now, 10 years later, most of the land needed for visitor purposes has been acquired, and the CVNRA is moving forward in other important directions under the leadership of its present superintendent, Lewis Albert. Superintendent Albert has been responsible for the explosion in visitation and development activities in the park since he assumed his position in 1980. Through initiatives including start-up construction of a comprehensive trail system; and program of leasing of historic structures, many of which will be open to the public; and excellent interpretative programs such as the National Folk Festival, and CVNRA is reaching out to ever-increasing numbers of visitors who can enjoy the many, varied recreational opportunities available. In 1984, well over 1 million visitors came to the CVNRA. With the continued assistance of Congressman RALPH REGULA, who with our former colleague, Charles Varrick, was an original author of the CVNRA legislation, the next 10 years will certainly see continued development of the CVNRA re-

sources and further increases in visitation by people throughout Ohio and beyond.

One of the best reviews of the first 10 years of the CVNRA was an article by Sue Klein appearing in the Bath Country Journal. The writer was long associated with the Cuyahoga Valley Association and provides an excellent perspective on the progress made so far and many of the people, in addition to those I mentioned above, who have made it all possible. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the article be printed in its entirety in the RECORD:

PROGRESS IN THE CVNRA IN 10 YEARS? IT'S BEGINNING TO SHOW!

It's been 10 years since the first Superintendent, Bill Birdsell set up shop on Rt. 303 in an old home. Those first months he had no staff, no budget and no land. He mowed his own lawn, washed his own windows and borrowed a card table and chair from the Holiday Inn. His first title was actually "project manager".

In comparison, today there are 23 rangers, a maintenance staff of 30, 17 interpretive staff and with many other personnel, the total number of employees is 87. Today's C.V.N.R.A. has an operating budget of close to \$3 million. 80 percent of the 19,000 acres scheduled for federal protection has been accomplished. 14,746 has been acquired for a total cost of \$85,179,500.

But what real changes have occurred down in the Valley as a result of the C.V.N.R.A.? The list goes on ad infinitum. But a sampling of a few projects gives one a feeling for the complexity of creating a park in urban, industrial northeast Ohio.

FIRST THE GROUNDWORK WAS LAID

Much research and cataloging, structure removal and restoration of environmentally damaged areas was needed. Mapping and planning had to be done before new tangible development open to the public could be accomplished.

Under research, inventories and studies were done in such areas as oil and gas wells on park lands, park animals, erosion and siltation, historic structures reports, archeological surveys, 100 oral histories and more.

Environmental restoration efforts have taken many directions. 500 structures were removed from the C.V.N.R.A. Many were removed intact or as salvage by private citizens. For example, the Auto Auction Yard on Station Road was removed from beneath the Rt. 82 bridge. Approximately 1,000,000 tires were removed from a dump on the floodplains of the river. Acquisition and removal of a garage and dump site resulted in restoration of the area to a natural condition as a beaver marsh.

Maps of soils limitations, utilities and watersheds, (to name a few) had to be produced.

Major "plans" had to be researched and completed including a General Management Plan, a Transportation Plan, a Land Protections Plan, a Pond Management Plan (there are 100 ponds in the C.V.N.R.A.) along with plans for each of the many individual projects within the park.

NEW DEVELOPMENT AND NEW PROGRAMS

Since 1979 the park has offered interpretive and visitor services. This staff, now numbering 17, staffs the 2 visitor centers (Canal Road in the north and Happy Days Visitor Center on Rt. 303) and conducts the interpretive programs. The visitor centers offer many books and educational material relating to the park.

A look at their list of year round interpretive programs reveals a full schedule catering to many interests (stars, plants, animals, other parks, recreational activities, etc.). Weekends sometimes have as many as 10 programs scheduled!

In addition many special events like the Folk Festival have been a part of the yearly program.

The historical restoration and the development and construction of visitor use facilities have just begun. Major work has been done at Virginia Kendall (which the state of Ohio gave to the C.V.N.R.A.), the Jaite Headquarters, Oak Hill Day Use Area, the Stanford Farm, the Earthlore Environmental Education Campus and the lock tender's house on the canal.

Jaite is the historic company town now being used as park headquarters. Oak Hill is an area on Oak Hill Road with lakes for fishing and hiking. The Stanford house is an historic structure that will be opened soon as a youth hostel. Earthlore is made up of three environmental centers on Oak Hill Road. Besides the educational opportunities, there are overnight facilities available to students. The historically significant lock tender's house will soon serve as a canal museum and the visitor's center for the north end.

Historic preservation is an important part of the park's development. Of the 250 structures identified as potentials for the National Register of Historic Places, 75 are now owned by the park. Because the park can't use and restore all of these historically significant structures, an Historic Leasing Program has begun. Bed-and-breakfasts, a youth hostel (these two buildings are ready now) and some other private ventures compatible with the goals of the park will use these historic buildings in the very near future.

Over the past 10 years the development of a volunteer program has been a major accomplishment. Many citizens have given volunteer hours to the park. Last year alone, 507 V.I.P.'s (Volunteers in the Park) gave time. Of these, 150 volunteer their time on a long term basis.

One of the most recent park additions is the many signs that identify the park's boundaries along the access road. People are now more aware than ever of the fact that there really is a park down there.

Near and dear to the hearts of many locals is the Everett Road Covered Bridge. Work began on its restoration (for non-motorized traffic only) in July. Along with the bridge, major restoration and stabilization is now being done on the village of Everett (corner of Everett and Riverview). This will be used as an artist colony in the near future. Brandywine Falls is the newest point

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

Boldface type indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

of interest. It just recently opened to the public for viewing, hiking and picnicking.

The C.V.N.R.A. has come along way since Bill Birdsell set up shop with a borrowed card table 10 years ago. The park administrative officers in the historic Jaite village with its full staff and computers is but one example of progress.

Park Superintendent, Lewis Albert, says:

"Now that many of the behind-the-scene things have been completed in the first ten years, the park's second decade should see much more actual physical development—including natural and historic resource preservation, as well as visitor use developments for recreation and education. We are very confident and excited about the C.V.N.R.A. in the next 10 years."

### CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT RULES FOR CONSUMERS—BLOCKS UNFAIR BAD CHECK FEES

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, the California Supreme Court ruled recently that States retain the power to stop national banks from charging unconscionable rates for bad checks.

In expressing the court's decision, Justice Allen Broussard said banks are bound by a duty of good faith and fair dealing in setting their fees. The court's ruling, based on a 1979 California statute dealing with unconscionable provisions in a contract, has important implications for banks, other States, and the Comptroller of the Currency.

In 1983, former comptroller of the currency C.T. Conover issued a ruling shortly before presentation of arguments in the California suit against Crocker National Bank stating that national banks can set whatever fees they choose irrespective of State provisions to the contrary. This clearly anticonsumer ruling by the Comptroller was unanimously rejected by the California Supreme Court.

Absent action at the Federal level, some States are moving forward with progressive legislation to make banking responsive to consumer's needs. At issue is whether Federal regulators will allow national banks, chartered by the Federal Government, to ignore proconsumer State statutes.

In recent years, fees charged by banks and other depository institutions for bad checks and basic banking services have generally risen dramatically. In a growing number of cases, the charges exceed processing cost to the point where they are punitive beyond reason.

To ensure that basic banking services are available to all consumers, I have introduced the Financial Services Access Act (H.R. 2011) to create limited transaction, service free accounts.

The decision by the California Supreme Court is an important victory for consumers, but it should not end there. The comptroller of the Currency, as the regulator of

national banks, should close regulatory loopholes that allow national banks to circumvent State statutes to the detriment of consumers or work with Congress to enact strong proconsumer legislation to cover the pricing practices of national banks.

### A REPORT ON SOVIET JEWRY

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, last month, my colleague and friend from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] and I traveled to the Soviet Union to meet with Soviet refusenik families in Moscow and Leningrad. Our trip, which was sponsored by the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, was an enlightening and enriching experience, and I will not soon forget the many courageous men, women, and children that we were able to meet.

This afternoon, the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East and the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations held a joint subcommittee hearing on religious persecution in the Soviet Union. As a member of both subcommittees, I was delighted that we were able to devote ourselves to this important subject which influences so many lives in the Soviet Union and, indeed, throughout the world.

I insert my remarks for the hearing in the RECORD following my statement:

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

Mr. Chairman: I want to commend the Subcommittees for scheduling hearings on the important subject of religious persecution in the Soviet Union. Today's hearing will help call attention to the plight of hundreds of thousands of Jews living in the Soviet Union who are denied basic human rights, including the right to worship and exercise their religious and cultural traditions. In future hearings, I hope the subcommittees will have an opportunity to examine the Soviet Union's policies against other religions and their members. The persecution of Baptists, Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses and Orthodox and Roman Catholics is not only widespread, but in many cases is justified in the Soviet constitution and the penal code. The abuses have been well documented by human rights organizations here in America and throughout Western Europe. The incidents have ranged from defamation in the press with no right to reply, to discrimination in employment, housing, education and public life based solely on the religious beliefs expressed by Soviet citizens. These hearings provide an important forum for the dissemination of the information we have on religious persecution in the U.S.S.R. and will, I hope, send a clear message to Soviet Authorities, some of whom we may suppose are in this hearing room at this moment, that the House of Representatives intends to speak clearly and consistently for those Soviet citizens who are denied religious freedom and basic human rights.

Mr. Chairman, during the month of August, I travelled to the Soviet Union with

my colleague Mr. Levin to meet and talk with Soviet dissidents and refusenik families. Our trip was sponsored by the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, and I am particularly pleased that the Union's president, Morey Shapira, is scheduled today as a witness. He and his organization are making a real contribution in the effort to free Soviet Jewry and bring about a change in the Soviet Union's policies of religious repression.

My trip to the Soviet Union was the first visit I have made behind the Iron Curtain, and I cannot adequately express how moved I was by the experience. Of course, during my stay in Moscow and Leningrad, Congressman Levin and I, and our wives, had an opportunity to see the famous sights that are an important part of any trip overseas. We walked through Red Square and saw Lenin's tomb. We visited the War Memorials and passed through the Winter Palace. We admired paintings in the Hermitage and marveled at a Russian opera company.

Yet the most emotional moments of our stay in the Soviet Union did not occur in the hallways of a palace or within the great open space of an opera house. The most emotional moments, the moments that have produced memories that I will remember throughout my life, came in private homes, humble homes, of Soviet citizens who welcomed us in and shared what little they had in a spirit of warm hospitality. The courage and determination of Natasha Khasin, Lev Bronshtein, Lev and Elizaveta Shapiro, and many other refuseniks, were the highlight that I will long cherish. These brave people, who have suffered enormous hardships because of their beliefs, gave us their time, their thoughts, and their hopes. They long to leave the oppression of the Soviet Union, to live in their homeland of Israel, to be near the family and friends who have already gone.

For Jews in the Soviet Union, 1985 is a year of harsh oppression, consisting of increased violence, harassment and a renewed campaign of officially sanctioned anti-Semitism. In addition, the small trickle of emigration from the U.S.S.R. has become even smaller; emigration has reached its lowest point in over a decade. In 1984, only 896 Soviet Jews were allowed to leave, compared with over 51,000 only five years ago. More than 400,000 have received letters of invitation from Israel, in accordance with regulations designed by the Soviet bureaucracy to discourage emigration. Yet the Soviet government would have us believe that all Jews who wish to emigrate have already left.

Life for Soviet refuseniks consists of severe economic and social hardship. To file for emigration often means the loss of one's job, one's friends, and often the hope of a quality education for one's children. In many cases, examples of vilification in the media and by public officials add to the difficulties faced by those who seek to leave the Soviet Union. One refusenik I met, Lev Shapiro, was the victim of a clearly orchestrated campaign of public harassment in May of 1970, when a Leningrad newspaper specifically targeted him for slanderous attacks.

The situation in the Soviet Union for all Jews is tenuous. In the last year, as members of the subcommittees are aware, the Soviet government has stepped up its continuing campaign to eliminate the persistence of Jewish culture from Soviet society. Several teachers of Hebrew have been arrested, persecuted and jailed, often on trumped-up charges linking the use of drugs

in religious rituals. These are not isolated incidents. They are a blatant attempt by the authorities to eliminate Jewish consciousness and distance Soviet Jews from their fellowship with world Jewry.

Another related example for this orchestrated attempt to violate the human rights of all Soviet Jews was the broadcast, less than a year ago, of a show called "Hirelings and Accomplices," over Leningrad television. The show suggested that Soviet Jews seeking to live in Israel or in the West are in some way related to an international anti-Soviet conspiracy. The program argued that Soviet Jews were being used as "pawns" in a plot inspired by "capitalists" in the West, and that many Soviet Jews are, in fact, traitors to the Soviet state. That charge, in effect, places many Soviet Jews in the category of capital criminals, subject to the death penalty solely for desiring to maintain their religious and cultural identity and to teach their children of their rich heritage.

In the face of such abuses, the Soviet refuseniks continue to persevere. The sense of dedication, the commitment to hope, the resolute optimism of so many of the people I met during my brief stay in Moscow and Leningrad came as something of a surprise. For many of them, life is trying and difficult. Yet, they refuse to give up hope, hope that one day the Soviet government will end its repressions and obey the Scriptural command to "undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free."

Those of us in the West, who have the freedoms that so many in the Soviet Union long for, have an obligation to maintain our efforts to secure their rights. The Soviet government must know that their policies are seen and they are opposed. We need to pursue every avenue possible to increase emigration and liberalize Soviet barriers to worship. We need to take every opportunity to speak to the real issue of respect for basic human rights within the Soviet Union. We need to continue to offer hope and assistance to those who suffer and are denied the opportunity to live and to worship in the land of their choice.

The Soviet refuseniks represent the power of individual courage in the face of unsurmountable obstacles. Their vision, strength and dedication are an inspiration to all who struggle against enormous odds anywhere on earth. I know that many members of the House participate in efforts to secure the release of refusenik families throughout the Soviet Union. Through statements on the floor and letters to Soviet officials, members have let their commitment be known. The refuseniks I met and spoke with were unanimous in their appreciation of these efforts, and they strongly supported continuation of them. They see us as a source of strength for them, their knowledge that we have not forgotten them sustains them in their struggle and comforts them in the hours of despair. While few believed that the new leadership in the Kremlin would be any different than the hard-line leadership in the past, many expressed a sense of optimism that some positive change might come about as a result of the coming summit meeting in Geneva. I know that all of us share in that hope.

Next week, millions of Jews throughout the world will celebrate the holiday of Rosh Hashanah, the beginning of a new year. Yet, Jews in the Soviet Union who celebrate the holiday will do so with the knowledge that the Hebrew they use is regarded as subversive and the faith they express may

cost what little freedoms they currently enjoy. These hearings today can make a substantial contribution to a greater understanding of the difficulties faced by refusenik families in the U.S.S.R. One can only hope that the years of struggle and sacrifice that they have endured will soon come to an end.

When first applying for exit permits, the dream of thousands of Soviet refuseniks was *Bashanah Habaah B'Yirushalayim*, "Next year in Jerusalem." Today, their supporters and friends in the West, with continued concern for their safety and security, pray with them, *Bashanah Hazot B'Yirushalayim*, "This year in Jerusalem."

#### FAMILY STRESS AND THE FARM CRISIS

HON. VIN WEBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, as we discuss farm policy, it is important to look both at general trends and at the experience of individual farmers. We have to keep in mind the people affected by the policies we enact. A delegation of farmers from Minnesota recently visited my office, telling how low prices were devastating their farming operations. They were witnesses to the high price we will pay, in human terms, if we do not drastically change our current farm policy.

One member of that delegation, Bill Spiczka, left me an essay that his daughter, Kim, had written. Kim is a sophomore at Foley High School in Foley, MN. Her essay on family stress and the farm crisis won first prize in the Minnesota Farm Crisis Essay Contest. I would urge my colleagues to review this thoughtful piece.

#### FAMILY STRESS AND THE FARM CRISIS

(By Kim Spiczka)

The reports throughout the past few years of the depressed farm economy do not go unnoticed by farmers, especially not family farmers, who seem to be the ones most affected by it. This has affected me personally, as well as my parents. I can also see the adverse effect it has had on farm communities. I'd like to share my views on those topics with you.

Farm stress has had a lot of effect on my relationship with my friends. When my friends ask me to go out for a hamburger, fries and a soda, and I have to turn them down for lack of money, I feel inferior to them. When we go shopping, my friends head straight for the cash register, and all I can do is window shop. Somehow I question why I, a dedicated farm girl, should feel inferior to my peers because my parents have chosen to be stewards of the land.

Because of the frustration caused by farm stress, my relationships with my friends suffer. I, along with my parents, am stressed when the milk check won't cover the machinery repairs, the electricity bill, and insurance costs, let alone provide for what we farm kids term luxuries: a new pair of jeans or dinner at a restaurant. I get depressed after a days work of milking cows, baling hay, and fixing fence. I ask myself, "Why? What did I do it for? Did I really make any

money for the family? When farm income is so low, will this make any difference?"

Our family works hard together, laughs and cries with one another, and prays alike that God will protect his stewards. We also share the stress most family farmers are experiencing today. I can see how this causes a problem for my mom because she has the added stress of being a wife, mother, housewife and a family farmer alongside my dad. I am the oldest child at home, and I do a lot of work on the farm, but so does my mom! I read of a study by the Cornell University in New York, which found that when things are going well on the farm, the marital satisfaction is higher than in marriages off the farm. However, when pressures mount and stress rises, more problems are caused for married farm women than for those married women who don't live on the farm. The study pointed out that the biggest factor of stress for farm women is role conflict in having to play all the roles the farm woman has to play. Also, in the May/June edition of *Fertilizer Progress*, stress is said to be caused by worry, anger, frustration and fatigue. These all are things faced by my parents all the time on the farm. Not only that, the article went on to explain that when stress is increased, the bodies immunity to diseases is much lower, making farmers more susceptible to disease. Also pointed out in the article, the major cause of heart disease is emotional stress. High-fat diets were named as the second biggest factor in the cause of heart disease, and in the article on stress, most people under stress eat more, increasing their fat and cholesterol intake. What the farmers do have going for them as far as heart disease is that only 19 percent of them smoke, as compared with 44 percent of other people, and this is the third leading cause for the disease that kills 740,000 people a year. This is a clear indication on how stress does, and can, affect farmers.

Along with farmers, communities have suffered greatly because of the depressed farm economy. We all know that farmers, just the same as other people, deserve the finer things in life. The only difference is they can't afford them! When farmers can't support the business community, which depends on the farmer's business, the community does not make money. This causes small businesses to close, and then larger businesses to shut down. The January 13th news broadcast on WCCO television station in Minneapolis reported that in ten years from now, we will lose one-third of all farms, taking with them one-half of the banks, and 600 small towns in Minnesota alone. According to Minnesota State Representative Steve Wenzel, 17 families per day in Minnesota go under. The national figure is more alarming at 250 farms closing down every day.

As a direct response to the stress problems faced by farmers, people have begun programs like "Project Support," a service of the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension department. Programs such as this one offer farmers and their families free counseling on stress management. This only goes to show that the problem has reached alarming heights.

In portraying how one farm family has been affected, and how the farm community is affected, I hope to have enlightened others as to the effect stress does, and will undoubtedly continue to have, on farm families and the farming communities.

## HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today an event is occurring which gives hope to those of us who have tried to reconcile the ideals of participatory democracy with the realities of the trench warfare of legislative deliberation. Being released today is preliminary agreement in principle between the environmental community and part of the agricultural chemical industry on changes to the Pesticide Regulatory Program authorized under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act [FIFRA]. The agreement was reached after months of negotiations between representatives of environmental, consumer, and labor groups and representatives of major agricultural chemical companies.

In reaching this agreement, the two sides have overcome stalemate with statesmanship. FIFRA is a complex statute, and pesticides are an emotional area of public concern, leading to a legislative logjam in which each side has been able to block the other. But each side loses in this situation: The environmental community fails to gain the increased protection that it seeks, and the agricultural chemical industry sees a frustrated public turn to State legislatures and the courts to seek redress. The negotiations have returned the solution of this issue to Congress with brightened prospects for action in the 99th Congress.

This nascent agreement is not perfect, and it is still in a conceptual stage. It does not include all of the nettlesome issues on FIFRA which have plagued us since 1978, the last time we enacted major amendments to the act. Numerous interest groups have not been involved in this process and may have problems with some of the points of this agreement.

All of us must exercise caution in either praising too loudly or condemning prematurely the terms of this agreement, lest it fall apart. In this negotiating process there is a glimmer of hope for the ultimate solution to this and other protracted legislative struggles. It is the process which is as important as the eventual product. I know of no other area where negotiations such as these have occurred, and the participants, who have labored long and hard, are to be congratulated.

We need to encourage this new example of responsible activism. We need to support other efforts, such as the Environmental Protection Agency's initiatives to develop regulations through negotiations. We need to encourage the spread of this enlightened approach to other areas of legislation.

In conclusion, I would like to insert an excerpt of a recent speech given by Mr. Louis Fernandez, chairman of the board for Monsanto. He more eloquently makes the case for this process than I can.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

(From the Chemical and Engineering News, Sept. 2, 1985)

## ACTIVISM

(Louis Fernandez is chairman of the board of Monsanto. He spoke earlier this summer before the National Petroleum Refiners Association. The following are excerpts from his text)

When a business person such as myself sends a message to government these days, it is usually a variation on the theme, "get off our backs." While there is a certain satisfaction in taking that position, I fear that we in business no longer have that luxury. Government already is involved in how we run our affairs, and that involvement will not, and perhaps should not, go away.

The question has long ceased being whether government will be involved, but how that involvement will manifest itself. One answer to the "how" question is by people in government adopting an "activist" legislative and regulatory role. The business community must then follow suit by actively supporting those efforts.

All of us in society can benefit from a government that actively and creatively encourages cooperation and builds consensus among the diverse groups it serves. An activist government seeks out, listens seriously to, and considers the positions of all interested parties as a matter of basic operating procedure. It doesn't wait for a concern to erupt into a crisis before taking action.

Most important, an activist government believes that, behind the masks we all wear proclaiming our allegiances, be they business or environmental or government or whatever, are people who share fundamental values and goals for our country and our world. The most important thing an activist government can do is modify the current rigid and cumbersome regulatory and legislative structure under which we all suffer, and for which we all must share the blame.

If the public must react to a fait accompli, whether before a Congressional committee or regulatory review board, one cannot help but be negative. It is unreasonable to think that any outside party would agree entirely with a proposal unless it was the author. Something interesting happens, however, when the public gets to discuss an issue prior to the formulation of policy. Participation becomes positive. We can make suggestions, we can review and discuss various points of view, and we can agree to compromises that will be reflected in the final bill or regulation.

The Environmental Protection Agency has been experimenting with this activist approach: bringing interested parties into the process early, and it deserves credit—and support. We in industry, environmental, and consumer groups benefit because EPA better understands our points of view. EPA benefits because it can exploit our expertise.

My proposal for an activist government is not something I offer lightly, but, over the past two years, I have seen the cooperative approach to solving environmental problems work. I believe in the process. I also believe that our society has already paid the price of seemingly never-ending confrontation, and that it is time to find a better way.

For government, an activist approach offers the opportunity to anticipate and respond to issues before they become controversies. For the business community, an activist approach may result in laws and regulations that are more practical, and more tied to fact and science rather than emotion. We may even see fewer regulations

that constrain our ability to conduct business but offer little benefit to society.

For the public, an activist approach by their government may help restore faith in that very large federal institution that so affects our lives. When government acts in ways that reflect the opinions of its constituents, then it is truly fulfilling the obligations it has assumed.

MR. JOSEPH R. BOLKER'S  
THOUGHTS ON SECOND HOME  
MORTGAGE INTEREST DEDUCTIONS

## HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, recently I received correspondence from Mr. Joseph R. Bolker, president of Brighton International in Los Angeles, which discusses that section of the President's tax reform plan—that is, Treasury II—relating to mortgage interest deductions on second homes.

Mr. Bolker, who is one of California's most respected and successful builders/real estate developers, makes, what I believe, a well thought out argument on why the President's plan could be a serious blow to the economy. Mr. Bolker points out that by simply having this proposal on the table, a construction slowdown has already occurred in many southern California communities and should it ever become law, we could expect the middle class to be hit the hardest and the Tax Code to become even more complex.

The text of Mr. Bolker's letter follows. I urge my colleagues to review it.

BRIGHTON INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT CORP.,

Los Angeles, CA, August 27, 1985.

Re: Second home interest deduction proposal.

Congressman GLENN M. ANDERSON,  
32 District, Long Beach Boulevard, Long Beach, CA

DEAR GLENN: As a builder/developer, my experience dictates that the provisions of the above stated proposal under the President's tax plan will seriously impair second home construction and the service economies associated with it. Just from having the proposal on the table, I have witnessed a slowdown in our area.

This proposal is unfair and unsound economically. The typical second home purchaser is a middle class family, not the ultrarich, as some might think. The proposal in reality, benefits the rich and throws the burden on the middle class individuals who as a practice must borrow to make major purchases. The wealthy will merely continue to write off against extensive investment income and effectively avoid any limitation.

In addition to being unfair and furthering complexity, limiting the tax deduction does not make economic sense. Second homes are a major component of the economic base for many of our resort communities. In my estimation, this provision will harm those communities and put people out of work for no real gain in tax reform.

I hope that you will pay close attention to this portion of the President's tax package

and fight for the deletion of second home mortgage interest limits in future legislation. Thank you for your attention to my comments.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH R. BOLKER,  
President.

#### NATIONAL CHILD SAFETY WEEK

### HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, this week is National Child Safety Week. We have our colleague, Representative LEWIS, to thank for introducing this legislation and guiding it through the Congress.

As legislators, we are all aware of the need to heighten awareness to the problem of inadequate child safety. We must see to it that our constituencies are aware of how they can actively reduce the numbers of children which disappear from their homes every year. Americans must know how to promote child safety and how to look for signs that a child is existing in an unsafe environment.

Although much progress has been made in recent years in bringing the incidence of runaways, abused children and the problems of child safety generally to the attention of the American public, it is essential that we do everything possible to encourage the growing momentum toward improving the safety of every child in this country.

Again, I commend Representative LEWIS for his introduction of this resolution and I look forward to this week being a productive one in educating the American people in this critical area.

#### BINARY NERVE GAS WEAPONS AND THE DANGER OF PROLIF- ERATION

### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, binary nerve gas weapons increase the risk of chemical weapons proliferation and the risk of their use by terrorists. This has been one of the main reasons why Congress has turned down the Reagan administration's request to produce this new generation of lethal chemical weapons in each of the past 3 years. A decision now to modernize our chemical arsenal with this new generation of binary nerve gas weapons would undermine many of the military, technical, political, psychological, and moral constraints which have inhibited proliferation.

In 1984 I requested a Congressional Research Service [CRS] study which exposed the adverse proliferation implications of producing binary chemical weapons. The CRS study also underlined the urgency of pursuing a comprehensive and verifiable world ban on new chemical weapon production. The study led me to conclude that

the United States should be working hard to secure such a ban rather than breaking our own moratorium on production and launching a new generation of chemical weapons.

The CRS study identifies a number of technical features about binary weapons that would increase the likelihood of chemical weapons proliferation in other countries. These technical features include: First, binary chemical weapons are technically easier to produce than current unitary chemical weapons; second, the production of binary weapons require lower investments of capital, skilled, labor, and expertise than current unitary chemical weapons; and third, the raw materials needed to produce binary weapons are commercially available throughout the world.

Finally, as to the potential use of chemical weapons by terrorists, the CRS study observes that this frightening possibility would be encouraged by a U.S. decision to produce binary weapons. The report stated that:

A move by the U.S. or any other state to produce, stockpile and deploy binary nerve gas weapons . . . would probably reduce the political and motivational factors inhibiting a terrorist decision to seek such weapons . . . In a world in which unitary or binary chemical weapons become integral components of states' military programs, the risks of chemical terrorism could be expected to increase.

A recent article by Don Oberdorfer in the Washington Post on September 9, 1985, mentions the CRS study and points to a number of troubling proliferation developments. I want to share this article with my colleagues since I think it sketches accurately many of the proliferation risks associated with chemical weapons. I also hope that my colleagues will conclude as I have that funding production of new binary nerve gas weapons is extremely inadvisable particularly because of the new risks of chemical weapons proliferation that binary weapons present. The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 9, 1985]  
CHEMICAL ARMS CURBS ARE SOUGHT—OFFICIALS ALARMED BY INCREASING USE OF BANNED WEAPONS

(By Don Oberdorfer)

The dirty yellow cloud of poisonous gas has supplanted the atom's mushroom cloud as a symbol of the most pressing proliferation danger facing the world, in the view of government officials from the United States and several other countries.

While no nation has joined the A-bomb club since India conducted a nuclear test in 1974, the deadly chemicals known as "the poor man's atomic bomb" have been repeatedly used in warfare in the 1980s, and in ways that experts fear may promote their further use.

In an effort to stem the tide, officials and chemical specialists from the United States and chemically advanced Western European and Asian countries held an unpublicized meeting for several days last week in Brussels, under the leadership of Australia, to discuss ways to prevent the production and use of chemical weapons from spreading to additional countries. This was the second meeting since June of this group, whose ex-

istence is so sensitive with some governments that it has not been given a name.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said earlier this year that the United States thinks that at least 13 nations have chemical weapons, compared with five in 1963, and that additional nations are trying to get them.

"The sad fact," Shultz said, "is that a half century of widely accepted international restraint on the use or development of chemical weapons is in danger of breaking down."

Other U.S. officials have said that at least 15 countries belong to the "chemical weapons club."

"Proliferation is an enormous problem," said a senior State Department official who has been deeply involved in low-key U.S. efforts to limit them. "I'm afraid that the number [of chemical weapons nations] could double in the next decade."

Since Iraq used mustard gas and nerve gas against Iranian troops in early 1984 and again this year, concern has mounted, generating U.S. interagency studies, chemical-export controls and unpublicized international meetings with American allies to consider joint actions.

The most acute worry is that a future Iranian offensive will trigger another Iraqi poison gas attack and that, in retaliation, major Iranian gas attacks will be launched on the battlefield or against civilian targets. Such an exchange would be the first time since World War I that both sides have used chemical weapons in a war.

Officials are also concerned that if Iran uses chemical weapons it might also supply poison gas to terrorist groups.

Recent U.S. and international discussions have covered such items as restricting shipments of "precursor chemicals" that could be used in chemical weapons and creating "trigger lists" of chemicals whose acquisition should set off alarms in world capitals. The antiproliferation program in the chemical-weapons field is in its infancy, however, compared with the extensive international drive to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

"Unless we in the West and others get our act together soon to stop the spread of chemical weapons, we will pass up a good opportunity," said Kenneth L. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. "We can possibly nip this looming threat early, before chemical weapons become as commonplace as hand grenades in Third World armies."

Prof. Joseph Nye of Harvard University, who served from 1977 to 1979 as the key U.S. negotiator in creating a "suppliers' group" of advanced nations working together against nuclear weapons proliferation, said that the drive against chemical weapons is "not even as far along" and that it faces considerably more difficult problems.

Nye said it is more difficult to obtain a broad political consensus against chemical weapons, which lack the "species threatening" dimension of atomic weapons. For example, the Soviet Union, which has cooperated in the effort to control nuclear-weapons proliferation, is considered a big part of the problem in the proliferation of chemical weapons.

Moreover, chemical weapons are much easier to manufacture—and thus more difficult to control—than nuclear weapons.

Particularly worrisome, Nye said, are growing programs here and in the Soviet Union to investigate bioengineering, especially the creation of potent new biological substances, as a weapon of war.

The fields of chemical and biological warfare are governed by separate international agreements, but are closely related. The distinction is that biological weapons are living organisms, while chemical weapons are not. Falling in a middle ground are toxins such as "yellow rain," described by the United States as a chemical byproduct of biological processes.

Mounting concern about the spread of chemical weapons in Third World nations comes as a 40-nation conference in Geneva continues to work on a new worldwide chemical weapons ban, without notable success, and as the United States appears about to resume production of nerve gas for its chemical-weapons stockpiles.

Production was halted by President Richard M. Nixon in 1969, but the Reagan administration has waged a three-year battle to restart it.

After a major fight, a House-Senate conference committee authorized resumption of poison-gas production in July, and an appropriation to supply the money is pending on Capitol Hill.

Resumed U.S. production of chemical weapons "could well promote proliferation" by other nations, said a 1984 study by the Congressional Research Service, "but if it does, it will be one factor among many doing so."

The extensive use of gas warfare in World War I generated worldwide revulsion that led to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 outlawing the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. The protocol, signed by 106 nations, does not outlaw the development or possession of such weapons, only their use. Nonetheless, it eased fears about the weapons for most of the years since.

The Japanese reportedly used gas in Manchuria. And the Italians were said to have used it in Ethiopia in World War II. Egypt is thought to have used mustard gas against Yemen in 1963 and 1967. These attacks against unprotected troops or populations were limited in their international impact, however.

Chemical warfare drifted back into the headlines in September 1981, when the Reagan administration charged the Soviet Union with using poisonous "mycotoxins"—popularly known as "yellow rain"—in southeast Asia. Later the administration charged the Soviets with supplying traditional chemical weapons and "yellow rain" toxins that were used in Afghanistan as well as Laos and Cambodia.

The "yellow rain" charges were and are disputed by a number of private scientists, but the administration continues to reaffirm them. Last month, the State Department said that after "extensive review and analysis by independent authorities in the field as well as government experts . . . our conclusions stand. Chemical and toxin weapons have been used in southeast Asia and Afghanistan."

U.S. officials said, however, that reports suggest that use of chemical weapons and "yellow rain" in those areas has greatly diminished or stopped in the past year or two.

Whatever doubt still exists about "yellow rain," there is little doubt about Iraq's use of chemical weapons against Iranian ground troops in February to April 1984, and again this spring. In both cases, U.N. reports and other independent studies backed up the charges, and Iranian soldiers suffering from poison-gas attacks were treated at hospitals in Western Europe.

"Iraq has gotten away with the use of chemical weapons with minor costs," said

Brad Roberts, an expert at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies. He said this is likely to spur the acquisition and use of poison gas by other countries because "Third World defense planners can see that Iraq turned back a major offensive by Iran with chemical weapons" but hasn't seemed to suffer for it.

Iran has threatened to retaliate in kind. And on April 24, the State Department said Iran "has been seeking to develop a chemical-weapons capability and may now be in a position to use such a weapon." Late last month, a U.S. official familiar with the intelligence said, "Iran has the capability" to use chemical weapons. A few limited chemical attacks attributed to Iranian forces in the past, he said, apparently relied on Iraqi chemical shells captured on the battlefield.

Because chemical-warfare capabilities are shrouded in secrecy and nations rarely admit that they possess such weapons, clear-cut, well-confirmed facts are rare.

A February 1985 report in *Chemical and Engineering News*, which is said to reflect official information, listed four countries as confirmed possessors of chemical weapons: the United States, Soviet Union, France and Iraq.

Eleven other countries were listed as those "alleged to possess" chemical weapons: Egypt, Syria, Libya, Israel, Ethiopia, Thailand, Burma, China, Taiwan, North Korea and Vietnam.

A September 1983 U.S. intelligence estimate from CIA and other sources, first made public by Jack Anderson and Dale Van Atta in August 1984, gave these details:

Egypt received Soviet chemical-weapons training, indoctrination and materiel in the 1960s while it was the major Soviet client in the Middle East.

Syria has "probably the most advanced chemical-warfare capability in the Arab world" with the possible exception of Egypt. As of 1983 no Syrian production facility had been identified and there was "no need" in view of chemical agents and delivery systems reportedly flowing from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Libya met with "little success" in obtaining chemical weapons plants from Eastern or Western Europe but may possess lethal chemical agents for "experimental purposes."

Israel undertook a chemical-weapons program after capturing large amounts of Soviet-supplied equipment from its Arab foes in the 1967 and 1973 wars. Israel is thought to have "at least" nerve gas, mustard gas and riot control agents with "suitable delivery systems" and to have tested its weapons as early as 1976.

Ethiopia acquired "chemical agents, munitions and decontamination equipment" from its Soviet ally. Reports of lethal Ethiopian attacks against Eritrean insurgents are "unconfirmed," although many U.S. officials consider them credible.

Thailand, in response to a Vietnamese chemical-warfare threat, is "upgrading its capabilities" by improving its research and acquiring protective equipment from the West. U.S. officials said recently, however, they do not think that Thailand possesses offensive chemical weapons.

Burma has been seeking since at least 1981 to produce mustard gas. The Central Intelligence Agency estimated that Burma should be "self-sufficient" in chemical weapons by the spring of 1984, most likely for use against internal insurgencies.

China has a "small" offensive chemical-warfare capability. China is thought to

have suffered gas attacks in a skirmish with Soviet forces in 1969 and Vietnamese forces in 1979.

Taiwan has "an aggressive, high-priority program to develop both offensive and defensive capabilities." Taiwan has produced at least mustard gas, the report said.

North Korea "reportedly stores and produces" crude chemical weaponry, but the reports are "unsubstantiated."

Vietnam's chemical-weapons capability, with "a range of agents" in addition to "yellow rain," is reported by U.S. officials to have been "transferred" to that country by its increasingly close ally, the Soviet Union.

Soviet forces are thought to have stockpiled chemical weapons in a number of Eastern European countries, and there is controversy in the U.S. intelligence community about whether these nations have their own production facilities. A West German official said his government thinks that East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland are producing chemical weapons.

A number of other nations, including South Korea, are reported to be interested in acquiring chemical weapons. A proposal that U.S. forces in South Korea be armed with chemical weapons—in light of reports that North Korea has them—is under study in the Pentagon.

## WOMEN VIETNAM VETERANS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN AGENT ORANGE STUDIES

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, today, I and several members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee are introducing legislation requiring the Veterans' Administration to proceed with the implementation of a study on the health effects of agent orange on women Vietnam veterans. On August 2, 78 Members of Congress sent a letter to the Cabinet Council Agent Orange Working Group urging the approval of study guidelines so that a study may proceed. Two years have lapsed since the need for a study was recognized. Still, we get the same bland promises of interest from the VA and Department of Health and Human Services but no concrete action. I submit for the RECORD the letter sent to the Agent Orange Working Group Chairman on August 2, and two responses to that letter.

I believe we have been more than patient, but enough is enough. It is unconscionable that women Vietnam veterans were not included in the initial Agent Orange studies conducted by the Centers for Disease Control. While the proposal for a women's study has been under consideration for so long, significant numbers of female Vietnam veterans, and their children, continue to suffer serious health problems. For many of these women, any study will be too little, too late. But this Government has a responsibility to those many other women who may yet be helped by such a study and who may at least be relieved of the uncertainties with which they have lived for so many years.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

The materials follow:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, August 2, 1985.

MR. CHARLES BAKER,  
Chairman, Cabinet Council, Agent Orange Working Group, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BAKER: In February, 1984, ninety Members of Congress wrote to the Administrator of the Veterans Administration, Mr. Harry Walters, expressing their concern that women Vietnam veterans had not been included in epidemiological studies then being conducted by the Center for Disease Control. Mr. Walters responded that this was "an issue of prime concern to me" and that in September, 1983, he had "instructed my staff to investigate the possibility of studies on women veterans who served in Vietnam and their exposure to dioxin." In July, 1984, at a House Veterans' Affairs Committee briefing on the CDC's ongoing Agent Orange projects, the CDC acknowledged the feasibility of a study concerning the health effects of Agent Orange on female Vietnam veterans.

Since that time, the Cabinet Council Agent Orange Working Group has been considering the development of a study on this subject. We understand that the Science Panel was not satisfied with one study protocol proposed by the CDC in April of this year. We further understand that the CDC then submitted a proposal to the Science Panel for a more limited study of women Vietnam veterans which could be, according to Mr. Walters, "accomplished more expeditiously and which should answer the same concerns with virtually comparable scientific validity."

In the last six months, several members of both the House and Senate have written to you and other parties involved with the Science Panel's deliberations to stress the urgent need to adopt a study protocol and to proceed with a study without further delay. In your response to several of these Members, you state, "The Science Panel feels that the health needs of female Vietnam veterans should receive high priority and are concerned that this should be done in the most expeditious way."

It has now been almost two years since the need to do such a study was recognized. To date, not even an outline for a study has been approved. Three major studies involving male Vietnam veterans and their exposure to Agent Orange have long been underway. We strongly feel that the health needs of women Vietnam veterans deserve the same expeditious and careful consideration.

We recognize that it takes time to develop and implement a reliable, scientific study; but much time has already elapsed. We firmly believe that it is time for the Veterans Administration, the Center for Disease Control and the Science Panel to put their many verbal expressions of support into concrete action by approving a study protocol so that implementation of that study may proceed.

Our commitment to this study continues to be strong; so, too, is our determination to effect its implementation, whether that be through the administrative process or legislative action. We appreciate your kind attention to our concerns.

Sincerely,

Marcy Kaptur, Nancy Johnson, G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery, Elwood Hillis, Lane Evans, Tom Daschle, Bob Edgar, Don Edwards, Marilyn Lloyd, Robert

Roe, John Conyers, Edolphus Towns, James Oberstar, John Miller, Gus Yatron, Mike Lowry, Doug Walgren, Bruce A. Morrison, Mervyn Dymally, Olympia Snowe.

Nick Rahall, James Jeffords, Robert Kastenmeier, Peter Rodino, Major Owens, Fortney H. Stark, Matthew McHugh, Claude Pepper, James Florio, John McCain, Christopher Smith, Joe Moakley, Harley O. Staggers, Jr., Howard Berman, Lindy Boggs, Ted Weiss, Esteban Edward Torres, Guy Molinari, Martin Sabo, Timothy Penny.

Walter Fauntroy, Gerry Sikorski, Andrew Jacobs, Sam Gejdenson, Barbara Boxer, Parren Mitchell, Matthew Martinez, Ken Kramer, William Gray, Albert Bustamante, George W. Crockett, Jr., Gary Ackerman, Barney Frank, Jim Bates, Rod Chandler, Mickey Leland, James Howard, David Bonior, Norman Mineta, James H. Scheuer.

J. Roy Rowland, Robert Matsui, John Seiberling, Sander M. Levin, Don Fuqua, Michael Billirakis, Cardiss Collins, Sherwood L. Boehlert, Sala Burton, Charles Hayes, Edward F. Feighan, John J. LaFalce, Barbara A. Mikulski, Vic Fazio, Patricia Schroeder, Martin Frost, Frank McCloskey, Dan Glickman.

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH  
AND HUMAN SERVICES,  
Washington, DC, August 8, 1985.

HON. MARCY KAPTUR,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MRS. KAPTUR: This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 2, 1985, urging the development and implementation of a scientific study, of the health effects of agent orange, on female Vietnam Veterans.

I have asked the Acting Assistant Secretary for Health to give your concerns prompt attention. We expect to provide you with a more thorough response in the near future.

Thank you for bringing this matter to my attention.

Sincerely,

MARGARET M. HECKLER,  
Secretary.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL,  
Atlanta GA, August 23, 1985.

HON. DON EDWARDS,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. EDWARDS: This is in response to your letter of August 5 regarding the implementation of an investigation of the health of female Vietnam veterans.

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has determined that a study focusing on the health of female veterans is feasible and has prepared two draft research protocol outlines for epidemiologic studies of female veterans. These outlines have been submitted to the Chairman of the Agent Orange Working Group for review. If the research protocol outlines submitted to the Agent Orange Working Group are approved, we shall pursue a study of female veterans' health as rigorously as we are presently pursuing the epidemiologic studies of the health of male veterans.

Thank you for your continued interest in this important public health issue.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD R. HOPKINS, M.D.,  
Assistant Surgeon General,  
Acting Director.

H.R. 3297

To require the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration to provide for an epidemiological study of the gender-specific effect of exposure to the herbicide known as Agent Orange on female veterans

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

SECTION 1. AGENT ORANGE STUDY FOR FEMALE VETERANS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY.—(1) The Administrator of Veterans Affairs shall provide for the conduct of an epidemiological study of any long-term adverse gender-specific health effects in females of service in the Armed Forces of the United States in the Republic of Vietnam during the period of the Vietnam conflict as such health effects may result from exposure to—

(A) phenoxy herbicides (including the herbicide known as Agent Orange); and

(B) the class of chemicals known as the dioxins produced during the manufacture of such herbicides.

(2) In providing for such study, the Administrator may expand the scope of the study to include an evaluation of any long-term adverse gender-specific health effects in females of such service as such health effects may result from other factors involved in such service (including exposure to other herbicides, chemicals, medications, or environmental hazards or conditions).

(3) The Administrator may also include in the study an evaluation of the means of detecting and treating adverse gender-specific health effects found through the study.

(4) The Administrator shall provide for the study to be conducted through contracts or agreements with public or private agencies or persons.

(b) FUNCTIONS OF OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT.—(1) The study required by subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with a protocol approved by the Director of the Office of Technology Assessment.

(2) The Director shall monitor the conduct of such study in order to assure compliance with such protocol.

(3)(A) Concurrent with the approval or disapproval of any protocol under paragraph (1), the Director shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report—

(i) explaining the basis for the Director's action in approving or disapproving the protocol; and

(ii) providing the Director's conclusions regarding the scientific validity and objectivity of the protocol.

(B) If the Director has not approved such a protocol during the 180 days following the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director—

(i) shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing the reasons why the Director has not given such approval; and

(ii) shall submit to such committees an update report on such initial report each 60 days thereafter until such a protocol is approved.

(4) The Director shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, at each

of the times specified in the second sentence of this paragraph, a report on the Director's monitoring of the conduct of such study pursuant to paragraph (2). A report under the preceding sentence shall be submitted—

(A) before the end of the six-month period beginning on the date of the approval of the protocol by the Director;

(B) before the end of the 12-month period beginning on such date; and

(C) annually thereafter until the study is completed or terminated.

(c) **DURATION OF STUDY.**—The study conducted pursuant to subsection (9a) shall be continued for as long after the submission of the first report under subsection (d)(1) as the Administrator may determine reasonable in light of the possibility of developing through such study significant new information on the long-term gender-specific adverse health effects in females of exposure to dioxins.

(d) **REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**—(1) Not later than 24 months after the date of the approval of the protocol pursuant to subsection (b)(1) and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing—

(A) a description of the results thus far obtained under the study conducted pursuant to such subsection; and

(B) such comments and recommendations for administrative or legislative action, or both, as the Administrator considers appropriate in light of such results.

(2) Not later than 90 days after the submission of each report under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register, for public review and comment, a description of any action that the Administrator proposes to take with respect to programs administered by the Veterans' Administration. Each such description shall include a justification or rationale for any such action the Administration proposes to take. Any such proposal shall be based on the results described in the report under paragraph (1) and the comments and recommendations on that report and any other available pertinent information.

(3) The requirement in paragraph (1) for the submission of annual reports expires upon the submission of a report after the completion of the study under subsection (a).

(e) **BUDGET ACT PROVISIONS.**—(1) This section does not authorize the enactment of new budget authority for a fiscal year before fiscal year 1987.

(2) A contract to carry out the study under subsection (a) may be entered into only to the extent that—

(A) appropriated funds are available to carry out the contract; or

(B) the contract provides that the obligation of the United States to make payments under the contract is contingent upon the availability of appropriated funds for such payments.

(f) **DEFINITION.**—For the purposes of this section, the term "gender-specific health effects in females" includes effects on female reproductive capacity, reproductive organs, and reproductive outcomes, effects on female-specific organs and tissues, and other effects unique to the physiology of females.

## SHOULD WEAPONS BE TAX DEDUCTIBLE?

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to my colleagues attention an editorial from August 30, 1985, New York Times regarding the fundraising and spending efforts of some tax-exempt American organizations. The specific concern of the Times' editorial is the potential that the current conflict in Nicaragua may be turned into a war financed in part by Americans who contribute to organizations supplying the anti-Sandinista contra rebels. In one case, Ellen Garwood of Austin, TX, has contributed \$65,000 to the U.S. Council for World Freedom, which in turn has used the money toward the purchase of a helicopter for the contras. I think the Times raises some interesting points on these activities, and I believe my colleagues will find it of interest.

I ask that the text of the editorial be inserted in the RECORD.

### MAKING WAR THE PRIVATE WAY

An organization called the U.S. Council for World Freedom was granted Federal tax-exempt status in 1982 after its treasurer pledged that it would never provide "materiel or funds to any revolutionary, counterrevolutionary or liberation movement." This council now boasts it has raised as much as \$300,000 for the "contra" rebels fighting Nicaragua's leftist regime. What about the tax pledge? The council president says he didn't know about it. Besides, says the current treasurer, the fund-raising has President Reagan's backing and "the blessings of the Government."

This breezy view of the law calls to mind Richard Nixon's remark to a television interviewer: "When the President does it, that means it is not illegal." The point is not limited to tax exemption. The council's activities provoke concern over a wider danger: the Administration's willingness to privatize its diplomatic and military activities.

When private citizens make war, they violate the Constitution; it ordains that only the Federal Government can make war. Nevertheless, the White House has virtually franchised out the contra war to fringe groups and has assigned a National Security Council aide to encourage private funding of the insurgents. The effect has been to circumvent Congress, which voted last year to end U.S. funding of the contras, a ban now partly lifted. The White House insists no laws have been broken.

The most visible fund-raiser is John Singlaub, a retired general and president of the World Anti-Communist League and the U.S. Council, its American chapter. He is doubtless a patriot, but the league has attracted some peculiar freedom fighters. It has been a "gathering place for extremists, racists and anti-Semites," the Anti-Defamation League said in 1981. General Singlaub contends that this is no longer so, that former Nazi SS officers and other extremists have been purged.

The general acknowledges that he should have known about the pledge to Internal Revenue. He also says no American contri-

butions were used to buy arms. This will come as news to Ellen Garwood of Austin, Tex., who says she gave \$65,000 toward the purchase of a helicopter, which will be gallantly named "Lady Ellen."

The most obvious danger of turning Nicaragua into a private-sector war is that it violates the Constitution and risks entangling America's good name with extremist groups accountable to no one. If privatizing wars of liberation is accepted, where does the Government draw the line? By what standard can it discourage Americans from buying guns for the Irish Republican Army?

There's little evidence of Administration worry over where its zeal is already leading. Minnesota's level-headed Senator David Durenberger, chairman of the intelligence oversight committee, is worried. He plans hearings when the Senate returns Sept. 9, and it will be none too soon. Sandinista supporters are matching General Singlaub's campaign with their own, and there are plenty more foreign fights that excite Americans on one side or the other. If the White House wants war, the body it must persuade is the U.S. Congress, not the U.S. Council for World Freedom.

## WHY CAN'T THE CONGRESS BALANCE THE NATION'S CHECKBOOK?

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, during the recent recess, I am certain that most Members of Congress were asked, as I was, to explain the threat that the growing deficit poses for our country. And I am sure that most of us responded, in part, by explaining how complicated the country's finances are.

But, Mr. Speaker, the complex deficit issue was greatly simplified for me recently when I received a letter from a boy scout in my district. Dax Hoxsie is from Americus, GA, and he asked me to explain something to him that he doesn't understand. Let me read a portion of his letter:

Because my parents both work, I often hear them talking about our household budget, bills, and balancing the family checkbook. I often hear, too, on television about the Nation's budget not being balanced. My question and concern is this: Why is it that the Government can continue to spend the money it does not have? Why can't the Nation's checkbook be balanced?

Mr. Speaker, Dax has asked a simple, direct question. In my opinion, this Congress has no real answer to give him. Of course, we can cloud the issue with complexities and politics. That's what we've done everytime the subject has come up.

But, if we cast aside the rhetoric and look honestly at our spending habits, can any of us offer a sound reason for spending money we don't have?

The debts we are mounting up will not be forgiven or forgotten. Eventually, the money we borrow will have to be paid back.



Unfortunately, those of us doing the borrowing won't be the ones to make the payments. Dax Hoxsie, and all those other children watching us and wondering what we're doing, will be handed the bill for our purchases.

I hope when that day comes, a few of the borrowers are still around. Then, they can answer the questions that I'm sure Dax and his generation will still be asking:

Why couldn't you stop spending money you didn't have? Why couldn't you balance the Nation's checkbook?

I hope I'm not one of those still around, Mr. Speaker, because I don't believe there is a satisfactory answer we can give our children.

HONORING MR. NORMAN HSU,  
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE AWARD  
NOMINEE

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an individual who has distinguished himself in his community.

Mr. Norman Hsu has been nominated by the Hacienda La Puente Unified School District as their entry for consideration by the U.S. Postal Service for its National Community Service Award.

Mr. Hsu a resident of Hacienda Heights, a beautiful community located in the 34th Congressional District of California, has spent many hours volunteering his time to his community.

He is a member of the Hacienda Heights Kiwanis Club, a member of the Hacienda Heights Cable TV Advisory Committee, Little League, Bobby Sox, PTA and School Boosters.

As a member of the Hacienda Area Chinese Association, he has worked to provide educational programs for the growing Asian community of Hacienda Heights. He has also been an effective liaison with the local school district and community, helping many Asian adults make a smooth transition into the American mainstream.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating Mr. Norman Hsu for being chosen as the district nominee for the National Community Service Award of the U.S. Postal Service.

HENRY HYDE: INTELLIGENCE  
PROBLEMS AND SOME SOLU-  
TIONS

HON. DAN LUNGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. LUNGREN. Mr. Speaker, over the past several months, there have been a number of spy cases—both here and abroad—that raise serious questions about the Western World's ability to keep a

secret. It is quite clear, for example, that both the United States and West German intelligence services have experienced damaging penetrations by agents of the Soviet Union and their Eastern Bloc surrogates.

As a consequence of these latest spy revelations, a number of suggestions have been offered by a variety of experts as to what the United States can do to tighten up its overall security and intelligence apparatus. Some of these recommendations have included legislative initiatives that must warrant immediate consideration. As we consider these proposals, I urge my colleagues to read the following speech given last fall by our distinguished colleague from Illinois, HENRY HYDE.

Although some of what he had to say has been overtaken by events, much of it is still very relevant today. Of special significance are his observations and recommendations regarding congressional oversight of the U.S. intelligence community and his critique of the Intelligence Identities Protection Act.

Mr. Speaker, I, therefore, insert Mr. HYDE'S speech at this point in the RECORD:

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE PROBLEMS AND SOME SOLUTIONS

(Congressman Henry J. Hyde)

At the outset, I wish to thank you for the invitation to address this 10th annual Convention of Former Intelligence Officers. What makes this occasion especially meaningful to me is that I am an ex-naval intelligence officer myself. That experience, coupled with my positions on the House's Judiciary and Foreign Affairs Committees, have heightened by awareness of the need for an effective U.S. intelligence capability. This background also has made me very appreciative of the role people like you have played in maintaining that capability.

In my remarks today, I shall focus primarily on the reasons behind House Joint Resolution 633, the legislation I introduced on August 1 of this year which would create a Joint Committee on Intelligence. However, I also will discuss briefly the Intelligence Identities Protection Act—a measure Congress passed some two ago with the objective of deterring disclosures of undercover intelligence personnel.

What caused me to become concerned about Congress' current intelligence oversight arrangement was the furor last spring over the mining of the Nicaraguan harbors. That episode illustrates a problem of overwhelming importance. Specifically, one must ask how capable Congress is of practicing responsible congressional oversight of intelligence activities, once those activities are viewed as an integral part of a foreign policy that has become controversial and the subject of partisan debate.

After Vietnam and Watergate, both Houses of Congress decided to establish Select Committees on Intelligence following extensive investigations of U.S. intelligence activities by panels headed by then Congressman Otis Pike and late Senator Frank Church. Early on, both of these committees appeared to conduct their business in an amicable and bipartisan manner with little evidence of politicization. Unfortunately, such a turn of events was too good to last, and for the last two years or so, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, in particular, has become increasing-

ly politicized. Of late, its Senate counterpart has also reflected a political coloration not seen heretofore.

One of the intelligence community's most illustrious and respected alumni, Admiral (ret.) Bobby Inman, resigned in October 1982 as a consultant to the House Intelligence Committee because he felt it had become politically partisan. He cited as his specific reason for leaving the fact that he had not been consulted on a subcommittee report critical of the U.S. intelligence performance in Central America. In the admiral's opinion, the report, which emphasized El Salvador, was "put out on party lines."

In his resignation announcement that was reported in the October 15, 1982 edition of the Washington Post, Inman also indicated that the congressional Intelligence Committees' oversight of the intelligence agencies must be nonpolitical in order to earn public credibility. He went on to add that "if the country doesn't establish a bi-partisan approach to intelligence, we are not going to face the problems of the next 50 years." Admiral Inman also offered some sage advice on avoiding leaks by recommending that "none of the staff should have any personal relations with the media."

A serious question with dangerous implications presents itself: Is our democratic form of Government unable to keep any secrets, no matter how sensitive to our national interests? As we all know, the calculated, politically motivated leaking of highly sensitive information has become a Washington art form, and one that is not confined to Congress alone, as a number of these unauthorized revelations have come from various places in the executive branch as well.

With respect to the question of mining Nicaraguan harbors, leaks to the press caused a number of Senators, who knew about the mining activities when they voted for additional assistance for the Nicaraguan resistance forces, to turn around a few days later and disingenuously condemn the mining by voting for a resolution prohibiting it. Such election year flip-flopping called into question the integrity of the oversight process, and jeopardized the President's Central American Aid Program. Senator Leahy and I have strong differences of opinion regarding the President's foreign policy vis-a-vis Nicaragua, but the Senator was right on the mark when he said, "there were Senators who voted one way the week before and a different way the following week who knew about the mining in both instances and I think they were influenced by public opinion, and I think that's wrong and that is a lousy job of legislative action."

It appears the only way to mount a successful covert operation these days is for such an activity to have the nearly unanimous support of both Intelligence Committees and the involved agencies of the intelligence community. Anything short of that is doomed to failure, as opponents will selectively leak material to their acquaintances in the media with the expressed purpose of torpedoing the operation. Moreover, as recent press disclosures clearly demonstrate, you can count on a flurry of these leaks just before anticipated congressional action on the issue in dispute.

What is especially disturbing is that those who are doing the leaking probably have never stopped to think what the short and long-term implications of their revelations will be with respect to U.S. Intelligence efforts, as well as to U.S. foreign policy. They are so preoccupied with scoring political points that they do not even begin to realize

how their actions may be impacting on the lives of U.S. Intelligence and Foreign Service personnel overseas. Furthermore, with respect to the Contras, I doubt if any of these professional leakers have given any thought as to how their disclosures might jeopardize the thousands of people in the Nicaraguan resistance movement to which the U.S. made a commitment.

One of the cardinal rules of intelligence is that one does not confirm the accuracy of news accounts regarding sensitive intelligence operations. Yet, we saw in the wake of the initial press disclosures, the chairman of the House Permanent Select Intelligence Committee do just that during a public appearance before the House Rules Committee, and subsequently on the House floor. Ironically, according to one press account, Chairman Edward P. Boland's explanation of what his committee knew and when was partly motivated by a desire to remove any doubt that the CIA had not fully briefed the committee on mining activities. That's a commendable reason, but at what cost to our intelligence capabilities?

Finally, in a move that must have left foreign intelligence services incredulous, the CIA felt obliged to issue a press release that for the first time implicitly and publicly acknowledged its involvement in the mining by citing 11 occasions when it briefed congressional Intelligence Committees on the matter.

What an unseemly spectacle then unfolded! The chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Mr. Goldwater, excoriated the CIA for not being forthcoming. Shortly thereafter, the committee's vice-chairman, Senator Moynihan, announced his resignation from the committee, claiming that he was not properly briefed on the mining matter either. That charge was particularly perplexing to the executive branch because, at least a week before the Senate voted on the assistance to the Nicaraguan resistance forces, Mr. Moynihan reportedly requested a legal opinion from the State Department on the mining question. Nevertheless, CIA Director Casey (in a triumph of discretion over valor) apologized to the Senate Intelligence Committee for his perceived sins and Senator Moynihan decided to remain on the committee. The upshot of this bizarre scenario has been a serious deterioration in relations between the CIA and Congress with a consequent loss of trust—the most vital ingredient in the oversight process.

All of this, of course, makes a mockery of the oversight system and what must be the most overt covert program in intelligence annals. If what is at stake here was not so important, we could pause and have a good laugh at ourselves. Unfortunately, that is not the case. Our friends and intelligence contacts around the world have taken note of our sorry performance in recent months, as have the dedicated American intelligence personnel and the thousands of Miskito Indians and other Nicaraguans dependent upon us for continued support. What they have observed cannot be reassuring. Indeed, they must be wondering why they ever cast their lot with such an unreliable and whimsical partner.

In short, we cannot afford to allow what presently masquerades as congressional intelligence oversight to continue any longer. With politics intruding so heavily on the process, the prospects of more debacles are a distinct possibility. Public discussion of alleged CIA involvement in the election of Jose Napoleon Duarte as President of El Salvador, and revelations concerning pur-

ported U.S. support of the Afghan rebels are just two examples of what I mean.

It is time to give serious thought to merging the existing Intelligence Committees into a joint committee composed equally of Republicans and Democrats who, in addition to the requisite trustworthiness, competence and responsibility, also possess the rare restraint to subordinate political considerations to the national interest. Such a committee must be backed by a small cadre of apolitical professionals with the same exemplary personal qualities as the committee's members.

Creating a new joint oversight panel along these lines would diminish the possibilities for partisan posturing and significantly reduce the number of individuals having access to sensitive information, thus minimizing the risk of damaging unauthorized disclosures. At the same time, it would retain in a more effective and concentrated manner the essentials of congressional oversight over the activities of our intelligence agencies and preclude the possibility of executive branch intelligence components playing one committee off against the other.

It would also address some other practical problems that have resulted from two committees overseeing the intelligence community. As we have learned in recent months, the two committees often reflect different perspectives, and they frequently do not focus on the same matters. Moreover, there apparently is hardly any interaction or coordination on the issues, contrary to what most of us had assumed. For example, the media carried not too long ago unattributed criticisms from the House Intelligence Committee that the CIA may have overspent its budget in its supposedly covert operations in Nicaragua. This view was not shared by the Senate Intelligence Committee. Confusion reigned!

Another thing to bear in mind in this connection is that Congress has increasingly insisted upon being consulted and briefed by the executive branch concerning national security and foreign policy questions. A large percentage of these are intelligence-related and require the involvement of high level executive branch officials who are often hard pressed to meet the demands of both the House and Senate Intelligence Committees. This is particularly true during fast breaking crisis situations. A consolidated oversight panel would provide one point of contact for consultation and briefings in those instances where time is of the essence.

In summary, a Joint Intelligence Committee would not only eliminate the problems just cited, but it would also encourage bipartisan cooperation, and thus ensure a more effective congressional oversight arrangement. I am pleased to report that before Congress adjourned, this idea had gained the bipartisan support of such respected voices in Congress as Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, and Senator Sam Nunn, who presently sits on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. In addition, Senator Dan Quayle, chairman of a select committee studying ways of improving the Senate's committee system, has indicated that he will offer the joint committee concept as a recommendation that should be featured in his panel's final report to the Senate in mid-December of this year.

Such a favorable reception has led me to believe that when Congress reconvenes in January, my bill will be placed high on the legislative priority pole, and you can rest assured that I will be vigorously doing all I

can to see that it is enacted into law. As one of your distinguished colleagues, Cord Meyer, noted in a recent column, it is an idea whose time has come and "there seems to be no better way of reconciling security with accountability in a dangerous world."

Before concluding, I would also like to share with you my thoughts about the Intelligence Identities Protection Act that Congress passed a couple of years ago.

As a Member of Congress, I frequently witness legislative efforts that are long on symbolism but short on substance. Sometimes these efforts are so useless that they remind me of a baseball pitcher with the stylish windup of hall of famer Sandy Koufax but who forgot to pick up the ball! In other words, all windup—no pitch.

A case in point is the Intelligence Identities Protection Act. What triggered this nobly intended—but largely ineffective—initiative was a relentless stream of disclosures.

Certain individuals, including turncoat U.S. intelligence officer Philip Agee, were busily and systematically disclosing the names of those clandestinely employed by the various U.S. intelligence agencies. Against this compelling backdrop, Congress finally attempted to remedy a situation that was seriously undermining human intelligence collection efforts worldwide.

Lamentably, the legislation that eventually emerged was so watered down that it has not really accomplished its objective of deterring the exposure of undercover intelligence personnel.

After considerable debate, Congress determined that for a non-Government individual to be convicted under this legislation, the Government would have to prove that such a person had engaged in "a pattern of activities intended to identify and expose covert agents and with reason to believe that such activities would impair or impede the intelligence activities of the United States."

Clearly not covered by this legislative provision would be those journalists who, during the course of a story, casually mention the name of a covert intelligence operative. Particularly instructive in this regard is the conference report to the Identities Protection Act which offers the following interpretation:

"A journalist writing stories about the CIA would not be engaged in the requisite 'pattern of activities,' even if the stories he wrote included the names of one or more covert agents, unless the Government proved that there was an intent to identify and expose agents. To meet the standard of the bill, a discloser must be engaged in a purposeful enterprise of revealing identities—he must, in short, be in the business of 'naming names.'"

Armed with this congressional analysis and legislative history, many journalists have no qualms about dropping the name of an undercover agent in order to make a story a little "sexier" or seemingly more credible. For example, the Washington Post ran an article by correspondent John Lantigua in an early July 1984 edition that illustrates my point.

The thrust of the story concerned an American citizen waiting to be tried in Nicaragua for espionage. Among other things, Lantigua reported that this individual declared that he sold intelligence information to a U.S. diplomat whom Lantigua named and claimed an unnamed former U.S. State Department official had revealed as having been employed by the CIA.

In my opinion, such a titillating disclosure violates the spirit, if not the letter, of the Identities Protection Act. (Incidentally, it is interesting and ironical to note that Lantigua took pains to protect the anonymity of his ex-State Department source while having no compunction whatsoever about revealing the alleged CIA ties of a U.S. Embassy employee who may have been falsely identified as can be the case in leaks of this nature.)

These actions point up that, from an intelligence standpoint, the random or isolated disclosure by an individual journalist can be just as deleterious as the wholesale revelations that used to be featured in the Covert Action Information Bulletin.

In fairness to the Washington Post, it must be mentioned that it is not alone in allowing the publication of reports with damaging revelations regarding those under cover. As Jay Peterzell indicates in the May/June 1984 edition of *First Principles: National Security and Civil Liberties*, such prestigious and reputable news organs as the *New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal* have also published—since the passage of the identities protection legislation—similar stories in the apparent belief that they would not be “exposed to the prosecution under the Identities Act as now interpreted, even though many of these disclosures appear to have embarrassed the U.S. Government or to have interfered with ongoing intelligence activities.”

Elsewhere in the same article, Peterzell insightfully observes that “perhaps the most significant effect of the conference report on the legislation is to resolve the doubts of reporters and others about the intended scope of the Identities Act. Lawyers for the Washington Post and the Christian Science Monitor said the report had convinced them the act is not meant to apply to reporters who identify an agent in the context of a news story.”

In sum, the Intelligence Identities Protection Act has turned out to be largely symbolic legislation. I will concede that it does appear to have caused the Covert Action Information Bulletin to stop publishing its “naming names” column, but even this notorious journal has dared to reveal occasionally the identity of individuals within the context of a story.

Again, Peterzell is informative as he points out that the Bulletin's editor, Louis Wolf, has stated that “on several occasions we have published articles that discuss CIA activities and identified people when it was important to the story. We got legal advice and went ahead.”

Short of remedial legislation, my only and fervent hope, therefore, is that responsible, professional journalists will emulate the example of the Christian Science Monitor which decided, according to Peterzell, not to reveal a name “for moral rather than legal reasons.”

That is indeed a transcendent reason and such restraint could literally mean the difference between life and death for some dedicated employee of this Nation's intelligence community.

In conclusion, I want to reiterate my appreciation for this opportunity to speak to you today and I would welcome any suggestions—legislative or otherwise—that you may have to enhance U.S. intelligence.

## SCOUTING ANNIVERSARY: THE THOUGHTS OF YOUTH

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, Longfellow wrote in “My Lost Youth”:

A boy's will is the wind's will,  
and the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.

That spirit of youthful adventure, of high hope and valiant enterprise, has always been at the heart of the Boy Scout movement. In this 75th anniversary year of Scouting in America, I am glad to join with those around the world who are celebrating the ideals and the achievements that have marked the Boy Scouts since their beginnings at the turn of the century.

The spirit of scouting was conceived in 1899-1900 during the long ordeal of Mafeking—a town under fierce siege for over 200 days in the Boer War and bravely defended by Robert Baden-Powell, destined to be founder of Scouting. His “Scouting for Boys” in 1906 was a call to British youth and youth everywhere. The first troops were begun in 1908, and by 1909 over 11,000 Boy Scouts gathered for a jamboree at London. In 1910 the movement was introduced into America by Daniel C. Beard, Ernest L. Seton, and James West. These were men who hoped by precept and example to make it possible for boys to pass from youth to manhood strong in character and in body alike. “Mens sana in corpore sano”—the historic ideal of the ancient Greeks—was a guiding principle in the Scouting movement: “A healthy mind in a healthy body”. By the application of this ideal in daily life, Scouting sought to instill values into boys: that would carry them into adult life as happy, useful citizens, dedicated to the common good.

Since that time three-quarters of a century ago over 70 million Americans have participated in Scouting in one form or another. That tremendous statistic becomes very personal for me when I recall that I am myself an Eagle Scout and that I have a page who will become an Eagle Scout this evening at an Eagle Scout Court of Honor in McLean, VA. Scouts have been prominent in every area of our Nation's life from 1910 to the present day, exemplifying in their lives the principles and values for which scouting stands. The roster of former Scouts includes many Members of Congress, President Reagan, former President Ford, and many, many more.

It would be difficult to overstate the service rendered by Scouting to the quality of American life in any era, but especially in the early decades of this century. This was a time of rapid urbanization and industrialization. Social and economic changes were transforming the very face of our country. The benefits of the outdoor life and of health-giving activities in the open air and under God's free sun and skies were too often denied to millions of boys. A New York City study done at that time in-

dicated that 93 percent of the students in local public schools were “anemic and in need of open air treatment.” The lure of hills and the woods, and the lore of generations of woods men and naturalists, conspired to win the hearts and minds of boys—and of the men who helped them—who felt themselves to be, in the famous phrase of the poet Keats, too “long in city pent.”

To one who has been long in city pent,  
'Tis very sweet to look into the fair  
And open face of heaven.

Something of that spirit, that feeling for the wildness of nature and its challenge to a boy's will, has always been present in Scouting.

But also the early decades of this century were a time of heavy immigration from the Old World. Newcomers were often confused and perplexed by the conditions of American life. The growing diversity of ethnic, cultural, and religious backgrounds underlined the need for binding values, ways by which people of different traditions could be brought together. Scouting was one such means—as it still is. The stated purpose of the Scouts—“to promote \* \* \* the ability of boys to do things for themselves \* \* \* and teach them patriotism, courage, and self-reliance”—was itself a response to the urgent necessity of the time. As members of the Boy Scouts of America, boys acquired a sense of larger loyalty that strengthened the Nation's moral fabric.

The theme of self-reliance runs all through our history, a theme strikingly articulated by Emerson in his essay of 1841: “Discontent is the want of self-reliance; it is infirmity of will.” The call to boys to cultivate self-reliance in Scouting was balanced by its message of patriotism, a concern for the common good and for civic virtue.

It is hardly surprising that Scouting has had such great appeal to American boys in every generation. Chartered by Congress in 1916, in the midst of the Great European War into which this country would be drawn within a year, the movement grew from 100,000—1914—to over a million by the outbreak of the Second World War.

At this anniversary occasion, it is fitting that we look again at the Scout Oath and ponder its significance: every Scout pledges on his honor “to do my duty to God and my country \* \* \* to help other people at all times \* \* \* to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.” That oath reminds us—and I fear we need reminding—that duty to God precedes all other obligations. It is an oath that could not be permitted in any totalitarian country, past or present. It is an oath deeply rooted in the history and traditions of America. The Scout Law lists the qualities of a Scout in a well-known litany of virtues—“Trustworthy, Loyal, Helpful, Friendly, Courteous, Kind, Obedient, Cheerful, Thrifty, Brave, Clean, and Reverent.” An organization which tries to foster such ideals is surely deserving of respect from all who care deeply for the quality of our Nation's life. And I would note the

presence of reverence in that sequence: reverence as an attitude defined by the dictionary as "profound respect mingled with love and awe." An irreverent generation is ultimately an uncaring people. It is the sense of duty—to God, to country, and to other people—that must begin and end in reverence, that profound respect for the source of life and author of liberty.

Think for a moment how deeply the traditions of religious faith inform and sustain the foundations of our national life. Freedom of conscience and of worship is at the heart of our country's heritage, and such freedom would be empty without the vibrant reality of faith in all its rich diversity. The role of religion in our common heritage was definitively expressed by George Washington himself in his first inaugural (1789):

No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the Invisible Hand which conducts the affairs of men more than those of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important revolution, just accomplished in the system of their united government the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities from which the event has resulted cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage \* \* \*

That "spirit of pious gratitude" invoked by Washington is, I venture to assert, the same spirit that finds expression in the Scout Oath. Our "duty to God" involves no creedal or sectarian identity. It is a broad-based commitment to the Power "that hath made and preserved us a nation." To be sure, we are free not to make such a commitment. But then we are clearly rejecting the moral and spiritual tenets on which Scouting is founded.

"Duty to country," patriotism, takes many forms also. It may mean service in the Armed Forces, or it may mean the quiet obligations of citizenship that are present in every area of human life, in family life, in business and the arts and sciences, the professions, and the like. It is the loyalty that binds State and Nation into indissoluble union.

Above all, Scouting is concerned with the transformation of boys into men. Its dedication to the work ethic, education, morality, reverence, inculcates these ideals as a very way of life, giving direction, and purpose to the energies and enthusiasms of boys. So it is truly that we may say with the poet,

A boy's will is the wind's will,  
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.

I congratulate and commend the Boy Scouts of America on this, their 75th year, confident that their story of achievement, good times, and service to all has only begun.

HONORING MR. ROBERTO GARCIA FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO COMMUNITY AND STATE

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an individual who has distinguished himself in his community and State.

Mr. Roberto Garcia of Sacramento, CA, has served as chief equal employment opportunity officer, for the State employment development department since 1981, following a progressive career in State service that began in 1969 as a job agent in southern California.

An outstanding employee, Mr. Garcia has always found the time and the energy to work with various community groups involved with increasing educational and employment opportunities for young Californians.

As chairman of the State planning committee for the 1984 and the 1985 Chicano and Latino Youth Leadership Conference, Mr. Garcia has once again demonstrated his commitment and leadership in coordinating the week-long conference held in Sacramento. His example serves as a positive role model to the participating high school students and to the many volunteers and supporters of the conference.

Several of my constituents have participated in this annual conference and I am pleased to note that the positive experience and support that the students receive under the leadership of Mr. Garcia is very encouraging to the parents in my district.

On September 18, 1985, members of the community from throughout California will convene in Sacramento to honor the dedication and outstanding job that Mr. Garcia has performed as chairman of the conference for the past 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating Mr. Roberto Garcia for the honors being presented to him by grateful parents, students, and the numerous community leaders and organizations for his contributions and support for the development and education of our young people.

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARD WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE TO ROBIN AIR FORCE BASE

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, on September 5, it was my privilege to take part in a Pentagon ceremony honoring Robins Air Force Base. Maj. Gen. Cornelius Nugteren, the Warner Robins Air Logistics Center commander, was present to receive the 1984 Secretary of Defense Natural Resource Conservation

Award, a tribute which Robins has worked long and hard to earn.

The Department of Defense has stewardship over 24 million acres of land, and the Conservation Award Program is designed to reward excellent natural resources management by military installations. Robins Air Force Base earned the award by producing outstanding programs in community relations, outdoor recreation, reforestation, and fish and wildlife management.

The most outstanding aspect of Robins' conservation efforts, however, is their program of wetland development. At the present time, 800 acres bordering the Ocmulgee River are being nominated as a national landmark, due to the interest and efforts of the base.

Their natural resource programs include nature education field trips for schoolchildren, base-sponsored Scouting programs, an excellent timber management program, and an effective and efficient cardboard recycling program. At Robins, the beauty and the value of our natural resources is recognized, protected, and appreciated.

Conservation of our natural resources is more than simply caring for the beauties we now enjoy. At Robins, they have instituted a program to cultivate a love and appreciation of nature in our children, so that conservation efforts will become ingrained in the next generation. Conservation is preservation, and the best way to preserve for eternity is to influence those who will follow us.

I have always taken great pride in representing Robins Air Force Base in this Congress, because its high standards of leadership are famous. It has taken the lead once again, on an issue of importance to all of us—protecting our natural resources.

I want to offer my commendation to Robins Air Force Base for its excellent service in this area, and I want to salute General Nugteren for his leadership in natural resources management. Robins Air Force Base sets a standard of excellence which all military installations are encouraged to follow.

WHERE IS ANDREI SAKHAROV?

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, three months have passed since anyone in the West has seen or heard any news on the whereabouts and condition of Nobel Prize winner Dr. Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Dr. Yelena Bonner. The Soviet Government, in violation of every conceivable standard of compassion and respect for basic human rights, has refused to allow these eminent individuals to travel, to meet with their children, or to maintain contact with friends, supporters, and relatives in the U.S.S.R. and in the West.

Eleven days ago, the Sakharov's son, Alexsey Semyonov, began a hunger strike in Washington to call attention to the

plight of his parents. This act of desperation on his part appeared to him to be the only alternative he had to secure attention to the treatment of his parents and to force the Soviet Government to act. Last Thursday, I joined several Members of this body at the Soviet Embassy where we met with Alexsey and joined in voicing our opposition to the Soviet's treatment of the Sakharovs. Soviet officials at the Embassy again refused to discuss the condition of the Sakharovs and refused to accept a petition we offered in behalf of the Sakharov's.

Mr. Speaker, as the United States and the Soviets prepare for the summit conference in Geneva, no action by the Soviet Government could do more to ease the tensions that exist between our countries than a liberalization of their repressive violations of basic human rights. Thousands of Soviet citizens are denied the basic rights guaranteed in the Soviet constitution, in the U.N. "Declaration of the Rights of Man," and in the Helsinki Final Act. Andrei Sakharov and Yelena Bonner are only two of many individuals in the Soviet Union who must rely on voices in the West to plead their case and raise the issue of their freedom with the Soviet regime. I hope all members of the House will join in expressing our continued outrage at the failure of the Soviet Government to move on the issue of human rights. In particular, I hope all Members of the House will continue to press our concern over the abuses directed toward Andrei Sakharov and his family. Mr. Gorbachev and his colleagues in the Kremlin must be assured that the continued abuse of the Andrei Sakharov and Yelena Bonner's human rights will not be forgotten by the House of Representatives or the American people. This tragedy has gone on long enough. It is time for the Soviet Government to bring it to an end.

Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post published an article Monday by Alexsey Seymonov in which he explains why he has taken the daring risks of a hunger strike in an effort to secure news about his parents. I ask that it be included in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 9, 1985]

A SIMPLE REQUEST: I'D LIKE TO SEE MY PARENTS

(By Alex Semyonov)

Ten days ago I started a hunger strike near the Soviet Embassy to protest the Soviet Union's persecution and mistreatment of my parents, Dr. Andrei Sakharov and Dr. Elena Bonner. My demand: to see my parents, either in the West or in the U.S.S.R. Why have I taken such a step? I do not regard a hunger strike as a weapon of choice—only of desperation. But did I have a choice?

For over half a year nobody has seen my parents. We do not any longer have any communication with them. My parents' health is poor. In the past few years my mother has suffered three heart attacks. She is a disabled World War II veteran, legally blind in one eye. To save her eyesight, she needs surgery; she may also need bypass heart surgery. My stepfather also needs expert care for a number of illnesses. Yet in their exile my parents are treated only by KGB-supplied doctors whose actions are de-

termined by KGB will and not by the needs of their patients.

That in itself is bad enough, but lately their situation has become even worse. We learned (long after the fact) that in April Dr. Sakharov began a hunger strike. Immediately my parents were isolated from each other and the rest of the world. Later the Soviets showed two videotapes made with hidden cameras: in June, to prove that my stepfather had ended the hunger strike, and in July, to claim that the Sakharovs were reunited. Why, then, is there still no word from the Sakharovs themselves?

The silence is threatening. Having achieved the complete isolation of my parents, the KGB is free to do anything to them, even to kill, and count on that never becoming known to the world (remember Raoul Wallenberg? We are yet to learn his fate 40 years after the Soviets removed him from Vienna and into the Gulag.)

I believe human rights should be the underlying principle in the policies of Western countries toward the Soviet Union; thus I believe my parents, who have become symbols of the struggle for human rights in the Soviet Union, should be vigorously defended by Western countries. Unfortunately, I cannot see that happening now in the Sakharovs' critical and tragic situation.

Many Western countries, justly outraged by South Africa's breaking the moral laws of humanity, are right now applying or considering punitive actions against that state. The Soviet Union is disregarding both moral and legal obligations. The U.S.S.R. has signed international treaties (the Helsinki Accords, the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights) in which it obligated itself to respect human rights.

South Africa still allows its Nobel Peace laureate, Bishop Desmond Tutu, to be outspoken and free. In Poland, a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, Lech Walesa, is under severe restrictions, but at least is at home and with friends. What country, then, can the Soviet Union be compared to in its treatment of my stepfather, the only Russian ever to win the Nobel Peace Prize? Only one example comes to my mind: Carl von Ossietzky, a German journalist and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, who was imprisoned by the Nazis. But with this qualification: von Ossietzky was released and allowed to leave Germany.

But the Western countries have effectively dropped human rights issues from the agenda of their relations with the Soviet Union, probably believing that this way progress in other areas can be more easily obtained. I think this is self-defeating: sensing a weakness in the Western positions on principles, the Soviets become confident they can bully the Free World to accept the short end of the deal on any other question too.

As the situation of my parents was worsening in the last year, there was also a change in the policy of the National Academy of Sciences, of which my stepfather is a member. Five years ago, when the Soviets forcibly moved Dr. Sakharov from Moscow, the NAS discontinued scientific exchanges with the Soviet Union. This step was in complete accord with the NAS's traditional strong stand in defense of human rights.

Now, however, under the presidency of Dr. Frank Press, the NAS has reversed course. Although no improvements had been made in Soviet human rights policies, and nothing had changed in cases particularly important to the scientific community—such as those of Drs. Orlov and Schar-

ansky—and although the Sakharovs are still in Gorky and worse off than before, Dr. Press went to Moscow and signed an agreement resuming the exchanges. He did so on the day that was the fifth anniversary of my stepfather's illegal exile. The very choice of the date says to the Soviets that human rights are not important to the NAS anymore. Even in the face of consequent protests from scientific organizations and a number of individual scientists, including some Nobel laureates, the NAS has refused to change its position.

In view of all this, believing my parents to be in mortal danger, I have started this hunger strike. I know that I cannot win alone. But there are many people concerned about my parents, and with their help I hope the situation can be changed. The administration can be moved from a passive position of denouncing the Soviets' treatment of my parents to actively seeking a resolution of the case.

It would, I believe, have lasting negative effects on East-West relations if Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev had a friendly meeting and afterwards we learned that the Soviets had killed or let die the Sakharovs and kept it a secret. I also believe that now, before the summit, my parents can and should be rescued.

ELLIE KNEPPER

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take just a moment to correct an oversight that resulted in an omission from my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on July 17.

On that day, I addressed my colleagues about efforts across the Nation to recognize the service and sacrifices of American MIA's and POW's and their families.

In particular, I mentioned that the city of Dunedin, FL, was one of the first communities in the country to pay special tribute to our Vietnam veterans, in particular those who did not return from Southeast Asia. A number of individuals in the community were instrumental in that effort, and I was pleased to be able to honor them by reading their names into the RECORD.

Unfortunately, the name of one person who had an active role in Dunedin's tribute was inadvertently omitted. Therefore, I want to take this opportunity to recognize Ellie Knepper. Ellie was instrumental in Dunedin's successful and moving efforts to dedicate a new stadium to those who served in Vietnam and, in fact, was the founder and chairman of the Stadium Committee. She certainly deserved to be mentioned along with those other individuals who participated in these efforts.

## ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

## HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, August 29, in Geneva, the United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted an updated version of a genocide study which includes a reference to the Armenian massacre in 1915 and 1916. The fact of this inclusion in an official United Nations document is extremely encouraging.

Members of the Armenian community here in the United States, who have been working for many years to set the historical record straight regarding those terrible events 70 years ago, are very gratified that this important fact of history has been successfully included in a report that has international significance. I am glad to have the opportunity to bring this information to the attention of my colleagues in the House.

THE 95TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
ROMAN CATHOLIC HIGH  
SCHOOL

## HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the 95th anniversary of the founding of Roman Catholic High School in Philadelphia, PA, on September 6, 1985. Roman Catholic High was the first free Catholic high school in the country and has become a model for Catholic education in the United States. When Roman was founded in 1890, it gave the children of immigrants and first and second generation Americans the educational opportunities they needed. Today, in ever increasing numbers, Roman is also providing the same opportunity for blacks, Asians, and Hispanics.

Dr. Robert Moffit, class of 1965, and now Assistant Director for Congressional Relations at the Office of Personnel Management, was the keynote speaker at the official celebration at Philadelphia's Plaza Hotel on April 21, 1985. I am happy to include his remarks on that occasion in the RECORD today.

As Bob Moffit points out, many illustrious men have attended Roman. Among them are the Honorable James McGranery, former Attorney General of the United States under President Truman, champion fighter Tommy Loughran, and most recently, the Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright, Charles Fuller.

I urge my colleagues to read Bob's inspired and thoughtful remarks. Roman Catholic High School is a very special place and has provided over the past 95 years the surroundings where young men could learn

from books and, even more importantly, learn the essential spiritual and moral values that make life deeply meaningful.

Bob put it perfectly in his statement when he said that the occasion stirred something more than memories.

It is a realization that we shared in the life of an institution that stands for something; an institution that has a meaning and a purpose even beyond the high quality of its education. It is a realization clarified, for most of us, with the passage of time.

When we say that an institution stands for something, we mean that it embodies standards. We mean, to put it more directly, that it affirms that certain things are true; that we are to measure up to those standards. Or at the very least, we are to try to measure up to those standards.

Bob Moffit is an accomplished man whose experience at Roman helped to shape his character and ambition and lead him on a path of goodness in this world. We are fortunate in political circles to have his wisdom and leadership aiding our efforts. I commend Bob, congratulate the faculty and alumni of Roman, and commend Bob's remarks to my colleagues' attention on this very important occasion.

The remarks of Mr. Moffit follow:

FIDES ET SCIENTIA

(By Robert Emmet Moffit, Ph.D.)

Father Martin, Father McLoughlin, Father Murphy, Mr. Oniskey, Dr. Palestini, Reverend Fathers, Fellow Alumni, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Thomas Cahill's bold dream has come true! Ninety five years ago his personal fortune was transformed into a unique institution. It has since become a Philadelphia landmark.

As Dr. Palestini remarked just a few moments ago, Roman is a lot more than an impressive edifice of stone and masonry. She breathes a special spirit. It is that spirit that animates her graduates. It is that spirit that is responsible for the outstanding contributions Roman graduates have made to this great City, to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to the Republic.

Consider the diverse and illustrious roster of Roman graduates: the late John Facenda, the Voice of Philadelphia and the National Football League, the great Championship Fighter Tommy Loughran, the late Judge Vincent Carroll, an outstanding jurist, the Honorable James McGranery, former Attor-

<sup>1</sup> The Rev. John A. Martin, '16, is a former Rector of Roman Catholic High School. He served in that position from 1938 until 1952. The Rev. Richard J. McLoughlin is current Rector of Roman Catholic High School. The Rev. Joseph T. Murphy serves as Moderator of the Roman Catholic High School Alumni Association and is currently a member of the faculty of Roman. Father Murphy is a specialist in Latin and European civilization. Dr. Robert Palestini is the Assistant Vicar of Catholic Education of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia. Mr. Leonard Oniskey, '50, served as Toastmaster on the occasion of the Ninety Fifth Anniversary of Roman Catholic High School. Mr. Oniskey is a graduate of Cornell University and a businessman, who previously enjoyed a distinguished career with the New York Giants and the Washington Redskins. Other gentlemen participating in the program included: Mr. Joseph T. Wolpert, '50 Chairman of the 95th Anniversary Luncheon; Mr. James Carroll, '37, President of the Roman Catholic High School Alumni Association; Mr. John P. Carney, '52, of the Knights of Columbus; Mr. Albert Kreider, '64, who reported on the progress of Roman's Development Fund; and Mr. Hugh Mooney, '48, who served as Pianist.

ney General of the United States under President Truman, and most recently, the Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright, Charles Fuller, whose play, "The Soldier's Story", has been made into a major motion picture. Mr. Fuller's work was, as you know, nominated for an Oscar.

Looking back on our years at Roman, I am sure that we can all recall outstanding academic and athletic records made by our classmates.

Well, I have a record. I have a record that may never have been surpassed in the history of the school. Not only that, my record may indeed withstand the challenge of Roman Catholic High School's next hundred years.

Though I was born in Fairmount and baptized at St. Francis Xavier parish, I was raised in the farthest reaches of Mayor Goode's domain in the Northeasternmost part of Northeast Philadelphia. It was then a sparsely populated little place called Somerton. Now, Somerton is literally a stone's throw from the Buck's County line. And each and every day, I traveled 40 miles by bus and El and Subway, round trip, to and from Roman, making afternoon detours during the track season to Cahill field at 29th and Clearfield. By conservative estimate, that is 40 miles per day, for 180 days per year, for a total of 28,800 miles over a period of four years. Ladies and Gentlemen, I circumnavigated the Globe—and more—just to go to high school. Or, to put it another way, I went around the world in four years on the Frankford El. I bypassed, I might add, modern, progressive, new-fangled places, much closer to home, like Father Judge.

Twenty-eight thousand and eight-hundred miles! That's the record I amassed in my four years at Roman.

I went to school with normal, well-adjusted youngsters from great old Philadelphia neighborhoods like North Philly, Fishtown, Chinatown, Manayunk, East Falls, Roxborough, and Fairmount. And I can tell you that they thought all of this traveling a bit odd. While they were polite and well-bred enough not to broach the subject, I am quite sure that they sincerely felt that I must have been a bit odd to undertake such a daily journey to Broad and Vine Street. Their curiosity was shared by the faculty of Roman, a curiosity colored by some fatherly concern over the state of my mind. In fact, one day, Father Charles Gallen, then Athletic Director for the Philadelphia Archdiocese, invited me to his office and boldly asked me the obvious question: Why are you here and not somewhere else?

I will tell you now what I told Father then. I am here because my father, Edward Patrick Moffit, Class of 39, was here; my uncle James Aloysius Moffit was here; and my youngest uncle, Francis Xavier Moffit was here. It was traditional for Moffits to attend Roman. I might add that my grandfather, James A. Moffit Sr., did not attend Roman. He attended a little country school in the town of Ballymahon, County Longford, in Ireland. From our studies in English at Roman, you may recall the beautiful works of Oliver Goldsmith. Ballymahon was also his home town. Unlike Goldsmith, James A. Moffit Sr. enjoyed a very cordial but very distant relationship with education, particularly after he slugged the local schoolmaster. That may have ended James Moffit's short formal education, but he and Nancy came to America and taught us all the lasting value of good humor and hard work.

So, while my classmates were possessed by other, more normal passions, I was captivated by an intense, almost uncontrollable passion for Tradition. And for this passion, I was willing to sacrifice an academic career at Father Judge, the glamor and glitter of the Great Northeast, winning football seasons, and the girls at St. Hubert's High. I forswore all of this to come to Roman and serve Tradition—and meet the girls at Hahlahan.

In speaking of Tradition, there is one Tradition I should like to see revived: the Thanksgiving Day Game between Roman and St. Joseph's Prep. The Feast of Thanksgiving is a great American holiday, an opportunity to give thanks to the Lord for the health, welfare and prosperity of our families and our Country. But for Roman students, Thanksgiving had an extra special meaning. It was a time to thank the Good Lord for the precious opportunity to teach the "Preppers" a lesson in the virtue of humility.

What is it about Roman that stirs these deep feelings in us? It is a number of things. Surely it is the memory of the great friends we made during our four short years. Surely, it is the memory of what seemed to us then great events in our lives—the athletic contests, the successful plays or band concerts, events in which we played a role, perhaps even a decisive role. Surely, again, it is the memory of the fine men who taught us, the lay teachers and the priests, most especially the priests. In my case, it was my first close encounter with the Roman Catholic priesthood. Never before or since, have I met a finer group of men. Strong, sometimes stern, always able, they were utterly, one might even say ruthlessly, dedicated.

Looking back, we conjure up the images of these fine men: Fr. Kline, Fr. Walsh, Fr. Murphy, Fr. Morrison, Fr. MacDonough, Fr. York, Fr. Scherer, and the great Father Fitzpatrick. All of them are forever etched in my memory as great teachers and kind counselors, but most of all as priests. Every one of us had an inkling, no matter our level of achievement or even lack of it, no matter who we were, or where we came from, whether we were black or white, that we were the objects of a strong and paternal love and concern. From them I apprehended, only dimly at the time, and more clearly as the years passed, what the vocation to the priesthood really means. I literally thank God that I had the good fortune to make their acquaintance in my formative years.

So, I think fond memories have something to do with our sentiments on this occasion. But I think that what stirs us is something deeper even than our best memories. I think it is a realization that we shared in the life of an institution that stands for something; an institution that has a meaning and a purpose even beyond the high quality of its education. It is a realization clarified, for most of us, with the passage of time.

When we say that institution stands for something, we mean that it embodies standards. We mean, to put it more directly, that it affirms that certain things are true; that we are to measure up to those standards. Or, at the very least, we are to try to measure up to those standards.

In my experience at Roman, I can honestly say that we were not the objects of endless preaching or moralizing. No. Standards were not so much preached to us, as much as they were merely expected. They permeated Roman's atmosphere, the very air we breathed. They were the unspoken but always assumed rules of our daily conduct.

The point was brought home to me very graphically one day at track practice at Cahill Field. I was a very second-rate track star. I was neither fast enough to run the short sprints nor strong enough for the great long distances. I fell somewhere in the middle. So I was drafted to run the 440 yard dash, the quarter mile. It was, I can well assure you, a thoroughly miserable experience. After completing a series of practice runs, sweat was streaming down my face, my lungs were burning, and my legs felt like lead. I was exhausted. And one of the good priests who had been watching my performance, quietly said to me, "Moffit, that is not good enough." At the time, I was in no mood for anything other than a good pat on the back. But I didn't get that. I got the brutal truth. It was not a worldly expectation. But what should I have expected from a Catholic priest?

The truth that Roman teaches is embodied in her motto, appropriately in the Latin tongue, *Fides et Scientia*. Faith and Knowledge.

Please consider the fact that in that simple motto—*Fides et Scientia*—is found the whole idea of Catholic education. It is an education of the whole Man. Man has a twofold destiny, an eternal life and a temporal life. Man's true interests are both natural and supernatural. Logically, then, the object of education is not only the life of the mind, for the completion of temporal tasks, but also the life of the spirit for the completion of final tasks. It is not only the development of human reason, but also the development of human character. A system of education that neglects one or the other is a bad system. A bad education is positively worse than no education at all. It does us no good to concentrate on the training of a man's intellect, and neglect or positively ignore the cultivation of his soul. This is especially true in an age of high technology, when our capacity to exercise great power, not only over our natural environment, but also each other, is potentially without limit. A great genius with the heart of a criminal is a danger, not only to himself, but also to the rest of us. Unfortunately, the recent history of the human race bears this out in gory detail. In every generation, it seems, we are condemned to relearn this terrible lesson. But the Church, with a profound understanding of humanity and two thousand years of experience, has always understood. She has understood because she knows that there is, and can be, no progress in the world, including moral or social progress, unless one knows the fundamentals.

I think that the real reason that we are so strongly stirred by our memories of Roman is that we understand now, far better than we did then, that our lives were shaped by that insistence on the fundamentals; by an insistence on *Fides* as well as *Scientia*.

*Fides*. In the Gospel of Mark, Chapter 12, Verse 17, it is written: "And Jesus said unto them: Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's. And they marvelled greatly at Him."

In the ancient Roman world, there was no necessary connection between religion and ethics. Ethics were not religious; and religions were not ethical. The pagan gods lived on the same moral plane as pagan men, equally capable of good or evil. There was, however, a necessary connection between religion and the state. Religion was seen as an instrument of the state. It was part of the civil life of the state. It was, in fact, subordinate to the state. There was neither a separa-

ration nor a distinction between what belonged to Caesar and what belonged to God; for Caesar fancied himself a god. The state's authority was the highest authority. It was also the fountain of justice and morality. The state was, in a word, absolute.

There were no rights independent of the absolute state. All rights were gifts of the state. What the state gave the state could take away. What the state declared to be right and true was not only legally right and true, but also morally right and true. The pagan state was not only an instrument of law and order, but also assumed the higher role of a supreme teacher of morality and religion.

The Church was persecuted because she taught that there was a higher law than Caesar's law. The Law of God. Indeed, the entire history of the Western world during the past two thousand years can be interpreted as a continuing struggle between the temporal order and the spiritual order, between the higher law of God and the downward pull of our human inclinations, what Augustine called the struggle of two cities in mortal combat, the City of God and the City of Man.

The pagan Roman Empire was based on the principle of absolutism. Tyrannical abuse of authority was standard operating procedure. Now, the Founders of the American Republic, who met here in Philadelphia, were deeply read in the historical experiences of Greece and Rome. They knew that a man who was a law unto himself was a lawless man. They knew, likewise, that a state bound by no higher law was a lawless state.

You and I see this in the Declaration of Independence, the very charter of the American Republic; that there is a law prior to, and higher than, the civil law of the state. Thomas Jefferson called it the law of nature or Nature's God. The Founders recognized, then, the divine law. It was the law that embodied the moral rights of every person, the sacred rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They recognized that these rights were not grants of the state, but gifts of God inherent in natural creation. They further recognized that the whole purpose of the state was to protect and defend these rights. This was the highest obligation of the state.

In the American conception of government then, the state is not divine. Rather, it is subordinate to divinity. The state is neither a source nor a teacher of morality and religion, but a respecter of morality and religion. Just as the Declaration of Independence affirms the higher law to which the state must be subordinate, the Federal Constitution leaves the teaching of that law to religious institutions. In fact, the First Amendment to the Constitution denies to the government any competence in matters of religion. Instead, the Constitution holds the federal government subordinate to the freedom of religious conscience and mandates protection of the exercise of religious conscience.

These are the fundamentals. I think they bear repeating, especially today. There is much confusion on the issue.

When you and I were at Roman, we were taught that the Church has a duty to perform. She is charged with teaching morality and religion. Christ commanded Peter to teach—all nations, all peoples, of every class and condition, no exceptions. The Church has a sacred duty to inform conscience. She has no choice in the matter, in any meaningful sense of the term. She cannot disobey

her order and remain what She is. Again, Christ commanded Peter to teach. The command is not to teach except when it is popular, when it is chic, when it is fashionable, when it is convenient, or when the political authorities or the opinion makers of society are in accord with it. So, the Church has a duty. If that duty brings her into conflict with Caesar, or the government, or the courts, or even, Heaven forbid, with a popular television talk show host, so be it.

But what is our duty? In one word, it is loyalty. Loyalty to the Church is something we normally do not, and should not, carry like a chip on our shoulders, waiting for it to be knocked off. It is a matter of quiet faith, resting securely in the inner recesses of our souls.

Unfortunately, however, we live in a time when open, disloyalty to the Church is celebrated and even rewarded as a mark of respectability. The world loves nothing more than a disloyal Catholic. And respectability in the eyes of the world is indeed a fitting "reward". As G.K. Chesterton said, the Church was never respectable and never will be respectable. Her Founder was not respectable.

Loyalty is bound to be tested. Tests come not only in the quiet privacy of our own personal lives, but also in the open forum of public life.

Nowadays, that loyalty is rarely tested on religious doctrine. Frankly, very few people really care whether you, as a Catholic, believe in the Immaculate Conception or the Virgin Birth. For whether these religious ideas are true or not, people think that these notions will have no impact on them. No, loyalty is to be tested on human behavior, matters of private or public morality. Very many people do indeed care whether or not you happen to think, in your heart of hearts, that what is currently fashionable or popular, or whatever it is that they happen to be doing, is right or wrong. People do care what we think or what the Church teaches on these matters. They care, not necessarily because they want to hear the truth, but because they want approval. They want desperately to be told that their behavior, whatever it is, is somehow perfectly all right.

Although this relativist dogma—that morality is merely a matter of personal opinion—is recurrently fashionable, very few of its proponents have the guts to drive it to its logical conclusions. In any case, rest assured that we pass laws in Congress and in our legislatures each and every day against somebody's "personal opinions". And the state so acts. When we exercise a personal judgment that the 55 m.p.h. speed limit is a silly inconvenience, or when we take a joyride in a car under the influence of one-too-many, we are apprehended by the authorities. We are not apprehended because we are violating some mere social convention that the state is whimsically promoting. We are apprehended because we are endangering human life. And, whether we happen to agree with the proposition or not, human life, at least in the narrow context of auto safety, is deemed sacred and worthy of the utmost protection.

The truth is that all law is directed toward the promotion and enhancement of human life. That is the very purpose of law. Please recall that the right to life is the first right enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. It is the first right the state is duty bound to protect. If human life is not sacred, then the law of necessity loses its majesty.

When Roman Catholic High School opened its doors ninety five years ago, the world was very different from what it is today. Intolerance toward the Catholic religion was not uncommon. Today, hostility toward the Catholic religion is far more subtle and infinitely more sophisticated. It is clothed in the garb of freedom of thought and tolerance, but it breathes a spirit of mental conformity and intolerance.

Allow me to illustrate.

The Civil Law is an agent of order. It embodies a notion of what is good for society. A pornographer or an abortionist, whether conscious of it or not, does have a belief system, a world view, a perhaps vague idea of a good society, just like everyone else. He may view the good society as one in which he, at least, may reap enormous profits while plying his loathesome trades. A local pornographer or an abortionist may lobby energetically for changes in the laws governing pornography and abortion, through the courts and in the legislatures. When he is doing so, he is widely perceived as exercising freedom of conscience, and his rights and liberties guaranteed under the Constitution. He may even be applauded in the media for successfully using the democratic process to alter or abolish outmoded restrictions on personal freedom. Nevertheless, when the abortionist or the pornographer is successful, he is, in point of fact, imposing his view of society when a law is altered to reflect his world view. But rarely is he ever called to account for imposing his values on the rest of us.

On the other hand, if a conscientious Catholic, loyal to the teaching of the Church, criticizes laws enacted through the lobbying of abortionists and pornographers, he is accused of trying to impose his values on everyone else. He is accused of undermining the democratic process, breaching the wall of separation between Church and State, polarizing our politics, and even threatening the Constitution. The Catholic must be told to keep his place, especially in public life. If he is outraged by easily available abortion or pornography, if he actually believes the wild and exotic idea that such things are socially destructive, he should have the good taste to keep his opinions to himself; to remain personally opposed; to be quiet.

This is a novel line of argument. It has been recently fashionable. It is also absolute nonsense. There is nothing in our democratic tradition that excludes the forceful expression of one's conscience in public life. There is likewise nothing in our democratic tradition that forbids the forceful presentation of the moral law by the Church, whose function is to teach. It is the suspension of conscience that presents the greatest danger, not only to morality but to liberty as well. The very purpose of democratic politics is to legitimize the expression of conscientiously held values or convictions, whether they are rooted in religious belief or not. Our values, forged at Roman, those truths concerning the moral life, do not proceed from the state. Christ did not commission Caesar to teach either faith or morality. Caesar is to be taught.

We are living in one of the most exciting periods of human history. We are witnesses to a great age of transition. This is true in virtually every phase of life.

When Roman Catholic High opened its doors in 1890, there were 9 million communicants of the Roman Catholic faith in the United States. The overwhelming majority were American Catholics of European ex-

traction. Indeed Catholicism, even in America, was perceived to be a European phenomenon. In my own lifetime, that has all changed. The Church is becoming truly Catholic, and before many more years elapse, it will be a global institution comprised primarily of peoples in what we now call the Third World.

The Pope in Rome is no longer a prisoner of the Vatican. He is a dynamic personality, who unites tremendous energy, intellectual genius and profound faith in an unbeatable combination. We live in a time when the Papacy itself is exerting greater influence over the course of world history than at any time since the Renaissance. If anyone should doubt this, perhaps they should ponder the fears of the Kremlin.

Make no mistake. The Holy Father is still a young man. He is throwing down terrible challenges, not only to you and me in the interest of our salvation, but also to the powers and dominations of this world, including the dark princes of this world. Theologians and politicians may be confused. The Pope is not. And here too, on matters of faith and morals, our lines of loyalty are clear. *Ubi Petrus, Ibi Ecclesia*. Where there is Peter, there is the Church.

St. Augustine once wrote that history is like a great poem. One does not know its full meaning until the last line is written. What is true of the history of the world is true of institutions, particularly institutions like Roman. More to the point, perhaps, it is true of the life of each and every one of us. The meaning of our lives will be clear to us at the very end. We, and we alone, are the authors of the poem. Our friendships, our loves, our loyalties will constitute the epic that is the experience of each and every one of us. For those of us who had the good fortune to attend Roman, the material is there for a poem rich in eloquence.

Thomas Cahill, Roman's founder, invited us to share in his own dream ninety five years ago. His world has disappeared. But he rightly imagined the immense value of Catholic education for the future. What Roman has given us, all of us, is not only the opportunity to achieve success, but also the ability to cope with adversity. Times of trial may actually constitute our best and most poignant memories at Roman.

I remember one dismal day, Roman was an underdog in a tough football game with a first class team of the Catholic League. It was cold, wet and raining. I was playing the Glockenspiel, or "bells", in the band. Our uniforms were soaked, our fingers were freezing, and it was hard for us to play properly. It was even harder for my friends and classmates, slugging it out on a muddy Cahill field in the fourth quarter against a superior team and a lopsided score. In the near empty stands, I remember hearing a chant that was popular in my time. "Hurrah for Roman, hurrah for Roman, someone in the crowd hollered hurrah for Roman."

If you think about it, it was an odd cheer. Someone in the Crowd. Singular, at the end of that tough game, said, "Well done".

When the final line is written for each and every one of us, I hope that the poem will sing of our loyalty and love in this world. And on our arrival in the next, especially if we are a bit muddy, battered and beaten, and not too respectable, Someone in that crowd will holler "hurrah for Roman".

Thank you.



**SUPERFUND—UNDERSTANDING  
THE PROBLEM**

**HON. FRED J. ECKERT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. ECKERT of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the current raging debate over the Superfund reauthorization, it is clear that sensible perspective and understanding are important to making the appropriate decisions on the program. Neither benign neglect nor hysterical overreaction is the proper course. Our action must be to authorize a program that is reasonable, responsible, and effective.

Robert J. Samuelson has written instructively about this dilemma in today's Washington Post. I ask unanimous consent to place it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and ask my colleagues to consider its thoughtful examination of this difficult issue:

**SUPERFUND AS METAPHOR**

Remember Superfund? Back in 1980, Congress created the \$1.6 billion program to clean up hazardous-chemical dumps. Five years later, here's where we are: We don't know how many dumps need to be cleaned, how much it will cost, how long it will take, or—indeed—whether it can be done. And, if it is done, we don't know what health and safety benefits will result. They could be quite modest.

Superfund—Congress is debating its renewal—is an apt metaphor for our environmental frustration. We want technology's benefits without adverse side effects. But the two are inseparable, and our efforts to achieve a socially and economically sensible balance constantly run afoul of unrealistic public expectations and scientific ignorance. As Superfund shows, it's not simply measuring risks against costs, because we're rarely sure what the ultimate risks are.

Almost any new technology is an adventure with an unknown ending. Since World War II, chemical production has expanded more than twelvefold. It has given us thousands of new products: From plastics to antibiotics, from pesticides to deodorants. But just as no one foresaw this chemical extravaganza, neither did anyone accurately predict its long-term dangers. Chemical wastes are but one of the unwanted surprises.

Even describing the Superfund problem is difficult. In theory, chemical wastes today are regulated under the 1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; wastes are supposed to go into approved dumps. Superfund was created to control earlier abandoned dumps or dumps that fail today's regulatory standards. What we know now—but did not know in 1980—is that this problem was underestimated. Consider the statistics:

More than 21,500 chemical dumps have been reported to the Environmental Protection Agency. Of these, 14,329 have been reviewed, with 4,747 deemed serious enough to warrant an on-site inspection. So far, 851 have been proposed for, or put on, the National Priorities List (NPL), signifying serious danger of groundwater or atmospheric contamination.

Emergency cleanups have occurred at about 600 sites, including many not on the NPL, where immediate fire or public-health hazards existed. Drums of chemicals have

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

been removed or disposal sites have been fenced off from the public.

Permanent cleanups at NPL sites have been slow; work has begun at 132, but only six have been finished. Once chemicals seep into the ground, remedies are expensive, time-consuming and often imperfect.

Excavations, the pumping and treatment of groundwater, or construction of new underground dikes may be required. EPA estimates the total number of NPL sites at 2,200; the congressional Office of Technology Assessment thinks the number could exceed 10,000.

Our real confusion, though, transcends statistics. We make chemical dumps the problem, but they're not. The problem lies in their consequences to public health, which are unclear. Superfund has been legislation by horror story. It was inspired by the Love Canal scandal—the chemical landfill in New York that became a housing development. It was easy to sympathize with Love Canal's residents. A country of Love Canals is not a pretty vision. Neither, however, is it the reality.

All dumps are not Love Canals. Different chemicals have varying effects. Even if dangerous, the chemical have to seep into ground water or the air, and health problems usually result only from prolonged exposure. Even Love Canal's effects are hazy. There's some evidence of reduced birth weights and, in children around Love Canal, higher rates of abnormalities: rashes, eye irritations, seizures. But here's no evidence of increased cancer.

From what we now know, hazardous chemical dumps are at worst an isolated peril to small groups; at best, their dangers are exaggerated. For example, the National Cancer Institute attributes about 35 percent of cancer to dietary habits, another 30 percent to smoking, 5 percent to cancer viruses, and 3 percent each to excessive drinking and sunshine. All environmental causes (on-the-job exposure, general pollution, food additives) are linked to about 6 percent; dumps belong in this category.

But, politically, we're uncomfortable with such distinctions. The same individualism that demands the freedom to run huge personal-health risks—smoking, for example—also insists that much smaller risks not be imposed on us against our will or knowledge. We have boundless sympathy for innocent victims. Superfund reflects this bias, as well as another: We often fear the unknown more than the known.

Like nuclear power, chemical dumps inspire fears that defy hard evidence—and with some cause. We don't know all the long-term effects. Even the National Cancer Institute's list of cancer sources is a simplification; it minimizes the interaction of personal habits, the environment and genetics. More important, the ultimate danger of chemical dumps is the slow contamination of the groundwater that supplies more than half our drinking water. But dumps aren't the only pollutant, and the extent of groundwater pollution is unclear.

How much should we spend on Superfund? The administration has proposed a five-year, \$5.3 billion program, arguing that there isn't scientific staff to handle more. The Senate is considering a \$7.5 billion total; and the House, a \$10.1 billion program. It's easy to say, "Spend enough to assure safety." But how safe is safe? Enormous sums spent to cure vastly exaggerated problems or to produce modest results are worse than wasted: They may divert attention—and funds—from more pressing problems.

September 11, 1985

The messiness of environmental regulation reflects this massive uncertainty and inevitable imperfection. The risks of modern technologies are both unavoidable and imprecise. Our ignorance poses opposite evils: Of not spending enough and suffering environmental revenge, or of wasting huge amounts to cater to uninformed public hysteria. We want clear answers when few exist and utopian solutions when none is possible.

**CONGRESS SHOULD ECHO THE  
UNITED NATIONS ON THE AR-  
MENIAN GENOCIDE**

**HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, last month a committee of the United Nations published a report making explicit reference to the massacre of over a million Armenians by the Ottoman Empire in 1915. Listed with other atrocities as an act of genocide, the report clearly recognizes what we in the Congress have yet to state: that the Armenian genocide was a fact, and one deserving of our strongest condemnation.

On April 24, 1915, Armenian members of the Ottoman Parliament, leaders of the community, and other prominent Armenians were taken from their homes and murdered. What followed was the systematic murder of well over a million other Armenians; the few who were able to escape the country were the only survivors. Some of those people managed to escape to the United States.

The Turkish Government has consistently denied that a genocide occurred in 1915. Their refusal to acknowledge the atrocities against the Armenian community continues to cause suffering, both for the sympathetic people of Turkey and for the Armenian community around the world. Surely the United States should not be party to perpetuating such horrendous myth.

In 1984 the House of Representatives called for the designation of April 24, 1985, as "A National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man." This year again, we have tried to achieve such recognition from the Congress. To date, the effort has failed. Why should we continue to postpone recognition of this horror? Why won't the Congress stand as forthrightly as the U.N. committee in accepting a horrible truth and committing ourselves never to let it happen again?

Mr. Speaker, the United Nations has spoken as it should. The facts continue to speak for themselves. It is time for Congress to lend its voice to this collective judgment and pass the resolution condemning the Armenian genocide.

## MIRIED IN THE SUPERFUND SWAMP

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, House Members will shortly be considering Superfund legislation, H.R. 2817, reported by the Committee on Energy and Commerce. Just as soon as action is completed by the other committees of jurisdiction, over the course of the next several weeks, we will be prepared to seek a rule and bring the measure to the House floor.

The bill reported by the committee will serve well to do the absolutely essential job of cleaning up our Nation's hazardous waste dumps and protecting public health. The bill expands the program, increases the authority of the EPA as well as of the States, and provides \$10 billion over the next 5 years for the purpose.

I am confident that the majority of the Members of the House will agree with the 31 of 42 Members on the Commerce Committee who voted 31 to 10 in favor of our Superfund bill. That does, of course, constitute a majority of three to one, and it consists of a majority of both parties.

The Members should also be aware of editorial support for H.R. 2817, shown by both the New York Times (August 5) and the Washington Post (August 11). I commend their respective editorials to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, Aug. 5, 1985]

## MIRIED IN THE SUPERFUND SWAMP

After five years, Superfund is still a daunting swamp of disappointment and discord. The Federal program to clean up abandoned toxic-waste dumps is due to expire, but Congress and the Administration cannot agree on how to renew it. James Florio, one of Superfund's authors, says a new House bill "isn't worth passing." Senator Dole has refused to bring a Senate committee's bill to floor vote. E.P.A. Administrator Lee Thomas fears the program's disruption if Congress cannot agree.

Why has progress been so slow? So many hazardous-waste sites pock the land that just cataloguing them is a major task. The Environmental Protection Agency has found 19,000 so far, and is still counting. Of the 800 designated for priority attention, only 10 have been completely cleaned up. When Superfund I expires in September, after \$1.6 billion and five years' work, it'll have done a pygmy's job on a Superman's labor.

To make Superfund II do better, the Senate Environment Committee would increase its five-year budget to \$7.5 billion, the House Energy and Commerce Committee to \$10 billion. More money is surely needed, but some of the provisions environmentalists are pressing on Congress militate against efficiency.

Letting citizens sue polluters or the E.P.A. would only inspissate the logjam of litigation. Writing strict deadlines of the sort that stimulated action by E.P.A. on other issues might mire it only further in the wastes of Superfund. The House should follow its committee in voting down these complexifying provisions.

There are problems enough in deciding the basic issues of Superfund II, like where the money's coming from. Superfund I was funded by a tax on oil and raw chemicals, with the argument that these were the source of most toxic chemicals in the dumps. The oil and chemical industries assert, probably with reason, that they cannot afford an increase in this tax. Since a broad range of manufacturers and municipalities are among the dumpers, a general excise tax on manufactures might be a fairer source of revenue.

Fine, but the Administration has threatened to veto any Superfund bill based on such a new tax. That leaves a waste-end tax, which has the theoretical advantage of discouraging toxic-waste generation. But the more it succeeds in that goal, the less money this tax will raise. Also, it penalizes those who now go to the expense of disposing of waste properly, to pay for the sins of those who recklessly created the abandoned dumps.

Another problem is posed by the standards of cleanup. Leaving a site pristinely clean of toxics would be ideal, but that costs a lot more than just reducing the immediate health hazard. Which raises another question: Just what is the health hazard? Dumps that ooze carcinogenic chemicals into the air and ground water pose a clear risk to the millions of people who live around them. But no one yet knows how great a risk.

All these unknowns suggest that breakneck speed and maximum budgets should not be the only criteria in restructuring Superfund. Efficiency and consistency also matter. Reducing the seepage of funds into lawyers' pockets would help. At present E.P.A. spends as much on litigation as in cleaning up a site. It would also help to stop transferring waste from one site to another with no ultimate benefit.

Dumping too much money and complexity into Superfund II before the basic issues are resolved may only set fiscal waste in pursuit of toxic waste.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 11, 1985]

## NEXT STEP ON SUPERFUND

Congress is finally being driven by the calendar to take some action on the expiring Superfund program to clean up buried toxic wastes. The deadline is Sept. 30; that is when the existing five-year-old authority expires. The House Energy and Commerce Committee produced its usual entertaining swordplay and great showers of sparks just before Congress went on its summer vacation. It reported out a Superfund bill 31 to 10. The losing 10, all Democrats, denounced the bill as a cowardly retreat; the winning 31 hailed it as a statesmanlike advance. The subject is technical, the rhetoric was overblown, and it is hard to know whom to believe.

The Superfund was created in 1980. It was Congress' response to Love Canal. It is one of a number of broad regulatory efforts that Congress has ordered up in recent years to combat chemical poisoning. Most were enacted with a much greater sense of urgency than an appreciation of the technical difficulties involved. In the case of the Superfund, there is still not agreement even on where and how many are the dumps that need to be dealt with. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates 2,000 dumps across the country will be found so dangerous they will need to be cleaned up. The General Accounting Office estimates 4,000; Congress' Office of Technology Assessment, 10,000. There is no agreement, either, on

how to approach them. Should the agency do a little work on a lot of sites or a lot or work on a few? How much should it seek to clean up any one site; how clean is clean? Can wastes be chemically neutralized? Burned? It is not always known what is in a dump. Can leaking dumps be walled off? Or should wastes be removed, and then where? Is this not just a transfer of risk? What guarantees can there be that new dumps won't someday leak like old?

Well-disposed experts disagree on all these issues. They are beyond Congress' attention span and competence. There are equally sharp disputes over the equity issues involved: who should be liable, who should pay? There is also a heavy overlay of political distrust that clouds these problems. The Superfund program was at the center of the fight over politicization of EPA in the first Reagan term.

The fight last month in Energy and Commerce was basically over how much to trust and how much to instruct EPA. Environmental groups and the losing Democrats favored a bill like one the House passed last year (it died in the Senate). They would force EPA to start work on a certain number of sites each year (serious work has started on only about 300 so far), and spell out cleanliness standards. The majority gave the agency more room to maneuver.

The bill must now go to three other House committees. The Senate also has yet to act; a bill has been awaiting debate there since mid-June. There is talk of a simple extension of current law if Congress cannot act by the expiration date. Some would make it a year's extension, so that the issue would come up in an election year. That kind of deferral of decision has become almost a way of life in Congress in recent years. It is a weak way to govern. The bills in both houses would greatly expand the Superfund, from the \$1.6 billion of the last five years to either \$7.5 billion (Senate) or \$10 billion (House) the next five. That expansion should not be postponed. And the bill that came out of Energy and Commerce seems to us good enough. There is a limit to how much Congress can usefully force EPA's hand in this complex field.

## LATIN AMERICAN DEMOCRACIES SUPPORT CONTADORA

HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, as the situation deteriorates in Central America, several of our neighbors to the south have decided to join together to support and provide a new impetus to the efforts of the Contadora nations. The Presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay decided to create a support group in order to provide new blood to the Contadora process. This initiative on the part of the new democracies in Latin America resulted from their concern that a political solution is losing ground in the region and their apprehension that other powerful forces in the hemisphere are actively undermining the Contadora process.

I am submitting for the RECORD a copy of the press release issued by the Ministers

of Foreign Relations of the Contadora Group and those of the support group after their meeting in Cartagena, Colombia, on August 24-25, 1985.

PRESS RELEASE ISSUED BY THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE CONTADORA GROUP AND THOSE OF THE SUPPORT GROUP, INTEGRATED BY ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, PERU AND URUGUAY

[Unofficial translation]

The Ministers of Foreign Relations of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela met in Cartagena de Indias, August 24 and 25, 1985, with their colleagues of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay, on invitation from the President of the Republic of Colombia, Belisario Betancur, with the firm resolution to consider the forms of support that the latter countries' governments will give to the peace endeavors in Central America being made by the Contadora Group. This decision stems from their determination to strengthen by actions the support they have granted Contadora to this date. The creation by these countries of a mechanism of support to Contadora constitutes, in this sense, a new expression of the political will and of the cooperating potential of Latin America to tend to regional problems according to its own perspective.

The meeting confirmed the serious concern existing among the Latin American countries regarding the crisis in Central America, and also confirmed the decision to strengthen by specific actions and by a strong regional unity the effort of diplomatic negotiation being made by the Contadora Group. Fundamental questions are being debated today in Central America affecting that region's free and independent democratic development. This conflict will have a bearing on the political and social stability of all Latin America if a peaceful and negotiated solution is not found.

For this reason, the Ministers underlined that it is not a question of looking for temporary solutions or allowing incidental excuses to divert attention from the crucial problems of the Central American crises. The question is to find basic and permanent solutions to the essential conflicts of the region. The Secretaries stated that any actions towards peace should be undertaken with a view to the future and in accordance with the objectives of solidarity, independence and justice, which have been the permanent goals of the Latin American peoples. The time factor is essential in the search for these solutions.

Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay began within this context of their operation as a mechanism of support to the Contadora Group, which will carry out the following tasks:

Systematic exchange of information, in order to enrich the evaluation of the Central American problems and to identify measures that will contribute to their solution.

Consultation, in order to facilitate the coordination of diplomatic actions that encourage Contadora's negotiation process.

Diplomatic endeavors to seek support for the Contadora Group from:

The Central American governments

The governments of countries with ties and interests in the region

Other governments committed to the peaceful solution of the regional conflict

International organizations, especially the UNO and the OAS

To promote the prompt conclusion and signing of the Contadora Act for peace and

cooperation in Central America as the legal instrument that establishes the political commitments of understanding in the region.

To foster the effective observance of this Act of Contadora.

The Ministers:

(A) Agreed on their observation that the worsening of regional conditions makes it necessary for the agreements contained in the Contadora Act for peace and cooperation in Central America to be signed. They also thought it indispensable to encourage the other actions defined by the Contadora Group in its meeting of July 21st and 22nd, 1985, in order to avoid a generalized conflict which would seriously affect the states in the region and would have repercussions in the entire hemisphere.

(B) Stated their conviction that the solution to the Central American problems cannot be attained through violence but through dialogue and political and diplomatic negotiation, as has been permanently proposed by the Contadora Group. It is not a question of substituting the prerogative of any country to do its will but, on the contrary, of presenting feasible alternatives which would offer reasonable security and allow fair, effective and longlasting agreements.

(C) Coincided in that it is indispensable to deactivate the most dangerous real and potential conflicts which are now seen, recognizing that these conflicts are rooted in economic and social inequality and in structures restricting the freedom of popular expression and participation in the political processes that gather the essential aspirations of every society.

(D) Underlined the fact that the endeavors of the Contadora Group are in their entirety aimed at promoting commitments, both in political issues and in questions of security and cooperation towards development, and at avoiding the insertion of the regional conflict in the East-West confrontation.

(E) Coincided in the importance and the need for the countries with ties and interests in the region to make a real contribution to overcome the problems existing in this troubled zone of our continent.

(F) Examined the dramatic deterioration suffered by the Central American economies in the last years, because of factors resulting from international conditions which have been particularly damaging for these countries, and which have been dramatically exacerbated by the political and social unrest which the region is experiencing.

(G) Agreed that the economic crisis and the political crisis are interrelated, for which reason it is necessary to make simultaneous progress towards peace and the reduction of political tension, on the one hand, and towards economic reactivation on the other.

The Ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay reiterated their conviction that the negotiating endeavor of the Contadora Group is the only feasible road in attaining peace and reestablishing harmony and cooperation among the Central American states.

On the other hand, the Ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela emphasized the importance of this new expression of Latin American solidarity which is the establishment of the group support to Contadora by the governments of four countries vigorously committed to the region's democratic life. They also expressed their special appreciation for this contribu-

The Ministers of Foreign Relations of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela thanked the President of the Republic of Colombia, Dr. Belisario Betancur, for the guidelines in his opening address and his personal contribution in inaugurating the meeting. They also thanked the Government of Colombia for the hospitality they were granted during their stay in the historic city of Cartagena, which contributed to the successful development of the meeting.

## TRADE IMBALANCE IS KEY ISSUE

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, appropriately, on Labor Day, the Fall River Herald News published an extremely well-reasoned editorial about the threat to American working men and women represented by our growing trade imbalance.

As in the past, the Herald News has expressed a very thoughtful point of view, with which I am in substantial agreement, in an extremely cogent way. I think the excellent argument the Herald News makes for changes in our trade policies is an important one and ought to be widely read:

### CONGRESS REFLECTS PUBLIC WILL

After a month's vacation Congress returns to Washington and its woes tomorrow.

The month has not been wasted. The senators and representatives have had a chance to find out what the folks back home are thinking and feeling.

They will return to the Senate or the House with a surer sense of public opinion, and this will doubtless guide them during the months ahead.

Those months will see some major decisions, especially in terms of federal expenses.

The government is in financial trouble, and Congress will have to do its share to straighten out the government's affairs.

Nevertheless, it has doubtless discovered that the public, by and large, is less worried about the federal deficit than it is about the damage imports on a large scale are doing to domestic industries.

New England has more than its quota of these damaged industries: textiles, apparel, shoes, even fish.

The region's senators and representatives have learned during the past few weeks that people are really worried about the future of these traditional industries.

What is more, they expect the government to help to salvage them.

This is not the same thing as conventional protectionism.

The public is aware that over all, free trade is more beneficial than protectionism.

But it feels, more or less obscurely, that something has gone seriously wrong with the processes of free trade, and that many American industries are the victims because of what has gone wrong.

They are beginning to realize that in many instances, the foreign industries that are exporting goods here at less than our firms can charge are being subsidized by their governments.

The Japanese government subsidizes its industries; so does the Canadian government, and these are only two.

The government of the United States does not.

Part at least of the unfair advantage foreign industries have here is the result of the subsidies they receive.

The current disastrous imbalance of trade is agitating the public to a degree that may well have surprised the senators and representatives.

They have been so concerned with budgetary problems and conflicts that they have underestimated the real distress of a great many persons whose jobs are threatened by the invasion of foreign goods.

It is this very real threat that is preoccupying the public rather than the budget or the national debt.

Because the senators and representatives have now been exposed to what the public is thinking and feeling, it seems likely that in the immediate future they will be pressing for revisions of our foreign trade policies.

They will be less concerned with deficits than quotas, and less concerned with revision of the tax laws than revision of the regulations governing the importation of foreign goods.

The vacation month will have been well spent if Congress comes back from it determined to do something to enable embattled American industries to survive.

The next few weeks will demonstrate whether Congress has paid attention to what it heard back home.

We must all hope it has.

#### HINGHAM, MA: 350 YEARS

#### HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, in 1942, Eleanor Roosevelt authored "This Is America," a photographic study of the diverse elements that make up a typical American town. Of the thousands of small communities across our Nation, Mrs. Roosevelt selected the town of Hingham, MA—which this year celebrates its 350th anniversary—to depict as representative of America.

Enriching the town is an historical legacy that was Mrs. Roosevelt's principal reason for considering Hingham an exemplary American town. To describe Hingham's history is, in many important ways, to recount the story of America. The annals of American history contain numerous Hingham names and events. The economic, cultural and social forces that caused this country to progress from a colony, to an independent nation, to a highly industrialized society are mirrored in Hingham's past.

While American history textbooks may not contain his name, Peter Hobart was part of the remarkable migration of Puritans seeking freedom from religious persecution. In establishing what was then called Bare Cove, Hobart and his followers joined other Boston area settlements in forming the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Two key revolutionary era figures, John Hancock and James Otis, had family roots in Hingham, and the town clerk, Benjamin

Lincoln, a leading military associate of George Washington, received Cornwallis' sword at Yorktown. In the 1800's, the Hingham Anti-Slavery Society was part of the movement which led to a divided nation; in the ensuing Civil War, 80 townsmen died to preserve the Union. Twentieth century Hingham reaffirmed its commitment to the security of the Nation, its shipyard turning out vessel after vessel in the 1940's and its residents contributing to all major war efforts.

While Hingham's economy was similar to that of area communities, with a strong reliance on farming, fishing and related industries, commercial enterprises developed which were unique to the town. Its woodenware industry produced the famous Hingham bucket, among other household products and, some claim, the first toys made in this country. In addition, hammers and hatchets made by Joseph Jacobs at his metal works in South Hingham were sold all over the United States, South America, and Australia.

From a small village of farmers, fishermen, and craftsmen, Hingham has grown and prospered. To the credit of its residents, the town has done so without sacrificing the charm which Eleanor Roosevelt found so pleasing. We are reminded of its proud history every time we turn a corner. The Old Ship Church, Derby Academy, the many 17th, 18th, and 19th century homes which line Glad Tadings Plain and other streets, the Old Ordinary and other local landmarks made this town a community in which its residents understandably take great pride. It is with the same pride that I am privileged to represent the town of Hingham in the U.S. Congress. I am pleased to join the people of Hingham in commemorating 350 years and offer my best wishes for a successful celebration.

#### VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE, EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

#### HON. LARRY E. CRAIG

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, at a time when our society is questioning the ability of our educational system to train competent and progressive leaders for the future, it is refreshing to look at the success of the vocational agriculture programs. Offered in 8,300 schools, the program involves over 816,000 students training for careers in production agriculture and agribusiness.

Although the present rural economy might cause some to question the need for agricultural education, people are now recognizing that agriculture is much more than farming. It is our Nation's largest industry with assets over \$1,030 billion. This is equal to 70 percent of the capital assets of all manufacturing corporations in the United States. Even though less than 3 percent of the population is involved in production agriculture, the industry has a profound impact on the economic health of

our country. Agriculture and agribusiness employ 22.5 million people, which represents 22 percent of America's labor force. One farmer creates jobs for 5.2 nonfarm people in processing, transportation, marketing, retailing, and numerous other employment fields. Our country's food and fiber system accounts for over 20 percent of the total gross national product and historically has improved our balance of payments. The progress and stability of this important industry is dependent on educated and skilled individuals to meet the ever-changing needs of the future.

Vocational agriculture is a nationwide instructional program operated at the secondary, postsecondary, and adult levels for students preparing for or already engaged in agriculture and/or agribusiness careers. Students participate in three major program components: Classroom and laboratory instruction, supervised occupational experience, and leadership development. Combined, these components provide students with the skills, technical information, confidence, and attitudes necessary for success in their career choice.

The strength of the program is centered around the teaching concept of "learning by doing." Students are instructed in the newest technologies and then can put these skills to work in practical problem-solving situations. Computer operations, genetic engineering, biotechnology as well as production agriculture, agribusiness training, mechanics, horticulture, conservation, and many other instruction areas are part of the typical vocational agriculture classroom. All are designed with each student's interest and career goals in mind. This promotes better understanding and attitudes toward school work and gives a clearer understanding of how this training will be of value in their career choice.

The Supervised Occupational Experience [SOE] Program involves cooperation with the private sector of the agricultural industry to provide students with on-the-job training and entrepreneurship. These experiences are related to, and strengthen the classroom and laboratory instruction. The responsibility, work habits, and financial training are all valuable learning tools of each personalized SOE Program. Classroom instruction is more meaningful if techniques learned can be implemented in the student's own moneymaking experience.

Leadership, citizenship, and personal development activities are also an important part of vocational agriculture instruction. Development of confidence, public speaking ability, and cooperation are all goals of the student organizations that play an active role in the entire program. Students participate in contests, awards, and recognitions which can develop outstanding leadership skills. At the high school level, students participate in the Future Farmers of America [FFA]; postsecondary students participate in the Postsecondary Agricultural Student Organization [PAS]; and adults participate in the Young Farmer Educational Association [YFA]. The suc-

cess of all of these organizations lies in the strength of the high school vocational agriculture program. Students need this early exposure to the career opportunities in agriculture to begin planning for their future. Interest and enrollment in postsecondary and young farmer education, as well as the student organizations, generally begin with students previously exposed to vocational agriculture and the FFA in high school.

These organizations also enjoy active and enthusiastic support from agricultural business and industry. In 1984, over \$1.9 million were voluntarily contributed to the Future Farmers of America foundation by individuals and businesses that were convinced of the value of vocational agriculture and the FFA. These students are also very active in building their local communities, working with civic leaders and local resources. FFA, PAS, and YFA chapters have originated and implemented active programs for community betterment and rejuvenation. Their attitude toward the building of our American communities can best be summed up in the FFA motto, "Learning to Do; Doing to Learn; Earning to Live; and Living to Serve."

This combination of classroom and laboratory instruction, supervised occupational experience, and leadership development has proved to be a very effective teaching method for thousands of young men and women looking for success in a career as well as life. The practical application of knowledge through the student's personalized ownership or Work Experience Program [SOE] allows the classroom to expand beyond the walls of the school building. Education is not an 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. operation, but a continuing process that should reach the students wherever they may be. The student organizations enhance this process, building the confidence and leadership qualities that our country is in need of today.

On next Tuesday, September 17, the FFA will honor the 50 State winners of the "Building Our American Communities" [BOAC] Program. The BOAC conference, sponsored by R.J. Reynolds Industries, Inc., will honor the national winner and State winners at a congressional luncheon. Just prior to the luncheon, the FFA State winners will participate in a brief congressional internship with their respective congressional representatives. This is only one of many examples of programs offered by vocational agriculture education.

Vocational agriculture is an important part of the entire educational process. Its success and strength comes from the fact that our Nation cannot do without agriculture and agribusiness. We need educated young men and women with the knowledge, leadership, and confidence provided through vocational agriculture. The futuristic approach to this quality education will benefit our youth and this great country for many years to come.

## SAVING THE THIRD WORLD'S CHILDREN

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss the critical problem of child health care in developing nations. Every day, approximately 40,000 children die in these countries. Fortunately, important progress in immunization and public-health techniques provide us with the means to significantly reduce this tragic figure. The U.N. World Health Organization and UNICEF have made tremendous contributions in this area and deserve our highest commendation and support.

I want to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article which appeared in the October 1984 Reader's Digest, which details the massive difficulties as well as the recent strides in addressing the child health care issue. As chairman of the House Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations, I have been actively involved in efforts to improve child health care in developing countries and this subject will remain one of the highest priorities of the subcommittee.

The article follows:

[From the Reader's Digest, October 1984]

### SAVING THE THIRD WORLD'S CHILDREN

(By Stanley L. Englehardt)

From the window of a jet sweeping in over the Atlantic, the city of Dakar in Senegal looks like a tropical jewel. Highrise office buildings and luxury hotels frame a bustling port and sandy beaches. But there is ugliness behind the facade. For this is the gateway to an area of West Africa that the World Health Organization (WHO) describes as "among the poorest and most disease-ravaged in the world"—where life is assaulted by tuberculosis, tetanus and ever-recurring epidemics of polio, yellow fever, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and measles.

These are all preventable diseases, long since conquered in the West. Why are they still endemic in so many poor countries? "Primarily because of problems in delivering the needed vaccines," says Dr. Jonas Salk, developer of the first polio vaccine. Inoculating youngsters with the triple vaccine to combat diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT), for instance, usually requires three injections a month apart, plus a booster shot a year later. When you add in hostile climate and terrain, a scarcity of doctors, tribal superstitions, and malnutrition that lowers resistance to disease, you get some idea of the difficulties.

Now this is changing. Recent advances in vaccinology make it possible to piggyback four inoculations at a time. Pilot programs with local vaccination teams in Upper Volta (now known as Burkina Faso), Senegal and Mali have shown, says Dr. Salk, that "the science and technology exist to save the lives of five million children a year by 1990."

### BEDROCK PROBLEMS

Before coming to West Africa I'd heard that the high infant-mortality rate—about 150 deaths in every 1000 births—was taken

for granted by the people. But statistics don't prepare you for the sight of a young mother tenderly holding her enervated child and the anguish on her face as the child dies. "When we have the means of preventing it, to allow forty thousand children to die like this every day is unconscionable," says James P. Grant, executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Between 1950 and 1970, WHO, UNICEF and other aid agencies have helped to reduce infant- and childhood-death rates in poor countries by a third. Since then, however, the figures have improved little, even deteriorating in some areas.

Why? Many earlier efforts concentrated on cities, where logistics are easier and results come quickly. But about 80 percent of West Africans live in rural bush country, and these people remained relatively untouched by Western health efforts.

Then, in the mid-1970s, the worst drought of the century gripped the Sahel area; the famine continues, driving death rates still higher. Even in areas where foreign-aid programs have been active, there remain many basic health problems. Open sewers run through the streets of Dakar. In Mali only 6½ percent of the population has access to potable running water. Upper Volta has only 127 doctors and two general and three local rural hospitals for its seven million people, and while I was in its capital, Ouagadougou, a yellow-fever epidemic claimed 286 victims in the south. "The epidemic will just have to burn itself out," a government health official told me. "We haven't the means to do anything about it." Add to these bedrock health and sanitation problems a more than 80-percent illiteracy rate, chronic food shortages, per-capita incomes among the world's lowest, and it's hard to see how headway can be made.

However, recent social and scientific breakthroughs offer some hope. "Simple techniques already exist to save half of the forty thousand children who die each day," says UNICEF's Grant. The pilot programs in Senegal, Mali and Upper Volta, which involve thousands of children, are one example of how immunization can bring a decrease in mortality rates.

"We're not unaware that health in developing countries is part of a chain of social and economic problems," says Dr. Philippe Stoeckel, director of the French-based Association pour la Promotion de la Médecine Préventive (APMP). "Nevertheless, breaking just one link of this chain can have dramatic impact."

### FIGHTING A WITCHES' BREW

The seeds of this effort were first sown in 1955 when Dr. Salk introduced his killed-virus vaccine against polio. Then in 1957 virologist Dr. Albert Sabin introduced a live-virus vaccine administered on a sugar cube.

The Sabin vaccine found a ready market around the world, and in many developing countries it minimized the need for trained medics. But, despite its efficacy, polio epidemics were still occurring several years later in the Third World.

One reason was various problems in delivering the vaccine to so many children. Another reason had to do with temperature. With uncertain refrigeration, many vaccines and drugs lose their potency. In addition, it is thought that the intestinal tract of most Third World people contains a witches' brew of viruses that may, in some cases, work against the attenuated viruses of vaccines.

One possible alternative was to give a mixture of both live- and killed-virus vaccine. But there was a Catch-22. Producing the killed Salk vaccine involved culturing the virus in monkey-kidney tissue. Supplying vaccine for millions of children a year would require sacrificing virtually an entire species of monkey—unacceptable environmentally and financially expensive.

The need was to increase vaccine production and lower costs. Traditionally, vaccine viruses have been "an expanded vaccination program protecting all children in the developing world against infectious diseases." By 1979, however, it was apparent that money and good intentions weren't enough. "We'd set up shop in a centrally located town," recalls Dr. Stoekel, "and spread the word." Mothers and children would show up for the first session, and most would come back a month later for the second; but for the third and fourth inoculations there'd be few returnees. So the program never immunized enough people to prevent epidemics.

With a two-shot schedule and the ability to combine vaccines, though, this stumbling block has been removed, says Dr. Stoekel. He is not in charge of a pilot program in the Kolda district of Senegal, which was set up by the APMP with international support. The vaccine-delivery system for the program had to be handled by Senegalese who could carry on after the foreigners had left.

#### ON THE ROAD

Kolda is a microcosm of the Sahel, where less than half a million people are spread thinly over thousands of square miles. During a two-to-three-month farming season, the villages are abandoned for isolated thatched-roof huts on the edge of fields where an entire family tends the crops.

"We couldn't travel at this time as it was also the rainy season," says Dr. Stoekel. "So we concentrated on two vaccination sessions, one before and one after the four wet summer months."

Earlier efforts had operated out of fixed health centers. But this rarely reached rural children, so mobile teams were recruited by the APMP. With most shots administered by needleless jet guns, careful sterilization procedures weren't needed.

Typically, a team has four members: a leader with paramedical experience who administers the one intradermal shot by BCG for tuberculosis and monitors any reactions; a midwife or nurse who explains to the mothers why it's important for the children to return, as well as how to improve family health and nutrition; a driver-mechanic; and a scout who rides ahead to get the village chieftain to assemble the families. Each of these people is also trained to give jet-gun injections.

The first team branched out in Kolda in the February-June period of 1980; a second in 1981; a third in 1982. Each team vaccinated as many as 300 to 500 children a day. Follow-up studies showed that 90 percent of the targeted population had been reached at least once. Blood samples confirmed that the children had developed antibodies against the illnesses.

"It is now imperative to take the next step," Dr. Salk said after seeing the results. "And that's immunization of all children in the developing world." Slowly the realization of that ambitious goal is beginning to take place.

#### SHOOT-OUT IN KOLDA

The morning after my arrival in Dakar, I met with Dr. Martin Schlumberger. A

French tropical-medicine specialist now in charge of the APMP program in West Africa, he covers vast distances in a single-engine airplane. "Pack lightly," he told me. "We'll take off early tomorrow for a look at how it's going."

After a stop in Sedhiou, we flew on to the town of Kolda, whose dirt streets and one-room buildings are under a perpetual haze of smoke caused by cooking meals over wood fires. There was also the unsettling sight of rats scavenging at the hills of millet heaped up as a hedge against famine. "They'll get a quarter of it," our driver said, "and we'll have the rest."

But years of attention by various aid groups have left their mark on Kolda. The town has an elementary school, a rehabilitation hospital for malnutrition victims and a well-stocked clinic where a nun, trained as a nurse, does everything short of major surgery.

Word of the vaccination session brought a big response. At 8 a.m., when we arrived at the site, about 150 women, each carrying an infant in a cloth sling and holding one or two others by the hand, were already queued up. Many had walked miles to get there and would wait two or more hours in a shrinking patch of shade for their turn.

Their first stop was a table where a nurse issued vaccination cards for children getting their first inoculations and checked the cards of those back for the second round. Many cards had been so gnawed by rats they were no longer decipherable, so the nurse simply checked the baby's arm for a needle mark.

The next stop was the vaccination tables. At the first one, the team leader gave BCG-tuberculosis shots to first-timers between 3 months and 8 months of age; at the second, another team member used a jet gun to deliver DPT-polio vaccine into the children's buttocks.

Second-session children, between 9 months and 14 months old, received two jet-gun injections concurrently. With a nozzle pressed against each buttock, a team member released DPT-polio booster into one side and combined measles and yellow-fever vaccines into the other.

Pregnant women also received tetanus injections. "When a child is born in West Africa," explained Dr. Schlumberger, "the medicine man rubs dirt on the umbilicus"—an open invitation to tetanus.

At 2 p.m., more than 400 children had been processed, and exhausted team members dismantled the jet guns, packed away the syringes and loaded the trucks.

#### FIRST STEP

During the next five days we touched down at a half-dozen towns across West Africa where similar operations are getting under way. Thanks to the new technology, the cost of these campaigns has been cut drastically in the past two years. The new measles vaccine, for example, is now less than ten cents a dose, and the combined DPT-polio killed-virus vaccine about 50 cents per dose. It all works out to between \$5 and \$15 per patient contact.

Perhaps the most unexpected result is the effect on population growth. Studies in areas where various programs have reduced infant mortality reveal that population-growth rates have fallen to among the lowest in the developing world. Parents can now confidently produce the number of children they want, rather than compensating for those who die.

What I saw in West Africa was only a beginning. About 103 million children are born

in the developing countries every year, and few of them get any health care. Reaching all these youngsters will be a massive and frustrating job.

Yet, clearly, the new vaccination strategy is taking hold. "There are no longer any scientific or technological limits to mass immunization," says Dr. Salk. "All that remains to be done is to put all this on a larger scale and apply it."

### CONSUMER SAVINGS PROTECTION ACT

#### HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Consumer Savings Protection Act of 1985 to require banks, savings banks, and savings and loans to obtain Federal deposit insurance.

Recent events in Ohio and Maryland make it clear that depositor confidence is based on the perception that a strong insurance fund stands ready, no matter what, to protect the safety of their deposits. In both States, consumers lost confidence in the adequacy of a private insurance fund to safeguard their deposits when the failure of a single institution completely drained the fund of its reserves. I believe unequivocally, that Federal deposit insurance must be required in order to protect consumers' savings and maintain consumer confidence in depository institutions generally.

Clearly, depository institutions are fundamentally different from other businesses and therefore, they must be treated differently. For one thing, they are vested with a high degree of public trust in addition to being instrumental to our national economy and to the conduct of monetary policy. Moreover, banks have an important public purpose. In addition to being intimately connected with the public interest, depository institutions are responsible for meeting the credit and deposit needs of the community in which they are chartered to serve. The operating condition of the institution and the ability of an insurance fund to protect consumers' savings cannot be the subject of doubt or suspicion.

The experience in Ohio and Maryland demonstrated that once an institution suffers heavy losses a chain reaction can begin in which doubt among consumers about the ability of the insurance fund to cover the losses can quickly erode the public's confidence in the safety of their money at other similarly insured institutions and soon a panic begins. Such erosion in confidence can have a profound effect not only on the local community, but also on the region and even on the international money markets.

If all the depository institutions in Ohio and Maryland had been federally insured, the outcome would have been different and consumers would not have gone through the trauma of thinking they were wiped out. Federally insured institutions that fail are generally merged or bought by another

institution, oftentimes without an interruption in service. Moreover, Federal insurance funds are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Unless Federal deposit insurance is required, it is possible the terrible experience in Ohio and Maryland will be repeated elsewhere.

The Consumer Savings Protection Act would provide consumers the best deposit insurance possible.

The Consumer Savings Protection Act is relatively straightforward. It requires banks, savings banks, and savings and loans to apply for Federal deposit insurance within 90 days and to obtain Federal deposit insurance within 2 years. An institution chartered after the enactment of this bill must be federally insured. Additionally, the bill will facilitate a Federal-State partnership to protect deposits at nonfederally insured institutions while these institutions await Federal deposit insurance coverage.

Although Ohio and Maryland have enacted laws that require their State chartered depository institutions to be federally insured, there still are 589 institutions in 8 States with \$23.2 billion in deposits that are not federally insured. Enactment of the Consumer Savings Protection Act would bring these institutions and, more importantly their customers' deposits, under the protective cover of Federal deposit insurance backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Mr. Speaker, the disruption caused by the failure of confidence in two private deposit insurance funds, I believe, makes it abundantly clear that in order to provide the maximum protection to depositors and to maintain order and trust in our depository institutions, banks, savings banks, and savings and loans must be required to have Federal deposit insurance. For that reason, I introduced the Consumer Savings Protection Act of 1985. I commend the legislation to my colleagues' attention and ask that they give it their support.

#### BALANCE THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE FED

**HON. TOBY ROTH**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 1985*

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, it has become obvious over the past several years just how key a role the Federal Reserve Board plays in shaping this Nation's economy.

Every word uttered by Fed Chairman Volcker is turned inside and out for nuances and hidden meanings. His words and actions can cause the value of the dollar to soar or to drop, affect the performance of the stock market, and influence the general direction of the economy.

The monetary policies of the Federal Reserve, perhaps more than any other single factor, are responsible for determining interest rates and the availability of credit. These policies can virtually make or break any sector of the economy; we have seen in

recent years just how Fed policies have helped determine the fate of countless small business owners and farmers.

Section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act provides that: "In selecting the members of the Board of Governors . . . the President shall have due regard to fair representation of the financial, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests, and the geographical divisions of the country."

Unfortunately, recent Presidents have ignored the requirements of the law. Almost without exception, the last 25 appointees to the Board of Governors have been from the financial community or worked in the public sector. None have been from agriculture, and precious few have had significant private sector business experience.

In the coming months, the President will have the opportunity to appoint two new Governors. I believe he should look outside the financial community in filling those vacancies.

Today I am introducing a resolution expressing the sense of the House that the President should consider the appointment of individuals with demonstrable experience in the small business and agricultural sectors when filling the forthcoming vacancies on the Board of Governors.

Why single out these two sectors? No other sectors of the economy are as dramatically affected by Federal Reserve policies as these.

Agriculture is a unique industry and has been treated as such throughout our history. Its markets operate in a fundamentally different manner from other producing industries. American agriculture is responsible for several million jobs and is a \$20-billion element on the positive side in our balance of trade.

Small business is not a monolithic entity, but rather it represents housing, services high technology and manufacturing. It creates about 60 percent of all new jobs in this country, represents about half our Nation's total employment, and is responsible for a great deal of technical innovation. All but about 2 percent of our Nation's businesses are classified as small business.

Agriculture and small business have one thing in common. Both are acutely sensitive to changes in monetary policy. Both small business and agriculture are heavily reliant on debt financing. Unlike large corporations, few, if any, small business or agricultural concerns have internal sources of funds. They are unable to weather periods of recession and high interest rates the way larger firms can.

The many thousands of small business bankruptcies several years ago and the severe farm credit and income problems faced by agriculture today are proof that these sectors of the economy live on the very margins of profitability. They are extremely sensitive to interest rates and dependent upon credit for their day-to-day operations.

The legislation I am introducing does not require agriculture and small business participation on the Federal Reserve Board of Governors. Section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act already makes it clear that the

membership of the Board should contain a balance of interests. This resolution simply reinforces the original intent of Congress at a time when new appointments to the Board of Governors are imminent.

Congress would not be a representative institution if all its Members were lawyers from New York. The Federal Reserve Board cannot be fully effective or responsive to our diverse economic interests as long as virtually all its members represent the same professional background and, in many respects, outlook. The addition of small business and agricultural members to the Board of Governors would provide those vital sectors of our economy with representation on a body that is in large measure responsible for their success or failure.

I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this legislation.

#### BERWYN PRINCIPAL GIVES INSPIRING TALK TO STUDENTS

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 1985*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, this time of year when our students are returning to school is a perfect time to reflect upon the importance of education to the future of our country. I am sure my colleagues will agree with me that education is vital to the well-being of our Nation and that we can only successfully achieve a good educational system by the work of dedicated and inspired educational leaders at the local level.

Recently in my Congressional District, the Komensky School of Berwyn, IL, had a graduation for its fifth grade students since these students will be moving to another building. At an assembly of these students and parents, the principal of Komensky School, Mrs. Diane D. Pikunas, gave a very inspiring talk on the importance of learning and the significance of education.

She reviewed the progress of the students and highlighted memorable learning experiences. Focus was on nine of the students receiving the Presidents' Academic Fitness Award, a program started by President Reagan to recognize outstanding academic achievement, and students who received the President's Physical Fitness Award. The tone was positive for participation in science and spelling contests.

It is the type of speech we need to encourage other educational leaders to give to students and parents to encourage a continuing interest and commitment to education for all. Her closing remarks, quoting from the words of Napoleon Hill, one of the founders of a philosophy of success and personal achievement, was uplifting as it urged students to set goals and plan actively to achieve these goals. The words in this speech can serve and should serve as a guide for these students at Komensky School as they enter onto another phase of their educational experience and for stu-

dents in school systems in other areas of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of my colleagues to these words of Mrs. Pikunas, principal of Komensky School in Berwyn, IL, and would like to enter this inspiring talk into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ADDRESS TO KOMENSKY PTA AND 5TH GRADE GRADUATES

(By Mrs. Diane Pikunas)

Good evening and welcome to the final PTA meeting of the year. This meeting is especially significant to me. It signals the close of my first year as an elementary principal. This meeting also means that I must say good-bye to students that I have learned to love and understand. For many of these students Komensky is the only school that they have ever known. During their years here the teachers and staff of Komensky have always given their utmost to meet the academic, social, and emotional needs of the students. The students have reciprocated by achieving the best they can and by becoming Learners for Life.

For the next few minutes we will be taking a trip down memory lane to reflect on some of the highlights of the year 1984-85 and there have been some memorable moments. In September we published the first edition of the Lion's Tales, a name which was submitted by one of the Fifth Grade Class members. In the fall the Fifth Grade participated in a fund raiser to defray the cost of the George Williams Outdoor Education Program. Who can ever forget the three days spent in Lake Geneva on the George Williams College Campus? The 5 below zero temperatures, the toboggan rides and tubing, being lost on a night hike, and Mrs. Pikunas breaking a stack of dishes! On this trip our students learned cooperation, independence, and responsibility. It was also a time for the students to meet their soon-to-be new friends from Hiawatha's Fifth Grade. It was a time for teachers and principals to interact with their students on a level that was not possible in the usual school environment.

The Fifth Grade has been involved in many civic activities such as student guides for American Education Week, library aides and fluoride rinse assistants. Our Fifth graders are always ready to lend a helping hand.

The year was not all devoted to developing character and the Social Skills, the Fifth Grade also competed in the District-wide Spelling Bee and come in a very close second. Our Fifth Grade will also have 9 students receiving the President's Academic Fitness award. The academic fitness award recognizes students who have maintained a B+ or higher average for the past three years and who have scored in the 80th percentile or higher on a standardized test such as the Iowa Test of Basic Skills. Many of our Fifth graders participated in the First Annual Science Fair sponsored by the Komensky Science Club.

Komensky's curriculum does not neglect any aspect of the child's education. Our Cultural Arts departments develop appreciation of music and the fine arts as well as enhance the musical and artistic talents of the students. Many of our Fifth graders participated in the Festival of Arts through the District-wide chorus, District Junior Band or Art displays. Several of our students will also be receiving the President's Physical Fitness award from the Physical Education Department.

We hear that our Nation and our educational system are at risk. We hear that students are not prepared to survive in the future much less be successful. We hear that the student of today is exposed to a watered-down curriculum, and mediocrity is the standard. We need to look carefully and rationally at the threats to the public educational system before we assume the worst is true. From our walk down memory lane you can see that Komensky and District 100 are 100% committed to providing a quality education for the children of Berwyn.

We know that education has experienced a crisis, reform movement or national report every 10 years since 1890. Some of the past reform movements have had little if any important significance. The latest reform movement can impact and change education for the better if we analyze the system to see what works and what doesn't. We cannot continue to add more and more of the same to the curriculum, we must start with the basic question of "What do we want our schools to accomplish?" When I speak of "we", I mean not just educators but you as parents must have input and ownership in the goals of education. Commitment to education is needed from all members of the team. I suggest these general goals that Komensky has established as the direction for our educational system: 1) teaching the basic skills of reading and writing 2) teaching the computational skills necessary to arrive at reasonable mathematical answers 3) the development of citizenship through an understanding of our country and its values and finally 4) the development of motivated life long learners who know where they are going and will accept no less than excellence.

Educational reform, community involvement and parental support alone cannot alter the end product of education—we need you, as the learner, to be fully engaged in your educational process.

To the Class of 1988—as you leave Komensky, I want you all to take this final lesson with you:

You can achieve any goal you set for yourself if you have a direction and if you believe in yourself as we your teachers believe in you.

Let me close with this poem which contains the secret to success from Napoleon Hill, the author of Think and Grow Rich:

If you think you are beaten, you are  
If you think you dare not, you don't  
If you'd like to win, but you think you can't  
It's almost certain that you won't win  
If you think you'll lose, you're lost  
For out in the world we find  
Success begins with your will  
It's all a state of mind.  
If you think you are out classed, you are  
You've got to think high to rise  
You've got to be sure of yourself before  
You can ever win the prize  
Battles don't always go to the stronger or  
faster man  
Battles are usually won by the  
Man Who Thinks He can.

SALUTE TO BARNEY E. HILBURN

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, on September 13, 1985, citizens and public officials in

the city of Oakland, CA., will pause to pay tribute to one of its outstanding public servants, the Honorable Barney Hilburn. Mr. Hilburn has been an active leader in the civic and political life of this community since 1948. He served on the Oakland Board of Education from 1959 to 1985, having served three terms as its president. In this capacity, he led the Oakland schools through many difficult and fruitful periods, at all times being known for his wise and thoughtful leadership, his calm demeanor, and his openminded consideration and assessment of opposing points of view. For this highly extraordinary contribution, the children of the city of Oakland, as well as its citizenry, owe him a profound and heartfelt debt of gratitude.

An attorney by profession and training, Barney Hilburn practiced law in this Capital during the early stages of his career, and later became an outstanding health and housing administrator in the county of Alameda and the city of Oakland. His leadership has been an inspiration to the entire community; I wish to extend to Barney Hilburn my personal expression of thanks; to express the shared sense of appreciation of the community for his efforts, and our very best wishes for a long and salubrious retirement.

H.R. 3253, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE ACT

HON. W. HENSON MOORE

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I joined my colleague from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] in introducing H.R. 3253, a bill forming the National Council on Access to Health Care. This bill is another step towards insuring that all Americans benefit from the finest health care system in the world.

For a long time, I have focused on making health care more economically efficient, to bring down the exorbitant health care costs facing the American public. As the ranking minority Member of the Health Subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee in the 98th Congress, I led the push for the DRG system and the prospective payment system of reimbursement under Medicare and Medicaid. These were fundamental changes in the system that were effective means of containing the costs of health care.

We have been successful in our efforts to limit these costs. However, doctors, hospitals, clinics and other health care providers, in their drive to reduce costs, must be careful not to contribute to a growing problem—the problem of denial of access to a full range of health care services and treatment for America's poor. We must avoid falling into the trap of a two-tiered system of health care in this country—one level of care for those who can afford to pay, and a lower level of quality of care for



those who can't. It doesn't do any good at all to limit medical service costs if the services are not made available to those who would benefit most from cost containment.

Every American has a right to access to the best quality health care available. I'm concerned whether the poor actually have access to the proper health treatment, and out of this concern we are presenting this proposal today. This National Council on Access to Health Care should help provide a comprehensive view of the long range effects of changes in today's health care system. It will also insure no one is forgotten when the time comes to make those necessary changes.

THE UAW CELEBRATES ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure today to salute the 50th anniversary of the United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America [UAW], the most effective organization ever to dedicate itself to the rights of working people, to economic justice, to racial equality, and to the strengthening of our democratic form of government.

Over the last 50 years, the UAW has been an enormous force for political and economic progress. In its role as collective bargaining agent, the UAW has directly benefited millions of its members and retirees. Many millions of other workers, both union and nonunion, have benefited indirectly from the UAW's pioneering settlements with the auto industry, which raised wage levels, created pension plans, developed a strong seniority system, and set standards for health insurance which influence every other employer.

Together with its brother and sister unions, the UAW helped transform the standard of living for most of America's industrial workers from the poverty and hardship of the 1930's to middle-class levels today. Since the UAW first organized the employees of General Motors and Chrysler in the late thirties, the wages of auto workers have increased from less than \$6 a day to more than \$13 an hour, a 150-percent increase in real wages. In terms of paid vacation, pensions, insurance and other benefits, the gains have been even greater, since none of these benefits existed before the union demanded and won them. And those gains were not easy. They were won through visionary thinking, hard work, and sacrifice: Sacrifice like the 104-day strike that won the first pension at Chrysler in 1950.

The UAW's economic success for its members has been enormous, but its contributions to the dignity and noneconomic rights of working people have been equally great. When the UAW first began to organize in 1935, the automobile companies re-

fused to recognize the union's existence or even its right to exist. Employees had no rights beyond what the foreman gave them. They could be fired for any reason or no reason at all, and had no right to appeal. If a foreman didn't like an employee's looks, his religion, his politics, the fact that he didn't bribe him, or the fact that a female employee refused him sexual favors, the foreman could fire him or her on the spot. Long before the civil rights laws or the recent changes in the employment-at-will doctrine, the UAW put an end to that kind of tyranny in the auto plants. The union's negotiated grievance procedures and the power of the strike assure that employment decisions are based on seniority and performance, not on the prejudice, corruption, or personality problems of supervisors.

The best measure of the change the UAW has wrought in the treatment of its members may be its recent Saturn agreement with the UAW. Fifty years ago, the UAW's founders were beaten, imprisoned, and killed for daring to challenge management's absolute power over its employees. Government troops and company guards manned machinegun nests that encircled the factories. Local police and hired thugs threatened, beat, and jailed UAW strikers who picketed for union recognition. Today, General Motors has agreed to give the UAW veto power over any management decision concerning the Saturn project. Employees who would have been wage slaves in the 1930's are comanagers today.

Ever since it was chartered in 1935, the UAW has been blessed with leaders who combined integrity and dedication to the union's members with intelligence, statesmanship, vision, and a willingness to fight for what they believed in. Every Member of Congress knows and respects the reputation of Walter Reuther, Leonard Woodcock, and Doug Fraser. And no one who knows him doubts that Owen Bieber will carry on their tradition.

The excellence of the union's leadership is a tribute to the UAW's democratic ideals and its practice of those ideals. The UAW's leaders are elected by its members; the union's contracts are ratified by its members; the union's strike votes are put to its members; and constitutional changes are made only with the consent of the members. From the shop floor up, the union's leaders do an effective job of representing the interests of their brothers and sisters or they are removed from office. The UAW's members have governed themselves and governed themselves well for 50 years.

Another of the UAW's great strengths is its broad view of its members' interests. The union's members and leaders realized long ago that what the Government does in Washington, DC, in State capitals, and in county and municipal offices throughout the Nation has a profound impact on the members' economic security, health, safety, and freedom. As a result, the UAW has been a political powerhouse, helping to elect officials at every level of government who understand and care about the needs and aspirations of working class Americans. The union's legislative department

makes sure that every legislator knows the UAW position on every issue of importance to the membership, from labor law and Social Security to import quotas and job training programs.

The UAW's 1 million active members are white and black, Hispanic and Asian-American, men and women, young and old. They share a collective bond and collective ideals, among which the most important is the equality of all Americans under the law. The UAW's commitment to that ideal has kept the union in the forefront of the civil rights movement, fighting for the Voting Rights Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the equal rights amendment.

Today, when unemployment is at recession levels, fierce international competition and the increasing export of American jobs to other countries make the UAW's strength, skill, and dedication more necessary than ever. The hundreds of thousands of auto workers, insurance company workers, agricultural implement workers, university workers, aerospace workers, government employees, and legal workers the UAW represents can be proud of their union and its role in protecting their jobs and their rights. Fifty years of struggle and success have proven the UAW to be a winner.

DEAN PHILLIPS: WAR HERO AND VETERAN'S ADVOCATE

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, cancer has taken the life of one of a much decorated Vietnam war hero and tireless veteran's advocate Dean Phillips.

During the early 1970's Dean was a well-known figure in Colorado. He was perhaps the No. 1, most vocal advocate of veterans' rights, especially those of the Vietnam veteran.

Dean knew of what he advocated. He served with the 101st Airborne Division in Vietnam and was awarded two Silver Stars, two Bronze Stars, the Purple Heart, and nine other decorations.

Dean advised and lobbied me on veterans' issues and I am forever grateful. He was a hero in war and a hero in peace.

[From the Stars and Stripes, Aug. 29, 1985]  
VETERANS' ADVOCATE DEAN PHILLIPS DIES  
AUGUST 22

Dean K. Phillips, a highly decorated Vietnam veteran and an erstwhile advocate of veterans' rights, died of cancer at his home in Alexandria, Virginia on August 22.

Over the past decade Dean Phillips was a regular contributor to The Stars and Stripes on many critical issues affecting veterans. His articles on veterans' employment, veterans' preference, and judicial review of veterans were among the most informative and enlightening submitted to The Stars and Stripes.

From 1977 to 1984 Dean worked as an attorney with the Veterans Administration, with duties including liaison between the

VA and veterans organizations and review of VA policy regarding veterans' benefits, veterans' preference and discharge. At the time of his death he was a lawyer with the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

His work for our nation's veterans took him to Capitol Hill where he often testified before congressional committees in support of Vietnam veterans' legislation; Dean was among the first supporters of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, a project he saw through to completion.

A native of Youngstown, Ohio, Dean joined the Army after his graduation from Ohio University. Before going to Vietnam in 1967, he completed parachute, Ranger and air assault schools. While in Vietnam, Dean served with the 101st Airborne Division as a paratrooper on long-range reconnaissance patrols.

As a testament to his bravery, Dean was awarded two Silver Stars, two Bronze Stars and the Purple Heart, given for war wounds.

Dean left Vietnam in 1968, determined to fight for the rights of those men, at the bottom of the nation's socio-economic ladder, who served in Vietnam.

He received his master's degree from Ohio University and his law degree from the University of Denver.

He began his work in behalf of veterans while still in Colorado. Active in the Colorado Board of Veterans Affairs and the National Association of Concerned Veterans, Dean participated in several lawsuits aimed at protecting veterans' rights.

Dean came to Washington in 1977 to work for the VA where he served as special assistant to the general counsel, special assistant to VA Administrator Max Cleland, and advisor to the Board of Veterans Appeals.

It was in the ensuing years before his illness that The Stars and Stripes came to know Dean Phillips, and the extent of his commitment to Vietnam veterans.

Twelve years after he left Vietnam, Dean applied for service as a Captain in the Army Reserves where he served as company commander of a Special Forces unit in Fort Meade, MD. In the past several years, Dean made four or five parachute jumps a month and trained with his unit for a month each year.

He is survived by his wife, Carla, and two children, Sharra and Frank, all of Alexandria; his parents, Frank and Helen Phillips, and a sister, Penelope Phillips, all of Youngstown; and a brother, Terry Phillips of Jamestown, Colo.

#### NEW CONCEPTS IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIC POLICY

##### HON. ELDON RUDD

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. RUDD. Mr. Speaker, we will soon be debating a continuing appropriations bill and possibly a comprehensive overhaul of our Tax Code. Every sector of the economy will be affected by our actions.

If we are to succeed in cutting Government spending, simplifying the Tax Code and making it more equitable, and setting the stage for long-term economic growth, we will have to begin rethinking the way we address economic issues to take into account the profound changes that have occurred in our economy in recent years.

In a recent speech before the Executives' Club of Chicago, the former chairman of Citibank, Walter B. Wriston, touched upon some of the new concepts we ought to consider in developing economic policy. Mr. Wriston's insightful remarks, reprinted from the September edition of Harper's, are included below for the consideration of my colleagues.

#### OBSOLETE ECONOMICS

(From "Gnomons, Words and Policies," a speech given by Walter B. Wriston to the Executives' Club of Chicago on May 8. Wriston recently retired as chairman of Citibank.)

It's no secret that in the last few years some of our best economists have badly missed in predicting the direction of the American economy. The puzzle is why. Perhaps their mistakes are a result of using words and concepts that were developed decades ago to describe a very different kind of economy. In many cases, these are no longer applicable today.

One familiar word that needs to be reconsidered is "capital." A software program that will make its author millions of dollars may require a trivial sum of money to create compared with the amount needed to start, say, a heavy manufacturing business. The knowledge capital stored in that software writer's head, however, is very substantial and very real. A strong argument can be made that this new kind of capital is more critical to the growth of the American economy than is money capital. But knowledge capital does not show up in the numbers economists customarily look at (or quote) when evaluating capital formation.

I am not claiming that money capital will cease to be important; I am, however, suggesting that the accumulation of knowledge capital in the last twenty years is every bit as important. We have little or no control over the natural resources within our borders, but we do have control over the educational and cultural environment that produces the men and women who will lead the world. If we want better economic forecasting and better policies, we must find a way to factor the growth of knowledge into our equations.

Another word much in the news is "productivity." How does America stack up in the global marketplace? Is America's productivity growing faster or slower than that of Japan or some other nation? Granted, these are important questions; but what does the word mean? Productivity, in the crudest sense, means output per man-hour. That's a useful enough concept in manufacturing, but what does it tell us in an information intensive age when the vast majority of our workers are employed in the service sector? Take the financial service industry. Once you get past counting the number of checks cleared per hour or the number of insurance claims paid, you move into the realm of the subjective. How do you measure a loan officer's productivity? By the number of loans he makes? By the size of the loans? By the number of his loans that are repaid on time? By the quantity of bad debt he creates?

Finally, let's consider "overall productive capacity," a concept which plays an important role in the formulation of monetary policy. Some economists argue that if industrial production is at, say, 85 percent of capacity, we are approaching the physical limits of output and thus are in danger of accelerating inflation. But industrial production currently employs only about 20 percent of American labor; there is an

almost infinite capacity to expand in the nonindustrial sectors of our society. And while the proportion of workers employed in industry has sharply declined in recent years, there has been no corresponding drop in the volume of production. In 1960, the output of goods accounted for about 45 percent of our gross national product; it still remains in that range.

This relatively steady output in the face of a massive exodus of workers from industry raises the question of whether the government's figures on percentage of industrial capacity utilized have the same implications for inflation as they once had. It's not an accident that the capacity utilization index played a key role in leading some forecasters to overestimate inflation in the current economic expansion. Moreover, this index deals only with manufacturing, mining, and utilities—businesses which account for a shrinking share of U.S. industrial output. So the key question may be: Can we construct a more reliable measure for the kind of economy we now have?

Like the lines on Form 1040, every number used to measure our economy has its constituency. Many labor contracts are tied to one inflation index or another; each shift in the contents of the government's market basket affects millions of people. But in rethinking the way we describe the shifting elements that make up our economy, we should take a leaf from the political book of the world. While the globe itself has not changed, the lines on the map of the world have been redrawn and dozens of countries have been created. It would be folly to conduct our foreign policy on the basis of the geopolitical map of 1930. It may well be that to conduct our economic policy on the basis of words and concepts that were valid in the 1930s carries similar hazards for us today.

#### NEW RULES BY THE HEALTH CARE FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

##### HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, during the August recess I held a hearing on Long Island in order to address a glaring injustice in our society's obligation to care for those with mental and physical impairments.

The hearing was the culmination of a chair of events that began in June on my mobile office. A constituent, John Czerniewicz, came aboard to relate a classic case of Government intervention gone awry. It seemed that a new set of Federal rules handed down by the Health Care Finance Administration [HCFA] to protect the safety of retarded individuals living in intermediate care facilities [ICF's] had instead threatened many of these individuals with reinstitutionalization.

Mr. Speaker, the core issue here is a concept known as self-preservation. The new HCFA rules state that ICF residents must be able to respond to fire emergencies in a totally independent manner, without any prompting whatsoever from the ubiquitous

staff members at the ICF. If the residents could not react in the prescribed manner, they faced banishment from the family atmosphere at the ICF to the cold, heartless sterility of a State institution, while the ICF itself could be closed down.

First, it should be understood that these retarded residents must have shown some capacity to react to emergency warnings in order to have received admittance to the ICF. Second, State law in New York requires fire-safe construction methods far superior to those found in the average family dwelling. And third, as Mr. Czerniewicz himself told me:

It would be just as reasonable to remove the crossing guard at one of our primary schools and then deny admission to that school to any kindergartner who did not, without prompting respond correctly to the traffic signal as it changed.

In response to this overzealous rulemaking on the part of undoubtedly well intentioned Federal bureaucrats, I called together State and Federal officials, parents of ICF residents and local ICF staffers for a public hearing in my district on August 8. Prior to the meeting, I authored a letter to Health and Human Services Secretary Margaret Heckler, asking her to use her authority to allow New York State to implement more reasonable rules for ICF safety, as prescribed in the National Fire Prevention Association Life Safety Code. The letter was cosigned by virtually the entire New York congressional delegation.

At the hearing, I received poignant testimony from Mrs. Lita Cohen and Mr. Czerniewicz, both parents of ICF residents. For the illumination of my colleagues, I submit their testimony. I also submit a Newsday column by Ed Lowe, who effectively points out the result when good intentions run wild, and the innocent victims who can be caught in the crossfire.

Although my office has received no reply from Mrs. Heckler on this issue, it is clear from the commitment of people like Mrs. Cohen, Mr. Czerniewicz, and Mr. Lowe that this issue will not fade away:

STATEMENT BY LITA COHEN, PRESIDENT OF SOCIETY FOR GOOD WILL TO RETARDED CHILDREN, INC.

I am sorry that I could not be here today. However, since my son, Russell, was affected by the fire safety code regulations, I am aware of the difficulty other clients and their parents may face.

The present interpretation of the safety code regulation suggests some discrimination. We do not expect public school children to exit their classrooms during a fire drill without frequent verbal and/or physical prompts to those lag behind. Parents would be appalled if their children ran to exits without proper supervision. However, our retarded children are expected to exit during an emergency without any verbal or physical prompts. Why is so much more expected of our retarded children?

An intermediate care facility has staff on active duty 24 hours a day. Each house has several exits and a fire alarm box on the premises. This degree of safety seems sufficient. Therefore, the responsibility, in an emergency, should be with the staff to evacuate the clients as quickly as possible.

*Every person should be allowed the dignity of some risk in their lives. No one of us is born with a guarantee in their hand, and a less than perfect human being should not spend their life in an overprotected environment. Our retarded children are human beings who deserve the dignity of risk in their lives.*

STATEMENT BY JOHN ZERNIEWICZ

Congressman Mrazek, Ladies and Gentlemen: Having read the statement by Lita Cohen (appended), I must confess that I read that last paragraph several times before the wisdom of her observation became clear to me—"the dignity of risk." It may begin the day your five year old goes off to school alone and crosses Jericho Turnpike for the first time holding no one's hand. Of course the Crossing Guard and traffic light reduce the risk to almost zero. From that time on, we know that for him there can be no freedom, no opportunity and no development without some risk. Knowing this, we help him develop the foresight to minimize the dangers, avoid the hazards and anticipate the problems.

With community placement, our mentally retarded children discover a new independence and freedom of movement and many opportunities for learning and development. They live like a family in a house like other houses, made of wood and filled with comfortable furniture and carpets and drapes. But they are at risk because all these things can burn, and when a house burns it can result in injury and death to the occupants. Is this an acceptable risk?

The State of New York believes that it is and has provided houses which have been built or modified to meet the strict requirements of the N.F.P.A. Life Safety Code. When my son spends the week-end at home with us, he is at greater risk because our walls and stairways are not of fire-resistant materials and finishes, we do not have a sophisticated alarm system or multiple exits, nor is anyone alert and on guard each night as we sleep, as is the case at Greenlawn and other State ICFs.

Parents believe it an acceptable risk because they have seen the great improvement in the mental and physical health of their children and would resent and resist any attempt to return them to the comparatively risk-free but sterile life in the concrete buildings of the institution.

That is why we parents are so distressed by a regulation which can determine the acceptability of the risk on a single, fallible criterion—the self-preserving response of a severely retarded person to a drill fire alarm, without any prompting or coaching by the staff. They did it this year, all ten residents, as a result of the hard work and persistence of the staff who trained them for weeks. But had any one of them failed, the penalty would have been banishment to the institution; and some may fail at subsequent tests because they are severely retarded and unpredictable. This is patently unfair for many reasons.

First of all, these residents all understand simple commands and are very cooperative. Anyone slow to respond to the bell will move with alacrity when a familiar voice booms, "let's go, Tommy!", and he'll go with as much self-preserving zeal as anyone answering to the bell.

Secondly, the requirement is unrealistic because the staff are with the residents all the time and would almost instinctively usher them all to immediate safety in the

event of a fire, especially one occurring at night when the residents are sleeping.

But this observation leads to some disquieting questions about training and practice in life-saving procedures provided for the staff. Do they know what to do in case of fire? in smoke filled rooms? with panic stricken people? The Safety & Security Services have a pamphlet written to assist employees with information about fire prevention, reporting and evacuation but no notice of compulsory or voluntary training courses in these techniques.

Examination of the Life Safety Code Section on Means of Escape Requirements revealed a ruling which states that where buildings are protected by an automatic sprinkler system such as NFPA 13D, a second means of escape shall not be required. Since all our approved dwellings have such a second means of escape, addition of a sprinkler system would obviously improve the over all safety of the building.

The NFPA 13D sprinkler system is designed for one and two family dwellings and is quite inexpensive. Installation of this system in every community residence would undoubtedly make them safer by prolonging the escape time by at least ten minutes and provide other safety features such as controlling flashover, which is the sudden ignition of accumulated gasses in a room. A brief description of this system is appended.

Let us reduce the risks by every available means to a level that does not burden these severely retarded with more than their share of responsibility for their own safety and let them continue their lives in the community with dignity and self respect.

[From Newsday, May 30, 1985]

BEARING THE BRUNT OF LANGUAGE

(By Ed Lowe)

Nobody feels the power of language so much as its victims.

Russell Cohen, 23, lived for 14 years in a large and relatively impersonal institution where, as a profoundly retarded, non-verbal, male child, he learned next to nothing.

About a year and a half ago, and through a set of circumstances that his parents would later consider practically miraculous, the state moved him to a much smaller, infinitely more intimate, state-run, Intermediate Care Facility in Farmingdale, one he shared with only nine other retarded residents, and one where the staff was on duty 24 hours a day.

According to his mother, Lita, it took Russell about eight months to become adjusted to the smaller facility, to overcome his palpable fear of change, to begin to respond to the doting attention of his patient staff. "But then," said Lita Cohen, president of the Society For Good Will to Retarded Children, "Russell made more progress in that Farmingdale house than he had made in 14 years at the center. Since he's in the house, he's able to dress himself completely. He goes out to a program for six hours a day where he learns self-help skills, lessons he never had and tasks he never did before in his life.

"He's with this staff of people who are so loving and caring, so patient and wonderful, he's become a totally changed person," Lita Cohen said. "I see so many little changes, it's incalculable. When he got upset, he used to become self-destructive, self-abusive. He doesn't do that any more. When we visit him, he doesn't try to follow us out when we're leaving. He'll go back to the other residents. I get eye contact, a lot of eye con-

tact, which I never got before. He seems much more aware of his surroundings. In this lovely Farmingdale house, he shares a room with another young man. Last time we visited, Russell escorted me into his room and sat down on the bed with me. I got the distinct feeling that he knew it was his room. That may not sound like much, but for Russell, it's practically a miracle in itself."

In February, some people who work in bureaus of the government held a meeting during which they discussed and ultimately sharpened some of the language that made certain health care facilities continue to be eligible for certain federal funds that eventually lent some certainly to lives such as Russell Cohen's.

After the meeting, one of the people, Anemarie Schmidt—who labors under the burden of the title, Director of the Survey and Certification Operations Branch of the Survey and Certification Operations Branch of the Division of Health Standards and Quality of the Health Care Financing Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services—wrote a letter to William B. Carmello, Director of the Bureau of Health Facility Coordination of the Office of Health Systems Management of the New York State Department of Health.

The letter restated and reconfirmed decisions made at the meeting, whose participants had invented more exquisitely specific definitions than had existed previously of the terms, "ambulatory" and "self-preserving." In order for Russell Cohen's Farmingdale to continue to be eligible for the federal contributions that sustained it, the people who lived there and in similar facilities would have to be re-adjudged as among other things, "ambulatory" and "self-preserving," in the event of an emergency situation such as a fire.

"Self-preserving," the letter read, "means capable of taking independent action and following directions. There can be no physical directions or prompts [italics Schmidt's] including the initiation of action (i.e. assisting rising from bed or the physical hands on guidance during escape Verbal directions may not initiate the action nor may they be used constantly throughout the escape procedure. Verbal directions or prompts may only be infrequent and of 'instantaneous duration' as might be expected with a non disabled clientele, i.e. Stop! Hurry! and so on."

Following receipt of the letter, if investigative agents of the government's health blah-blah bureaus were not to re-survey the Farmingdale facility, for example, and suspect any of the inhabitants as potentially in need of coaxing to wake in the middle of the night and escape a potential disaster, the government might pull the funding and eliminate the center. Therefore, center officials knew, they had best rid themselves of the marginally eligible.

Like a line drawn in the water, the new definition seems to have lapped over Russell Cohen's feet. And officials are preparing to send Russell, who learned more about self-preservation in one year at the Farmingdale house than in all the nightmarish years of his childhood, back to the institution.

## NAVAL AIR REWORK FACILITY ALAMEDA: DOING AN EFFECTIVE JOB

### HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, the Naval Air Rework Facility [NARF] Alameda is an industrial component of the Naval Air Systems Command and is one of six Naval Air Rework facilities nationwide. It is also one of the largest employers in the San Francisco-Oakland Bay area, with over 4,800 civilians and 30 military personnel on board.

Because the cost of labor is so high in the Bay area, the cost of doing business is higher for NARF Alameda than any of the other rework facilities in the United States. As a result, NARF Alameda has been placed at a competitive disadvantage and, in the past, has caused the Alameda facility to be ranked last in the quarterly assessments of the Naval Aviation Logistics Command.

But the last 2 years has seen a steady and dramatic turnaround.

In the last quarterly ranking, NARF Alameda moved to a solid second place in the rankings. The extraordinary capabilities of the command staff and employees speaks for itself. I want to join with those in the Naval Aviation chain of command that applauded this fine effort.

I would also like to commend the NARF commander and his team for the significant progress they have made in equal employment opportunities and affirmative action at the Naval Air Rework Facility.

## THE MAINE LEGIONNAIRE WINS NATIONAL AWARD

### HON. JOHN R. MCKERNAN, JR.

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. MCKERNAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with my colleagues an honor which was recently awarded by the National American Legion Press Association to the Maine Legionnaire, the American Legion's publication in the State of Maine. In a national competition, the Maine Legionnaire was declared "Best Publication."

In receiving this award, the Maine Legionnaire has demonstrated its continued dedication to serving as a strong advocate in promoting veterans' rights, and to providing Maine veterans with noteworthy information that affects their lives. I wish to commend your attention to the following excerpt from an official announcement of the award:

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.—The Maine Legionnaire, the official publication of the Department of Maine, The American Legion, has been declared the top publication in veterans circles, according to the announcement made by Robert B. Craig, National Presi-

dent of the National American Legion Press Association.

The award announcement came at the conclusion of the judging of all newspapers and editorials.

The Maine Legionnaire is edited under the direction of State Adjutant Daniel E. Lambert, and published by Verdi Tripp d/b/a Publishing Services and printed at the Times Record in Brunswick. The Maine Legion publication is considered to be the strong advocate of veterans rights and benefits and a positive image of America.

Maine American Legion State Commander George Gagnon, Millinocket, noted that the Legion and Auxiliary of Maine were pleased that the Maine paper had emerged as "Number 1" in the Nation. He praised Editor Dan Lambert for his tireless efforts to promote the image of the veterans of Maine and the nation.

## A BILL TO REQUIRE AN ANNUAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COMPUTER USERS' GROUP MEETING

### HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will provide, by establishing an annual meeting of Federal Government Computer Users, a forum where Federal agencies will share information and experiences concerning computer technology.

This bill is actually a slight modification of a recommendation found in the Grace Commission report. Specifically, the Grace Commission report entitled "Information Gap 3-3" calls for the General Services Administration [GSA] to—

Establish a software clearinghouse and a technical resource center to promote the development of compatible information systems.

The GSA has already established several technical support centers such as the software development center and the computer store. However, very little has been done by either the GSA or the Office of Management and Budget to promote the establishment of compatible or coordinated information systems throughout the Federal Government.

The Grace Commission has shown that the adoption of common systems will not only improve overall management information but will also produce savings that "could reach about \$1 billion per year." To illustrate this point further the Grace Commission made a detailed analysis of the savings that could be realized if just a common payroll system were adopted governmentwide. The estimated 3-year cost of establishing such a system would be approximately \$11 million but—

\*\*\* After full implementation, the Government would have achieved a cumulative net savings of \$724.9 million with a decrease of approximately 2,000 staff-years of payroll clerical effort.

This bill, by bringing together the information resources managers [IRM's] of every agency on a regular basis, will provide an opportunity for the Government to identify systems—such as payroll—that can be standardized Government wide. But this bill will also enable agencies to: Identify what systems work and what systems don't; discuss the quality of services provided by various vendors; discover common problems encountered by the agencies; and exchange ideas generated by one agency that could save millions for many other agencies—the adoption of MUMPS software by the VA comes to mind.

The purpose of holding an annual meeting of Federal Government Computer Users is similar to the rationale for annual meetings held by professionals in the private sector. Scholarly papers are exchanged, experiences are shared, and the entire profession—in this case agency IRM's—is advanced.

This bill will enable the Government's left hand to keep track of what its right hand is doing. The potential for cost savings is considerable, for, as the Grace Commission states, although specific savings are difficult to estimate, improving computer systems "has the potential for savings far in excess of these annual budgets (that is, for the implementation of new systems)." However, I hope the commonsense proposals of this bill will strike the GSA Administrator as eminently practical. By unilaterally adopting these proposals, the Administrator will not only avoid facing Congress but also contribute to the efficient management of the Federal Government and the taxpayers' money.

The text of the bill follows:

A bill to require the General Services Administration to hold an annual meeting of the Information Resources Managers of the various Federal Agencies

Whereas an annual meeting of Information Resource Managers from the various Federal Agencies would promote the sharing of automated data processing technology government-wide;

Whereas the fragmented development of automated administrative systems has led to a proliferation of different systems performing similar functions in many Federal Agencies;

Whereas the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control recommends the establishment of a software clearinghouse to promote the development of compatible information systems: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Director of the General Services Administration (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the Administrator) hold an annual meeting (or on a more frequent basis if deemed so necessary by the Administrator) of Federal Government Computer Users (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the Users' Group), to be attended by the Information Resources Manager, or a designated alternate, from each of the various Federal Agencies. The first Users' Group meeting is to occur within a year following passage of this Act.

Sec. 2. The purpose of these Users' Group meetings shall be, but not limited to,

(a) for the presentation by each of the various Federal Agencies of a report high-

lighting automated data processing operations of the previous year;

(b) for the sharing of knowledge among the various Federal Agencies concerning problems with automated data processing vendors, internal automated data processing problems, and innovations in software and hardware technology;

(c) for providing a forum where the various Federal Agencies shall present their future plans concerning automated data processing operations; and

(d) for the various Federal Agencies to share information and make recommendations to other Federal Agencies on procedures that have resulted in significant cost savings within a particular Federal Agency.

Sec. 3. The Administrator shall make an annual report by letter to the House Committee on Appropriations that shall include, but not be limited to,

(a) a summary of the Users' Group meeting;

(b) an estimate of obtainable savings if recommendations made pursuant to subsection (1)(d) above were to be adopted, where feasible, by the various Federal Agencies;

(c) an estimate of the effectiveness of the Users' Group in making the various Federal Agencies' automated data processing experiences and concerns known to one another.

Sec. 4. For the purposes of this Act the term "Federal Agencies" means any department, independent agency, board, commission, Government corporation, foundation, or independent establishment under the direction of the President of the United States.

Sec. 5. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act and the project authorized by the first section of this Act.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL PARISH OF MUSKEGON, MI

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, on September 28, 1985, St. Michael the Archangel Parish in Muskegon, MI, is closing a historical milestone. From September 1984 the parish of St. Michael's has been celebrating the church's diamond jubilee. I am honored to have this opportunity to pay tribute to Rev. Eugene S. Golas and his entire congregation on this very significant anniversary.

St. Michael's parish was organized in 1909 and its first building started in 1911. The first and oldest organization within the parish is the Rosary Society, which was started immediately after the parish was founded and which has contributed significantly to the spiritual and material welfare of the parish. Within the next 5 years after 1911, the rectory was built. In the following 5 years a convent was erected to house the teaching Sisters of Mercy. St. Michael's Church was dedicated on May 31, 1944, by Bishop Francis J. Hass. It was the first Catholic Church in Muskegon to be consecrated.

The parish was originally begun by the Polish settlers in the Muskegon area. Rev. Msgr. Casimir Skory was the founder of the parish, Rev. Andrew Narlick was the first pastor, followed by Rev. Andrew Sikorski, 1938 to 1972, Rev. Edward J. Bielskas, 1972 to 1982 and presently Rev. Eugene S. Golas.

The church's diamond jubilee is a significant event in the lives of its congregation and clergy. The occasion provides them an opportunity to reflect on its history, its past achievements, and its future goals. This anniversary marks not only an important milestone, but the continuation of a dream, that began back in 1909. As this parish approaches the future, it does so with a renewed commitment and dedication to the well-being of its neighbors and community. All who are privileged to know of the good works done by the church are inspired by their leadership in working to solve the community's problems and to enrich the lives of its citizens. I am certain that this congregation will go on to higher levels of achievement. I know my colleagues will join me in paying tribute to St. Michael the Archangel Parish.

RELIEF FOR JACK WALSH,  
OWNER OF "SHEARWATER"

HON. JIM BATES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to provide relief from certain laws governing the merchant marine, on behalf of Mr. Jack Walsh.

Mr. Walsh, a U.S. citizen, wishes to document the vessel *Shearwater* with the U.S. Coast Guard for employment in the coastwise and fisheries trade. However, certain provisions of the Jones Act pertaining to the ownership of a vessel registered as a U.S.-flag ship, prevent Mr. Walsh from registering the *Shearwater* with the Coast Guard. Specifically, the ownership of the *Shearwater* by a non-U.S. citizen, prior to Mr. Walsh's ownership of the vessel, prevents the Coast Guard from registering the *Shearwater* for the coastwise and fisheries trade. This legislation will allow Mr. Walsh to register the *Shearwater* despite the break in the chain of ownership. I believe that a brief history of the *Shearwater* will make clear the need for private legislation to grant an exception to certain provisions of the Jones Act for Mr. Walsh.

The *Shearwater*, formerly the U.S.S. *Jewell*, is listed in the Dictionary of American Fighting Ships. The U.S.S. *Jewell* was constructed by the Shain Manufacturing Co. of Seattle, WA. The vessel was launched in November 1942 and was put into service by the Navy in the 13th Naval District at Kodiak, AK. In 1946, the 13th Naval District commissioned the vessel out of service to reserve status. Between 1950 and 1977, the vessel served as a commercial harbor cruise ship in the San Pedro/Long Beach area of California. During this

period the vessel was documented by the Coast Guard.

The current owner of the vessel, Mr. Walsh, has invested the excess of one-half million dollars in the *Shearwater* to ensure the vessel's safe operation in the coastwise and fisheries trade. Moreover, Mr. Walsh has retained a former Coast Guard inspector to ensure that all restoration and reconstruction of the vessel is in accord with current Coast Guard requirements.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that, in this case, the Jones Act imposes an unreasonable hardship on the owner of the *Shearwater*. While I do not advocate any tampering with the intent or the substance of the Jones Act, I do not believe that the act intended to raise a barrier against a U.S. citizen operating a former ship of the American Navy. I respectfully request my colleagues to support this private bill to provide relief for Mr. Jack Walsh, owner of the *Shearwater*. Favorable consideration of this legislation will ensure that future generations will be able to sail aboard this former fighting ship.

#### LEGISLATION TO REPEAL EARNINGS LIMITATION

**HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to repeal the outside earnings limitation which is currently imposed on Social Security recipients.

Under present law, eligible recipients between the ages of 65 and 70 are threatened with a reduction in Social Security benefits if their outside income exceeds a certain level—now \$7,320 per year. For those under 65, the level is \$5,400. For every \$2 earned in excess of these limits, Social Security benefits are reduced by \$1.

It certainly makes very little sense, at a time when many of our senior citizens are struggling to make ends meet, to penalize Social Security recipients in this fashion. Social Security is a retirement program, not a welfare program. To deny full benefits to those who have paid into the system throughout their working careers, with the expectation that they would begin to reap the benefits at age 65, is literally a breach of the contract between the Federal Government and the individual worker.

In fact, it is often those who find it most difficult to survive on fixed incomes, particularly during periods of high inflation, who must rely on outside income. It is not wealthy individuals, who often have income-producing investments, who suffer under the earnings limitation—it is those who can least afford it.

Further, the earnings limitation acts as a disincentive to work in a productive capacity. The attitude toward retirement in recent years has made clear that the 56-year limit is somewhat arbitrary; many are choosing and, in fact, are encouraged to continue working beyond this age. Not only

is this good for the economy, it is good for the individuals involved. Yet, because of this outdated provision, we are formally penalizing such activity.

Mr. Speaker, legislation similar to mine has been introduced in the past. Many Members share my concerns. Senior citizens throughout the country support this measure. I therefore hope that the full House will join in support of repealing the outdated earnings limitation and quickly pass this legislation.

#### SUPPORT OUR BEST AND BRIGHTEST STUDENTS: LEGIS- LATION TO ASSIST THE GIFTED AND TALENTED

**HON. MARIO BIAGGI**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to support programs to assist gifted and talented children and youth. I am joined in this bipartisan effort by 19 of my colleagues that believe, as I do, that the Federal Government has a responsibility to provide leadership to assure that the best of our students are adequately served by our educational systems.

This bill, the "Gifted and Talented Children and Youth Education Act of 1985", would provide funds to State and local educational agencies, as well as institutions of higher education, and public and private agencies. The bill authorizes \$10 million in fiscal year 1986, and "such sums" in subsequent years, to support programs for students, as well as inservice training and professional development opportunities for teachers. In addition, the act encourages the development of early intervention programs to identify gifted and talented students.

We can best serve the estimated 2 million gifted and talented children in this country if we stimulate high-quality research that will assist in identifying and serving gifted students in innovative ways. To that end, the act establishes a National Center for Gifted and Talented Education that will provide national leadership and support to encourage such efforts.

The Federal Government, until 1981, provided for such programs since 1978, under the Gifted and Talented Children's Education Act, authored by my distinguished former colleague from New York, Senator Jacob Javits. Until its demise, this program annually provided \$6 million for similar educational efforts. Today, programs for the gifted and talented can be operated by States through the education block grant. However, there remains no national program to specifically serve these particular students in need.

This act is also consistent with the recommendations set forth in the current Department of Education's report, "A Nation at Risk," which highlighted the need for Federal leadership to upgrade and improve our educational system in this area. We

know that gifted and talented children are those identified to have outstanding abilities and who require different kinds of services to meet their intellectual, academic, artistic and physical abilities. If we are to graduate—in the coming decades—a "nation of achievers"—then we need to provide the kinds of support to these high-achievers, especially in the classroom where these talents and abilities can be nurtured.

This bill enjoys a wide level of support, including 14 national associations involved with the education of gifted children and youth. Such support underscores the commitment that must be made to avert an increased crisis in our schools which would result in our most promising students would be underserved—or incorrectly served by educational programs. Special education must not only serve the handicapped—but should be equally responsive to the 2 million students who need encouragement, support and special opportunities that will encourage—not discourage—our best and brightest students.

If there is to be a reasonable response to promote quality in the classroom—then we should adopt this legislation which provides a modest approach to addressing a national concern. For the benefit of my colleagues, I am inserting the text of the bill in the RECORD at this point and invite their support:

H.R. 3263

A bill to establish a Federal program to strengthen and improve the capability of State and local educational agencies and private nonprofit schools to identify gifted and talented children and youth and to provide those children and youth with appropriate educational opportunities, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Gifted and Talented Children and Youth Education Act of 1985".*

#### SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) gifted and talented children and youth are a national resource vital to the future of the Nation and its security and well-being;

(2) unless the special abilities of gifted and talented children and youth are recognized and developed during their elementary and secondary school years, much of their special potential for contributing to the national interest is likely to be lost;

(3) gifted and talented children and youth from economically disadvantaged families and areas are at greatest risk of being unrecognized and of not being provided adequate or appropriate educational services;

(4) State and local educational agencies and private nonprofit schools often lack the necessary specialized resources to plan and implement effective programs for the early identification of gifted and talented children and youth for the provision of educational services and programs appropriate to their special needs; and

(5) the Federal Government can best carry out the limited but essential role of stimulating research and development and personnel training, and providing a national

focal point of information and technical assistance, that is necessary to ensure that our Nation's schools are able to meet the special educational needs of gifted and talented children and youth, and thereby serve a profound national interest.

(b) **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.**—It is the purpose of this Act to provide financial assistance to State and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, and other public and private agencies and organizations, to initiate a coordinated program of research, demonstration projects, personnel training, and similar activities designed to build a nationwide capability in our elementary and secondary schools to identify and meet the special educational needs of gifted and talented children and youth. It is also the purpose of this Act to supplement and make more effective the expenditure of State and local funds, and of Federal funds expended under chapter 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981 and the Education for Economic Security Act of 1984, for the education of gifted and talented children and youth.

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purposes of this Act the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) The term "gifted and talented children and youth" means children and youth who give evidence of high performance capability in areas such as intellectual, creative, artistic, or leadership capacity, or in specific academic fields, and who require services or activities not ordinarily provided by the school in order to fully develop such capabilities.

(2) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Education.

(3) The term "institution of higher education" has the same meaning given such term in section 435(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

(b) **DEFINITION BY REFERENCE.**—Any term used in this Act and not defined subsection (a) shall have the same meaning as that term is given under chapter 1 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981.

#### SEC. 3. AUTHORIZED PROGRAMS.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.**—From the sums appropriated under section 9 in any fiscal year the Secretary (after consultation with the advisory committee established pursuant to section 7) shall make grants to or contracts with State educational agencies, local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, or other public and private agencies and organizations to assist them in carrying out programs or projects authorized by this section that are designed to meet the educational needs of gifted and talented children and youth, including the training of personnel in the education of gifted and talented children and youth or in supervising such personnel.

(b) **USES OF FUNDS.**—Programs and projects funded under this section may include—

(1) preservice and inservice training (including fellowships) for personnel (including leadership personnel) involved in the education of gifted and talented children and youth;

(2) establishment and operation of model projects and exemplary programs for the identification and education of gifted and talented children and youth, including summer programs and cooperative programs involving business, industry, and education;

(3) strengthening the capability of State educational agencies and institutions of

higher education to provide leadership and assistance to local educational agencies and nonprofit private schools in the planning, operation, and improvement of programs for the identification and education of gifted and talented children and youth;

(4) programs of technical assistance and information dissemination; and

(5) carrying out (through the National Center for Research and Development in the Education of Gifted and Talented Children and Youth established pursuant to subsection (c))—

(A) research on methods and techniques for identifying and teaching gifted and talented children and youth, and

(B) program evaluations, surveys, and the collection, analysis, and development of information needed to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

(c) **ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL CENTER.**—The Secretary shall establish a National Center for Research and Development in the Education of Gifted and Talented Children and Youth through grants to or contracts with one or more institutions of higher education or State education agencies, or a combination or consortium of such institutions and agencies, for the purpose of carrying out clause (5) of subsection (b). Such National Center shall have a Director. The Director shall consult with the advisory committee appointed by the Secretary pursuant to section 7 with respect to the agenda of the National Center. The Secretary may authorize the Director to carry out such functions of the National Center as may be agreed upon through arrangements with other institutions of higher education, State or local educational agencies, or other public or private agencies and organizations.

(d) **LIMITATION.**—Not more than 30 percent of the funds available in any fiscal year to carry out the programs and projects authorized by this section may be used for the conduct of activities pursuant to subsections (b)(5) or (c).

#### SEC. 5. PROGRAM PRIORITIES.

In the administration of this Act the Secretary (and the advisory committee established pursuant to section 7) shall give highest priority—

(1) to the identification of gifted and talented children and youth who may not be identified through traditional assessment methods (such as the limited-English speaking, economically disadvantaged, handicapped, and women) and to education programs designed to include gifted and talented children and youth from such groups; and

(2) to programs and projects designed to develop or improve the capability of schools in an entire State or region of the Nation through cooperative efforts and participation of State and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, and other public and private agencies and organizations (including business, industry, and labor), to plan, conduct, and improve programs for the identification and education of gifted and talented children and youth.

#### SEC. 6. PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOL CHILDREN AND TEACHERS.

In making grants and contracts under this Act, the Secretary shall ensure, where appropriate, that provision is made for the equitable participation of children and teachers in private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools, including the participation of teachers and other personnel serving such children in preservice and inservice training programs.

#### SEC. 7. SECRETARY'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) **APPOINTMENT AND MEMBERSHIP.**—The Secretary shall appoint a committee composed of at least five persons who are not Federal employees to advise on the administration of this Act, including the content of regulations governing the administration of the Act. The committee shall have as members at least one person who is a director of programs for gifted and talented children and youth in a State educational agency, one person who has substantial responsibility in an institution of higher education for preparing teachers of such children and youth, one person who is nationally recognized as an authority on research in the field of special education of such children and youth, one person who is currently engaged as a teacher in a special program for such children and youth, and one person who is a parent of a child currently enrolled in an elementary or secondary school program for such children and youth.

(b) **DUTIES.**—The Secretary shall meet with the advisory committee at least twice during each fiscal year for which appropriations are made to carry out this Act, and shall seek the advice and counsel of the committee with respect to—

(1) identification of the most urgent needs for strengthening the capability of elementary and secondary schools nationwide to plan and operate effective programs for the identification and education of gifted and talented children and youth, and for addressing the program priorities set forth in section 5;

(2) the kinds of programs and projects authorized by this Act that are best calculated to help meet the needs identified by the Secretary and the committee pursuant to clause (1);

(3) the assessment of the effectiveness of programs and projects funded under this Act, and of progress under the Act in expanding and improving educational opportunities and programs for gifted and talented children and youth; and

(4) such other matters relating to the administration of this Act as the Secretary may find useful.

#### SEC. 8. ADMINISTRATION.

The Secretary shall establish or designate an administrative unit within the Department of Education to administer unit within the Department of Education to administer the programs authorized by this Act, to coordinate all programs for gifted and talented children and youth administered by the Department, and to serve as a focal point of national leadership and information on the educational needs of gifted and talented children and youth and the availability of educational services and programs designed to meet those needs. The administrative unit established or designated pursuant to this section shall be headed by a person of recognized professional qualifications and experience in the field of the education of gifted and talented children and youth.

#### SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1987, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the four succeeding fiscal years, for the purpose of carrying out this Act.

A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO  
BETTE MURPHY AMMANN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Bette Murphy Ammann, who was recently chosen for the "Outstanding Women's Solidarity Award" from United Auto Workers' Region 6.

Bette was among the first women to take up jobs in the defense industry during World War II. In 1942, she joined the Douglas Aircraft Co. as a riveter for 60 cents per hour. Betty soon became a union organizer and collected dues.

After the war, Bette continued her union activity. In 1947, she was elected shop steward. Bette's talents were obvious to those she worked with, and she soon rose to higher union posts. She was elected chief steward, secretary of the Steward Council, and then secretary of the union's Welfare Committee.

The list of contributions Bette has made to the union and to the quality of work at Douglas Aircraft over the years is virtually endless. She has been active in women's issues and in bargaining committees. Bette has been elected trustee on the UAW Local 148 executive board. She has also represented the union at both national and international conventions.

When Bette retired from Douglas Aircraft in 1978, she left a legacy of "Douglas firsts:" She was the first female employee to earn \$1 per hour, the first female "lead-man in shop," the first female assistant foreman in shop, the first female administrator over "war boards," and the first female manufacturing engineer.

Retirement from her job did not mean retirement from union and political activity for Bette Murphy Ammann. She was elected recording secretary of her local's retiree chapter. She has attended numerous conventions on issues concerning senior citizens. Bette was also appointed to the California Central Democratic Committee.

In short, Bette has been an exemplary citizen in our community. She has worked tirelessly to improve working conditions, educate herself and others on important issues, and show that concerted and persistent political activity pays off in the long run.

My wife, Lee, joins me in wishing Bette Murphy Ammann and her daughter, Mary Beth Johnson, all the best in their future endeavors.

YOUNG ISRAEL CONGREGATION  
HERALDS NEW ERA WITH  
DEDICATION OF SANCTUARY  
BUILDING

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commemorate the dedication of Young Israel of Hollywood-Fort Lauderdale's new sanctuary. This event marks a turning point for Broward's first orthodox Jewish congregation and I am proud to pay tribute to their accomplishment on this joyous occasion.

More than a decade ago, the need for an orthodox house of worship was realized amongst a small group of south Broward's growing Jewish community. With a strong commitment toward strictly upholding the laws of Judaism, an orthodox minyan for Shabbat services was established in the city of Hollywood.

They started in the living rooms of their founding members and it was at that point that they had planted grew steadily and flourished amidst the needs of the rapidly expanding Jewish population. The congregation, however, still did not have a permanent home. Over the years they moved from a small storefront to a condominium social hall until they acquired their own property on the border of Hollywood and Fort Lauderdale. The congregation, now known as Young Israel of Hollywood-Fort Lauderdale remodeled this property into a sanctuary in 1977.

The orthodox community continued to grow. Young Israel faced many new challenges, but dedication and a strong belief in preserving tradition, allowed them to prevail. Today hundreds of congregants now flock to Young Israel for the purpose of prayer.

It became apparent to the membership that the construction of a new facility would be an important milestone in the effort to achieve a stable and thriving orthodox community in south Florida. Today, that dream has finally been realized as they joyously dedicate the new Young Israel sanctuary, their permanent house of worship. It heralds in a new era for not only the congregation of Young Israel, but for south Florida's entire orthodox Jewish community as well.

No tribute to Young Israel's remarkable accomplishments would be complete without mentioning Rabbi Edward Davis, Synagogue President Robert Asheim, the Young Israel board of directors, and the entire congregation, many of whom are my close personal friends and neighbors.

I wish my friends at Young Israel a heartfelt mazel tov in their new sanctuary and continued success in expanding traditional Judaism in Broward County.

COMMEMORATING THE 175TH  
ANNIVERSARY OF MEXICAN  
INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 16, our neighboring Republic of Mexico celebrates its independence.

On September 16, 1810, just 34 years after our own Declaration of Independence, a parish priest named Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla pulled the rope that rang the bell in the village church of Dolores until the oppressed countrymen from the nearby farms filled the courtyard to overflowing. Then he called upon them to free their native land from the tyrannies of the Spanish Crown.

Not quite 3 months later, Father Hidalgo and his followers proclaimed the abolition of slavery from Mexican soil and wrote the Western Hemisphere's first land reform statute. In the New World the name Hidalgo will rank forever alongside those of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln in the annals of human freedom.

In recognition of this important date, and in celebration of Hispanic heritage week, I am proud to pay tribute to the Hispanic community of our Nation.

Today, Hispanics are providing a new spirit and force in America which will help shape the future course of this Nation. Hispanic activism and political activity has already left its mark on the national political landscape.

Hispanics have provided the margin of victory in many political races throughout this country. As well as providing the margin of victory in many races, many Hispanics have been elected to various political offices in this great Nation.

Hispanics in the Seventh Congressional District, Michigan, have made many contributions to the development and enrichment of our community, State, and Nation.

In 1981, a Hispanic was first elected to public office in Genesee County and still serves on the Burton City Council. A year later, a Hispanic was first elected to public office in the city of Flint and remains an effective member of the city council. His election, by a mere 35-vote margin, would not have been possible without the massive increase in voter registration and voter turnout among Hispanics in Flint. Last year marked the first time ever a Hispanic represented the city of Flint at the Democratic National Convention. Again this year, another Hispanic has contributed to the development and enrichment of our community. She was the first Hispanic ever to be elected to the Flint Board of Education. Other Hispanics of the Seventh Congressional District have been appointed by the Governor of Michigan to various commissions and councils. Many more in the Hispanic community have contributed greatly to our community's well-being.



September 16 is not just a date of importance to Mexican-Americans alone. Indeed, it is of great significance to all those sharing in the proud heritage of the Hispanic culture, and indeed, all Americans. Today, all Hispanics must recognize, and seek to strengthen, their common heritage. Together, through a united and active Hispanic people, bound by common interests and pride, Hispanics will at last attain the political and economic equality for which they have already begun to attain.

#### THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF JOB CORPS

**HON. GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the Job Corps in its 20th year of impressive and dedicated service to the socially and economically disadvantaged youth of our Nation.

The unique combination of training and support services provided by the Job Corps has steered impoverished youth in the direction of realizing their full potential: adequate preparation to obtain and hold employment in either the public or private sector.

The Job Corps Program has provided a basic and important employment outlet for Detroit, MI, which I represent and which has been devastated by 25.9 percent structural unemployment among Detroit youth. Since its founding in 1972, the Job Corps Center in Detroit has been virtually the only source of hope and restoration of self worth for 6,000 young adults. Over 85 percent of these young people have gotten jobs and have paid back more in income taxes than the cost of participation in the program. For every \$1 spent, \$1.46 is returned to society in terms of increased employment, less criminal activity and reduced welfare payments.

It is absolutely essential, Mr. Speaker, that we continue our commitment to the Job Corps in order to assure the young and hopeless an opportunity to become functional and productive tax paying citizens.

#### LEGISLATION COMBATING AIDS

**HON. MICKEY LELAND**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would accelerate efforts to combat one of the most critical public health emergencies ever faced by this Nation—the spiraling incidence of acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS]. Approximately 20 new cases are reported to the Centers for Disease Control every day. The total number of cases doubles about every 10 months. Government experts see no slowdown in the incidence of AIDS and by the end of next

year, over 35,000 cases likely will have been reported.

AIDS is: A sexually transmitted disease; a disease transmitted via contaminated blood and blood products; a disease transmitted across the placental barrier. It most assuredly is not just a disease of male homosexuals. In many other countries it is a heterosexual disease—affecting heterosexual men and women equally.

The nearly 13,000 men, women, and children currently afflicted with AIDS face almost certain death. The future remains very, very bleak for newly diagnosed patients. The promised development of a vaccine also remains uncertain. In the face of such a bleak picture, the only prospect to slow this epidemic is to inform and educate the American public about both AIDS and exposure to human T-cell lymphotropic virus type III [HTLV-III], the etiologic agent of AIDS.

Under my legislation, the Secretary of Health and Human Services would make grants to State and local governments to support education and information dissemination projects concerning AIDS. The legislation would authorize \$40 million for fiscal year 1986. Additionally, the bill would authorize \$25 million for establishment, maintenance, and operation of programs to test blood to detect the presence of antibodies to HTLV-III at sites other than those utilized for medical transfusions. The legislation insures confidentiality for all individuals who participate in the education programs or request the blood test at the alternative sites.

The alarming and urgent nature of this situation cannot be understated. I urge my colleagues to support these programs.

#### LEGISLATION TO AMEND SECTION 607 OF THE MERCHANT MARINE ACT OF 1936

**HON. MARIO BIAGGI**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to ensure that the Government's interest is protected when a change in control occurs in a U.S. corporation that has established a capital construction fund [CCF] under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. The chairman of the merchant marine and Fisheries Committee, WALTER JONES, and the ranking members of the committee, NORMAN LENT, join me in introducing this legislation.

The capital construction fund was established in 1970 to promote the replacement and acquisition of U.S.-built vessels for the U.S. Merchant Marine. A company that contracts with the Government to set up a CCF deposits earnings into a tax-deferred CCF account. The money accumulated in the account must then be used to purchase U.S.-built vessels that are registered under the laws of the United States.

The legislation introduced today protects the Government's interest in seeing that the

purposes of the CCF Program are not undermined when a corporate takeover occurs. As a tax-deferral program, the Government has a strong interest in ensuring that a CCF is used for the promotional purpose of replacing U.S. vessels and is not used as a source of readily available cash for a new management group.

This legislation requires the Secretary of Transportation to hold a hearing if the Secretary believes that the change in control of a corporation owning a CCF is contrary to the public interest. If, as a result of the hearing, the Secretary determines that the change in control is contrary to the public interest and will be used to loot the CCF, the Secretary may terminate the agreement. Moreover, even if the Secretary does not terminate the agreement, if a nonqualified withdrawal—a withdrawal for purposes other than those qualified for tax deferral—occurs within 3 years after the takeover, another hearing shall be held to determine if the withdrawal is contrary to the public interest. If so, the CCF agreement must be terminated. When a CCF agreement is terminated by the Secretary, a penalty is imposed on the corporation. The penalty is a maximum of 50 percent of the withdrawal, net of taxes and interest imposed by other provisions of the CCF program.

I believe this legislation is necessary to deter targeting a corporation because it owns a valuable CCF account. At the present time a takeover of one of the U.S. largest and most profitable shipping companies is in progress. There is reason to suspect that a significant factor in this takeover attempt is the target corporation's CCF. A Government-sponsored and regulated promotional program should not act as an incentive to raid a corporation in order to drain its CCF account. Under this legislation, a full and fair hearing is required to protect the Government's interest in ensuring that the CCF Program is used for the proper purposes.

I believe that timely action on this legislation is necessary, and I urge my colleagues to join me and the cosponsors in supporting this legislation.

The text of the bill follows:

That section 607(i) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 App. U.S.C. 1177(i)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" immediately before "Under";

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively; and

(3) by adding at the end of the subsection the following:

"(2)(A) For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'control' means the power, directly or indirectly, to direct the management or policies of a corporation.

"(B) The existence of control of a corporation and of a change in control of a corporation that is contrary to the public interest is determined by the Secretary. The Secretary is not required to consider minimum stock ownership in making that determination. Any director of the corporation in office before a change in control may request that the Secretary implement the provisions of subparagraph (C) of this paragraph. The

Secretary has sole discretion to implement subparagraph (C). Trusts or other similar arrangements established or used to circumvent the purposes of this section are part of a change in control that is contrary to the public interest.

"(C) Notwithstanding another law, if a change in control contrary to the public interest occurs after July 31, 1985 in a corporation that has entered into an agreement under this section, the Secretary shall hold a hearing on the record to determine if the change in control is consistent with the purpose of that agreement (as provided in subsection (a) of this section) or with the purposes of this Act. The provisions of title 5, United States Code apply to the hearing.

"(D) If the Secretary determines, as a result of the hearing, that the change in control is not consistent with the purpose of the agreement or with purposes of this Act, the Secretary may terminate the agreement.

"(E) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (D) of this paragraph, if a nonqualified withdrawal under subsection (h) of this section is made or requested within three years after the date on which the change in control occurs, the Secretary shall hold a hearing under the provisions of subparagraph (C) of this paragraph.

"(F) If the Secretary determines, as a result of the hearing, that the nonqualified withdrawal is not consistent with the purpose of the agreement or with the purposes of this Act, the Secretary shall terminate the agreement.

"(G) If the Secretary terminates an agreement under subparagraphs (D) or (F) of this paragraph, a penalty of not more than 50 percent of the amount of the net nonqualified withdrawal after calculation of taxes and interest shall be imposed. This penalty is in addition to any taxes and interest that may otherwise be applicable under this section."

#### THE SCHOOL LUNCH AND CHILD NUTRITION AMENDMENTS OF 1985

**HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, child nutrition programs have been an important component of the Federal Government's commitment to ensuring the well being of poorer children in this Nation. At a time when congressional studies have indicated that children are more likely to be in poverty today than they were a decade ago, it would be a major error for us to consider the elimination or reduction of this essential program. That is why I urge my colleagues to support the reauthorization of H.R. 7, the School Lunch and Child Nutrition Amendments of 1985.

Studies have shown the importance of a national nutrition program. The national infant mortality rate has decreased. There has been a decrease in premature births and studies have indicated that health costs in treating malnutrition-related illnesses have decreased.

Given the chronic illiteracy problem that our Nation faces and the countless studies that have suggested that a child that is

hungry can not learn, we, the Members of the House of Representatives would be abandoning our obligation to the most essential resource that this great Nation has by not moving to improve the nutritional health of our children. There have been very few programs that have done so much for so little. Child nutrition programs have proved their worth. By extending and improving the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 we would reaffirm our commitment to America's children and the future of this country.

#### TAX REFORM PROPOSALS UNFAIR TO THOROUGHBRED HORSE INDUSTRY

**HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, during the recent congressional recess and for the past several months, I have been hearing from hundreds of my constituents in western Kentucky and others throughout the entire Commonwealth of Kentucky about their views concerning the President's tax simplification proposal.

Kentuckians are opposed to having their taxes raised individually, while many corporations in America pay little or even no taxes at all.

I would like to share with my colleagues the letter I received from my friend and fellow Kentuckian, Buckner Hinkle of Hidaway Farm at Paris, KY, who has contacted me about the tax proposal's impact upon the thoroughbred horse raising industry—an industry which is very important to Kentucky.

Buck Hinkle's comments are worthy of consideration. His letter follows:

JULY 12, 1985.

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD,  
Rayburn House,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CARROLL: It appears that I am always writing either protesting some proposed action by our government or addressing you and other members of the Kentucky Congressional Delegation from a defensive posture. I do not like to be negative or at cross purposes with our government, but in this instance, which relates to President Reagan's tax reform proposals, my son, Tom, has brought to my attention the inequities dealing with the thoroughbred horse industry in these tax reforms.

According to information he has received from The American Horse Council, the proposal states that cost associated with raising plants or livestock (other than animals held for slaughter) may not be deducted until the asset in question either becomes productive or is sold, unless this preproductive period is less than two years. In the case of horses, the preproductive period would begin at the time of breeding or embryo implantation (or at the time the animal is acquired) and would end when the animal become productive—ready to perform its intended function—or was sold.

Because most horses do not become productive within two years of conception, the effect of this proposal is to deny a current

deduction for all costs (including stud fees) of producing most foals. Only if you were sure you would sell a foal within 24 months of conception could you take these current deductions. The effects of this proposal would be to create a serious, perhaps devastating cash flow problem for many breeders and owners whose deductions would be delayed by a number of years; a bookkeeping nightmare in which all costs (including pre-birth expenses) associated with horse production would have to be allocated on a per foal basis throughout this preproductive period.

The proposal also eliminates capital gain treatment on the sale of all business property, including horses held for breeding, racing, showing or draft purposes. All business income would be taxed as ordinary income.

In view of the high risk nature of the horse business and the fact that under present law horses are eligible for capital gain treatment only if the animal is held for at least 24 months (as compared to 6 months for most other assets), it appears that the horse industry and horse owners and breeders have been singled out as ineligible for capital gains consideration while other investment type assets, such as stocks and bonds would remain eligible for capital gain treatment.

I am sure you realize that I am approaching this tax treatment from a vested interest standpoint, and it may be that I have misinterpreted the results which will be to the detriment of an industry which brings in a great deal of wealth and trade to Kentucky. However, I do believe if this tax reform proposal is passed with this provision to the horse industry, it will deliver a crippling blow to an industry which right now is feeling the effects of a downslide in that industry.

I hope you will be able to exert your considerable influence in the Congress in helping an industry which is, I believe, worthy of your support.

With the kindest personal regards, I am,  
Sincerely yours,

BUCKNER HINKLE,  
Paris, KY.

#### THE RECENT HISTORY OF THE DAIRY PRICE SUPPORT SYSTEM: THE NEED FOR A NEW DAIRY DIVERSION PROGRAM

**HON. STEVE GUNDERSON**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, very shortly, the House will consider the 1985 farm bill. As reported from committee, the dairy title contains authority for a new 2-year dairy diversion program similar to the one which successfully reduced surplus milk production from January 1, 1984, to March 31, 1985.

Because of the importance of this program to the dairy title of the farm bill, I will be including several articles in the RECORD during the next week explaining its purpose and function. I hope my colleagues will find this information useful.

Since 1980, the American dairy industry has been faced with an imbalance in supply and demand which has led to significant Government purchases of dairy products through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The initial response of the President and Congress to this surplus was to send a signal to producers through price. Quite frankly, if we operated in a world based on theoretical economics, such a signal might have worked. However, these are not normal economic times.

The dairy price support level was frozen in 1981, effectively decreased in 1982 and 1983 through assessments and price cuts, and again reduced through price cuts following April 1, 1985. The result—production increases, not decreases.

The reason for this failure is simple—and it's a reason I have consistently noted on the floor since 1981—there are not other reasonable economic alternatives for the dairy farmer faced with a declining price. By freezing or cutting the support price for milk, you reduce a producer's net income. In today's farm economy, there is only one way for him to recover that lost income—*increase production so that the diminished marginal profit is recovered over a greater amount of milk.*

The facts are that the only thing that cuts in the support price for milk have done for the American taxpayer is cost them money as the total expense of the support program escalated to \$2.6 billion in fiscal year 1983—the high water mark of the push for reductions in the support level for milk. At that point in 1983, the dairy industry and Congress got together and created a farmer-financed program—the dairy diversion—to enhance the income of those dairy producers who voluntarily reduced production.

While the dairy diversion program operated during only 9 months of fiscal year 1984, the cost of the program went down by \$1 billion—the first such decrease in years. Its expenses were almost totally paid for through assessments on milk production.

Regrettably, the final version of the 1983 dairy legislation only provided for a 15-month diversion program—rather than the 24-month program sought originally—which ended on March 31, 1985. Since then, two price cuts have occurred. And, true to form, milk production is on the increase again.

During the consideration of the dairy title in the upcoming weeks, we will again be faced with the choice between price cuts and a diversion program very similar to the one in effect during 1984 and the first part of 1985. It seems to me that, if we continue to be serious about limiting surplus dairy production and keeping the cost of price support program down, history tells us to support the diversion program rather than price cuts.

And I hope my colleagues will join me in doing just that when the farm bill comes to the floor.

POCOMOKE CITY, MD: ALL  
AMERICA-CITIES FINALIST

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the people of Pocomoke City for being selected as one of 17 finalists in the 1985 All-America Cities competition. Sponsored by the National Municipal League and USA Today, this highly competitive program awards outstanding community achievement. It is with great pride, then, that we in Maryland's First Congressional District commend the fine efforts of the many dedicated organizations, businesses, and citizens that made this distinction possible.

A center of shipping and agriculture from its early settlement days, Pocomoke City is Worcester County's largest community. Founded in the waning year of the 17th century, Pocomoke City was first known as Meeting House Landing and later as New Town. As the Civil War drew to a close in 1865, this prosperous center of commerce and agriculture became incorporated, and several years later, in 1878, changed its official name to Pocomoke City.

At a time when our Nation's cities are assuming ever-increasing responsibilities for meeting the day-to-day needs of their citizenry, I believe it is especially fitting that we applaud exemplary accomplishment. So as Pocomoke City is held out as a national paradigm for its citizen-action projects—downtown revitalization, the Sunshine Village Apartments and the Pocomoke Area Medical Center—we honor all those whose spirit of community contributed to this award. So Mr. Speaker, I salute Pocomoke City, the "Friendliest Town on the Eastern Shore."

THE JEWISH GUILD

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, as an original member of the House Select Committee on Aging, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a unique program operating in my home district of the Bronx. The Jewish Home and Hospital for Aged, in conjunction with the Jewish Guild for the Blind, is now offering JHHA-GuildCare, a geriatric day care center for the blind and visually impaired. This very special program provides comprehensive medical, therapeutic, and social services to these people in order that they may remain independent in the community.

Until now, the blind and visually impaired elderly have remained an often overlooked segment of our population. JHHA-GuildCare helps these forgotten people adapt through special therapy. Vision reha-

bilitation is provided, including low vision evaluation, mobility and orientation training, and help with communication skills. In addition, the elderly learn how to use adaptive equipment for cooking, how to count money, and how to maintain personal hygiene. Round trip transportation and a balanced hot meal are provided daily. JHHA-GuildCare also monitors their health and offers social service counseling, medical specialties such as dentistry and podiatry, and physical, occupational, and speech therapy. But even more importantly, this unique program assists these people in making new friends, developing new skills, and participating in many new activities such as sewing, woodworking, dance therapy, and adult education.

The Jewish Guild, established in 1914, is a nonprofit, nonsectarian agency serving more than 5,000 visually impaired New Yorkers each year. The guild has long been a pioneer in developing programs in social and mental health and responding to community needs.

The Jewish Home and Hospital for Aged, established in 1870, is one of the oldest, largest, and most progressive nonprofit geriatric centers in the country. This center has served more than 2,000 elderly people through comprehensive inpatient and community outreach programs. For over 10 years, they have assisted the aged in the Bronx in leading healthier, more enriched lives while remaining in their homes in the community.

Approximately 5 million older people, or 20 percent of those over 65, report difficulty seeing. The House Select Committee on Aging is focusing much effort on ensuring that our elderly population, especially the blind and visually impaired, is offered an alternative lifestyle to institutionalization. The committee has long believed it is imperative that the aged are not forced to abandon their friends, their family, and their community. I would like to commend JHHA-GuildCare for serving as a model for other effective and economic alternatives to institutionalization. It is my hope that many other such organizations will be established in the near future. We must work to assist this forgotten segment of our population.

NEW BRITAIN NATIONAL BANK  
CELEBRATES ON ITS 125TH  
YEAR

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mrs. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, today it is my pleasure to congratulate the New Britain National Bank on 125 years of dedicated service to the community of New Britain, CT. On April 13, 1865, its founders embarked on a pledge to serve the New Britain community both financially and as a good neighbor—one who could be trusted—and for the past 125 years the New Britain National has made this intention a reality.

Both the city of New Britain and I would like to thank the New Britain National Bank for its many community services, from its annual blood drive, to its longstanding dedication to the youth of the city. This year marks the 13th annual Hughes Memorial Golf Classic, sponsored by the bank for area children between the ages of 11 and 17 years of age in addition to the 9th annual Girl Scout community Christmas tree benefiting the community's needy.

I would also like to commend New Britain National Bank on being a forerunner in the community on utilizing the capabilities of very competent women. In 1976 Dr. Marie Gustin was elected the first woman director on the board of directors, and in 1979 Katherine Purrington, a former financial planning officer of the bank, was elected as the first woman to chair the New Britain chapter of the American Red Cross. New Britain National currently employs five women officers.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the selfless, longstanding dedication of the New Britain National Bank to the city of New Britain. I am proud to represent New Britain and its businesses.

#### CONCERNS OVER THE AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND

##### HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, at this time when we are discussing transportation appropriations, I am disturbed that a large sum of money already collected for the area of air safety is not being spent.

Like others concerned with the issue of air safety, I am distressed to know that in this time when air safety is of paramount importance there is an approximate \$3 billion surplus in the airport and airway trust fund. This trust fund was established in 1970 and revised in 1982 as part of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act [TEFRA], for the explicit purpose of promoting airport improvement and development.

The fact that an extremely large surplus in this trust fund exists causes me to question whether the tax dollars collected for the purpose of airport improvement and development are being used to promote air safety. If these moneys are collected, then they should certainly be spent to improve our national air safety.

#### 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF EAST FORK BAPTIST CHURCH

##### HON. WAYNE DOWDY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. DOWDY of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call my colleagues' attention to this weekend's

celebration of the 175th anniversary of the founding of East Fork Baptist Church in the Chandler Hill community of southwest Mississippi.

East Fork Baptist Church was founded by the Reverend Thomas Mercer, Rev. Ezra Courtney, Bro. Jacob Cobb, and Bro. P. Thomas in 1810. It was originally known as the New Constitution Church and included 12 charter members: Mr. James Chandler, Sr., Mr. John Wilson, Mr. Ephraim Puckett, Mr. James Keith, Mr. John Presteridge, Mr. Lazarus Reeves, Ms. Elizabeth Simmons, Mrs. Martha Wilson, Ms. Frances Spurlock, Mrs. Sarah Keith, Ms. Elizabeth Presteridge, Ms. Alley Presteridge, Ms. Hannah Denman, and Ms. Ann Adams; 39 pastors have served the church over the 175 years including the two long and notable tenures of Rev. Charles Felder (1919 to 1943) and Rev. Zachariah Reeves (1843 to 1871). The church is currently served by Rev. Maurice Wicker who joined East Fork Baptist Church in 1979.

Rural churches have long been an important part of our Nation's heritage. They have served not only as places of worship, but also as the center and heart of a community. Certainly this has been the case with East Fork Baptist Church which has grown from its original membership of 14 to approximately 350 members today. Its baptismal records and Sunday School attendance sheets chronicle not only the church's history, but also the history of the comings, and goings, births, and deaths, and baptisms, and marriages of the entire community. The history of East Fork Baptist Church is, in fact, the history of the community it serves.

This weekend members and friends of the East Fork Baptist Church will gather to celebrate the 175th year of one of Mississippi's oldest churches. I know my colleagues will join me in saluting this fine church and its dedicated members.

#### IN A WORLD OF SENSELESS VIOLENCE

##### HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, in a world of senseless violence, it is often the case that innocent victims pay the dearest price for the zealot's rage.

Consider the case of Robert Seifried, Jr. of Bay Shore, Long Island. A drummer in a local rock band, Mr. Seifried was leaving a convenience store in Brentwood during the early morning hours of September 6, when he saw a nearby house in flames. When he tried to lead the elderly couple inside to safety, a bomb which had been planted near the fire went off, maiming Seifried's right leg to the point where the amputation of his right foot was required. Now, his dream of being a professional drummer may be over.

The facts surrounding the incident are bizarre, to say the least. It seems that the

owner of the house, Elmars Sprogis, was recently cleared of charges that he was a Nazi war criminal. After the bombing, the Long Island newspaper *Newsday* received a taped phone message which linked responsibility for the bombing to the Jewish Defense League. Later, the JDL denied a role in the incident, and the FBI is now investigating.

Whoever is responsible, it can be safely assumed that Robert Seifried, Jr. was not the intended victim. Yet, he is now permanently disabled, his musical career in jeopardy, and he is forced to assume the cost of his own recovery because of his lack of health insurance coverage. A radio station in the New York metropolitan area has begun a fundraising drive to help defray medical expenses, but even this can never give back to Robert that which he has lost.

Many people would emerge from this kind of incident terribly bitter about life. But, in a followup story printed in *Newsday*, Robert showed the same spirit which led him to help the couple in the burning house. "I just want to get out of here and get back to normal," he said from his hospital bed.

He also resisted any tone of vengeance when asked his opinion of his attackers. "I think they're stupid," he said, a sentiment with which all can certainly agree. There's a lot of stupid people in the world.

Indeed. Stupid people blow up houses and allow innocent people with humanitarian instincts to suffer. Stupid people blow up trans-Atlantic jetliners and kill hundreds, just to promote a political cause. Stupid people massacre millions of their countrymen in pursuit of ideological or ethnic purity, or crush to death soccer fans who happen to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. Yes, there are a lot of stupid people in the world.

But for every stupid person, there's also a Robert Seifried, Jr., one who altruistically risks his own health and well-being in an effort to save the lives of others. For every madman with a bomb or a gun, there is someone with compassion and humanity. And we can thank God for that.

Given the determination and spirit he has demonstrated both in his deeds and his reaction to misfortune, it seems safe to say that Robert Seifried, Jr. will bounce back. Already, he has spoken of his desire to get back behind a set of drums and resume his avocation.

If his case is any example, then there is truly little justice in this world. But as long as we have people around like Robert, there is hope, and that is something.

#### SUPERFUND AS METAPHOR

##### HON. JAMES T. BROYHILL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, one of the issues of paramount importance for the House to address in the remaining weeks of this session is legislation to extend and

expand the "Superfund" Program to clean up our Nation's hazardous waste sites.

The Committee on Energy and Commerce has completed action on H.R. 2817, a 5-year, \$10 billion reauthorization. Action is expected soon by the other committees involved—Ways and Means, for the tax portion, Public Works, Judiciary, and Merchant Marine. I sincerely hope that the House will take up and consider H.R. 2817 in the next few weeks.

The issues which we faced in the Commerce Committee—and which will be addressed to some degree by our sister committees and, ultimately, by all of the members—are extremely complex.

Everyone agrees we must make a major commitment to clean up our Nation's hazardous waste sites. Everyone agrees that we must do more.

Beyond these fundamental areas of agreement, there are honest differences of opinion among Members and among concerned organizations and citizens as to precisely what the terms of new legislation should be. Those who have focused on the problem, and who have been involved in close scrutiny of the program's implementation over its first 5 years, are well aware that the issues involved are among the most technically complex of any the Congress faces. Members should not be deluded into thinking that the answers, let alone the questions, are simple. In today's Washington Post, Robert J. Samuelson has written what I believe is a most thoughtful column on the subject, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Mr. Samuelson's column, "Superfund as Metaphor," be inserted at this point in the RECORD for the benefit of the Members.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 11, 1985]

**SUPERFUND AS METAPHOR**

(By Robert J. Samuelson)

Remember Superfund? Back in 1980, Congress created the \$1.6 billion program to clean up hazardous-chemical dumps. Five years later, here's where we are: We don't know how many dumps need to be cleaned, how much it will cost, how long it will take, or—indeed—whether it can be done. And, if it is done, we don't know what health and safety benefits will result. They could be quite modest.

Superfund—Congress is debating its renewal—is an apt metaphor for our environmental frustration. We want technology's benefits without adverse side effects. But the two are inseparable, and our efforts to achieve a socially and economically sensible balance constantly run afoul of unrealistic public expectations and scientific ignorance. As Superfund shows, it's not simply measuring risks against costs, because we're rarely sure what the ultimate risks are.

Almost any new technology is an adventure with an unknown ending. Since World War II, chemical production has expanded more than twelvefold. It has given us thousands of new products: From plastics to antibiotics, from pesticides to deodorants. But just as no one foresaw this chemical extravaganza, neither did anyone accurately predict its long-term dangers. Chemical wastes are but one of the unwanted surprises.

Even describing the Superfund problem is difficult. In theory, chemical wastes today are regulated under the 1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; wastes are supposed to go into approved dumps. Superfund was created to control earlier abandoned dumps or dumps that fail today's regulatory standards. What we know now—but did not know in 1980—is that this problem was underestimated. Consider the statistics:

More than 21,500 chemical dumps have been reported to the Environmental Protection Agency. Of these, 14,329 have been reviewed, with 4,747 deemed serious enough to warrant an on-site inspection. So far, 851 have been proposed for, or put on, the National Priorities List (NPL), signifying serious danger of groundwater or atmospheric contamination.

Emergency cleanups have occurred at about 600 sites, including many not on the NPL, where immediate fire or public-health hazards existed. Drums of chemicals have been removed or disposal sites have been fenced off from the public.

Permanent cleanups at NPL sites have been slow; work has begun at 132, but only six have been finished. Once chemicals seep into the ground, remedies are expensive, time-consuming and often imperfect.

Excavations, the pumping and treatment of groundwater, or construction of new underground dikes may be required. EPA estimates the total number of NPL sites at 2,200; the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment thinks the number could exceed 10,000.

Our real confusion, though, transcends statistics. We made chemical dumps the problem, but they're not. The problem lies in their consequences to public health, which are unclear. Superfund has been legislation by horror story. It was inspired by the Love Canal scandal—the chemical landfill in New York that became a housing development. It was easy to sympathize with Love Canal's residents. A country of Love Canals is not a pretty vision. Neither, however, is it the reality.

All dumps are not Love Canals. Different chemicals have varying effects. Even if dangerous, the chemicals have to seep into groundwater or the air, and health problems usually result only from prolonged exposure. Even Love Canal's effects are hazy. There's some evidence of reduced birth weights and, in children around Love Canal, higher rates of abnormalities: rashes, eye irritations, seizures. But there's no evidence of increased cancer.

From what we now know, hazardous chemical dumps are at worst an isolated peril to small groups; at best, their dangers are exaggerated. For example, the National Cancer Institute attributes about 35 percent of cancer to dietary habits, another 30 percent to smoking, 5 percent to cancer viruses, and 3 percent each to excessive drinking and sunshine. All environmental causes (on-the-job exposure, general pollution, food additives) are linked to about 6 percent; dumps belong in this category.

But, politically, we're uncomfortable with such distinctions. The same individualism that demands the freedom to run huge personal-health risks—smoking, for example—also insists that much smaller risks not be imposed on us against our will or knowledge. We have boundless sympathy for innocent victims. Superfund reflects this bias, as well as another: We often fear the unknown more than the known.

Like nuclear power, chemical dumps inspire fears that defy hard evidence—and

with some cause. We don't know all the long-term effects. Even the National Cancer Institute's list of cancer sources is a simplification; it minimizes the interaction of personal habits, the environment and genetics. More important, the ultimate danger of chemical dumps is the slow contamination of the groundwater that supplies more than half our drinking water. But dumps aren't the only pollutant, and the extent of groundwater pollution is unclear.

How much should we spend on Superfund? The administration has proposed a five-year, \$5.3 billion program, arguing that there isn't scientific staff to handle more. The Senate is considering a \$7.5 billion total; and the House, a \$10.1 billion program. It's easy to say, "Spend enough to assure safety." But how safe is safe? Enormous sums spent to cure vastly exaggerated problems or to produce modest results are worse than wasted: They may divert attention—and funds—from more pressing problems.

The messiness of environmental regulation reflects this massive uncertainty and inevitable imperfection. The risks of modern technologies are both unavoidable and imprecise. Our ignorance poses opposite evils: Of not spending enough and suffering environmental revenge, or of wasting huge amounts to cater to uninformed public hysteria. We want clear answers when few exist and utopian solutions when none is possible.

**NASA SALUTES HONEYWELL OF CLEARWATER FOR A JOB WELL DONE**

**HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, it's a real pleasure to learn about Federal projects that have been completed ahead of schedule and under budget.

Such is the case with Honeywell, Inc., of Clearwater, FL, one of the Nation's leading aerospace manufacturers and the largest industrial employer in Pinellas County, which I represent.

Honeywell designed, developed, built, and tested an important component of the space shuttle landing gear in only 3 months, completing the project in half the contracted time and just as importantly, finishing under budget. The system, developed as a special project by Honeywell for NASA, relays information from the space shuttle's front landing gear to the spacecraft's onboard computer, which activates the automatic braking and steering mechanisms. When installed, the Honeywell equipment will enable the space shuttle to more easily land on a shorter runway, such as that at the Kennedy Space Center. The equipment will first be installed on the Challenger for its November mission.

Honeywell's Clearwater division plays an integral role in the space shuttle program. In addition to equipment for the landing gear, the company's engineers and technicians have designed and manufactured im-

portant computer systems that direct flight and engine control.

Honeywell has also designed and produced major components of our national defense programs and continues to be involved with critical research and development of new systems.

The 100 members of the special team which developed the new space shuttle landing system, and all of Honeywell's 4,500 employees should be proud of their contribution to our Nation's national defense and space programs. They should also be proud of their efforts to save the American taxpayers money by making a special commitment to this program.

Following my remarks is an article by Charles Jaffe of the St. Petersburg Times about Honeywell's accomplishment. It sets an outstanding example for all Federal contractors and agencies:

[From the St. Petersburg Times, Sept. 6, 1985]

**HONEYWELL HOPES TO GET BONUS FOR COMPLETING PROJECT EARLY**

(By Charles A. Jaffe)

"Under budget" and "ahead of schedule" are two phrases rarely associated with government contracts.

Yet a Clearwater division of Honeywell Inc. hopes to get a bonus for completing a special project for the space shuttle program three months early and considerably below budget.

Honeywell designed a computer box that calculates the position of the nose wheel on the shuttle's landing gear. The Honeywell system relays information to the main on-board computer, which automatically engages the steering and braking necessary to safely stop the craft, said Dr. Bill Poe, Honeywell's vice president of space systems operations.

The system makes it easier for the shuttle to land on a shorter runway, like the one at Kennedy Space Center. Currently, the orbiters land at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

"Our system is good not only because it makes landing the orbiter more safe, but also because it makes a lot of economic sense by saving NASA the time and money of renting a 747 and flying the orbiter to Florida," Poe said.

"Still, what is most unusual about the project is that it was designed, documented, developed, tested and built by Aug. 27, in only three months," he added. "It wasn't due to be finished until November. And it really is unheard of to finish any device for the space program—no matter how simple—in three months."

Honeywell's device has yet to be installed on any of the four space shuttles. The system has been used during flight simulations "and has tested out perfectly," Poe said.

The system will make its maiden voyage aboard the shuttle *Challenger* in November. That orbiter will land in California so shuttle engineers have the longer runway on which to test the Honeywell system. However, NASA hopes that orbiters in the future will land at the Kennedy Space Center.

Honeywell estimates the cost of developing the system at \$3.7-million, Poe said. That figure is below original estimates, which the government approved before sending Honeywell a letter to start development.

Poe said Honeywell does not have an official contract for the project, but is being paid for expenses. Honeywell hopes to receive a bonus for its on-time, under-budget performance.

A bonus "is our proposal, but we'll have to see if it comes about when the contract is negotiated," Poe said. "The really important thing for us was the way our people came together. There were about 100 who worked on the project, and they took it as a personal challenge to make this happen."

A NASA spokesman confirmed that Honeywell may receive a bonus "for a job well done, but it hasn't been decided yet."

In addition to designing the nose gear control box, Honeywell's Aerospace and Avionics Division has done several other projects for the space shuttle program, including manufacturing computers involved in flight and engine control, Poe said.

It was one of Honeywell's engine control systems that halted a scheduled takeoff recently, after the computers sensed a malfunction in the engines.

Minneapolis-based Honeywell is the largest industrial employer in Pinellas County, with 4,500 employees at two aerospace manufacturing facilities. The company employs 1,500 people at a Tampa facility that produces electronics testing equipment.

**HOWARD L. BROWN OF NORWOOD HONORED BY U.J.A.-FEDERATION**

**HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Howard L. Brown of Norwood, NJ, who is being honored by the U.J.A.-Federation for his unwavering commitment to Israel and for his dedication to community service. Howard is a respected member of the business community, being the sole owner of Summit Office Supply and founder of Summit Printing Co. and Peak Computer Productions.

Howard's tireless devotion to Israel, and his many accomplishments, are an inspiration to us all. He has served as a trustee of the U.J.A. of Bergen County and is presently cochairman of its Initial Gifts Campaign. He will act as 1986 chairman of the Bergen County Palisades division, a group that he originated. He assisted in the formation of the Bergen County Chapter of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, and is very active in U.J.A.'s Operation Moses to help Ethiopian Jews in Israel.

Howard also gives tirelessly of his time to the community, an effort that was recognized when he received the American Cancer Society's 1982 Torch Award for distinguished service.

Tomorrow evening, the U.J.A.-Federation Campaign will pay tribute to Howard L. Brown for his many accomplishments and commitments. I join with his wife, Nancy, their children, Michele and Michael, and his many good friends and colleagues in wishing my good friend, Howard Brown, a lifetime of happiness and success, and an evening to remember.

**NATIONAL COMMISSION ON JOBS AND SMALL BUSINESS**

**HON. LYNN MARTIN**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was pleased to join Congressman PARREN MITCHELL, chairman of the House Small Business Committee, and several of my House and Senate colleagues in convening the National Commission on Jobs and Small Business. Simply put, job creation is the most crucial test of our abilities to provide stability for the American worker.

I am particularly interested in the work of this Commission because the area I represent in northwest Illinois has been hard hit by the exodus of thousands of jobs. We must explore all avenues of job development, and quite frankly this Commission represents the most comprehensive effort I have seen.

In my home State of Illinois, there are over 260,000 small businesses which produce approximately \$60 billion in goods and services and have a productivity rate 10 percent higher than the Nation's average; 99.6 percent of all businesses have 500 or fewer employees; this represents 75.3 percent of the State's work force, or 3,251,378 jobs. Furthermore, it is estimated that small firms will generate 50 to 80 percent of all new jobs.

Small business serves as the backbone of our small towns and urban areas. Small businesses are credited with producing 38 percent of our gross national product and 47 percent of our gross domestic product. And we should not forget that small businesses are oftentimes the chief avenue by which women, blacks, Hispanics, and other minorities realize the rich promise of the American dream. Clearly we need no other evidence to illustrate the importance of small business in Illinois or any other State.

We have charged the Commission with the awesome responsibility of providing a framework for new job creation through imaginative and innovative strategies. The specific topics to be addressed include: capital availability, foreign trade, entrepreneurial development, research and development, high technology, manpower and employee training, and national economic policy.

The Commission is nonpartisan, and it will be representative of the many constituencies with a stake in the outcome of the Commission's deliberations. Perhaps most important, the Commission will concentrate on developing feasible policy recommendations, not pie-in-the-sky pronouncements.

One hundred fifty years ago Alexis de Tocqueville wrote of America as:

A land of wonders in which no natural boundary seems to be set to the efforts of man; and in his eyes, what is not yet done is only what he has not yet attempted to do.

I look forward to working with the Commission in unleashing the potential of small business in America and furthering the spirit de Tocqueville saw in America.

**"FLAGS OF CONVENIENCE" OR  
"RUNAWAY FLAGS"**

**HON. JAMES J. FLORIO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct the attention of my colleagues to a July 26 Journal of Commerce editorial that raised some insightful questions on the plight of our Nation's merchant marine fleet. The editorial, whose insight was circulated and supported by the American Maritime Officers Service, paints an ominous setting for the future of our merchant marine in times of crisis.

Current figures indicate that the number of U.S.-owned ships registered under a U.S. flag is equal to the number of U.S.-owned ships registered under foreign flags. Of the 1,000-vessel merchant marine fleet, half are registered under foreign flags because it is often cheaper to maintain the vessel by hiring foreign crews that are willing to work for small wages and fewer benefits.

Although the cost of maintaining a foreign-flag vessel is smaller at this point, we must consider the enormous cost to our national security interests in the long run. Can we be assured that we will have effective control over U.S.-owned vessels registered under foreign flags or will our hands be tied when the need for these ships arises. The merchant marine provides the supply line between the industrial base at home and the troops on the front lines overseas. It is vital that this important lifeline be kept free of obstacles and that we be able to call upon this resource when it is necessary.

In recent years, a number of instances have indicated that our entire merchant marine fleet is not effectively under our control. During the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, United States vessels registered under Liberian flags were not permitted to deliver supplies to the Middle East. In recent months, three ships owned by Hong Kong and registered in Liberia have been denied access to Arab ports that are boycotting nations that have diplomatic or trade relations with Israel. Clearly, there is a need to reassess this policy and ensure that our national security interests are upheld. I commend the following editorial to the attention of my colleagues:

**OMINOUS SCENARIO**

American shipowners who operate their vessels under foreign "flags of convenience" should take note of a situation that is unfolding for some of their counterparts on the other side of the Pacific—as should all other parties to the long-running debate over the practice.

There are roughly as many American-owned ships registered in the foreign countries that have so-called open ship registries

as there are American ships registered under the U.S. flag: about 500 each.

Americans and other nationals have used open registries for decades: The fees they pay to fly the flag of a nation like Liberia or Panama provide healthy revenue to those countries. And the attractions for shipowners are undeniable: lower costs—including significant savings in being able to use very low-cost foreign crewmen—and less red tape.

But there is heated opposition to the practice. American merchant seamen and their unions, who worked for years to reach their current salary levels, take bitter issue with American companies crewing American-owned ships with foreigners willing to work for a pittance; they call it the issue of "runaway flags."

There also have been safety considerations. Open-registry nations long have been accused of having low ship safety standards, and mishaps involving open-registry vessels have, in the past, been all too common. Liberia and Panama, however, began making concerted efforts to upgrade standards in recent years. And U.S. flag-of-convenience operators say their standards are far higher than technically required.

But there is yet another issue in the debate, one that is at the heart of much of traditional thinking about American merchant ships; national defense.

American maritime interests, military leaders and presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Ronald W. Reagan have praised the American merchant marine in ringing tones for the vital role it plays in national defense by providing the supply lines between the industrial base at home and the troops on the front line overseas. Often it is called the nation's "fourth arm of defense."

And U.S.-flag shipping proponents ask a pointed question: can the United States, in time of emergency, depend on American-owned but foreign-registered and foreign-crewed merchant ships to support American forces?

U.S. open-registry advocates reply that such ships—many of which are large tankers unsuitable for military use anyway—are under what they call "effective U.S. control." There would be no problem in an emergency, they say. But the situation now developing for Hong Kong shipowners should raise new debate on that point.

Hong Kong has no ship registry of its own, and some 45 of the British crown colony's shipowners have a total of 400-plus vessels registered in Liberia. As reported in these pages a few days ago, however, a problem has arisen. Over the last three months, at least three of those ships have been refused entry at Arab ports that invoked a boycott of nations that have diplomatic or trade relations with Israel.

The sanctions have never really been applied to Liberian-flag vessels, although there was a brief time when a similar ban was called during the 1973 Israeli-Arab war. But Hong Kong shipowners are deeply concerned about more such actions. They've asked the Liberian government for help—and some are speaking of switching flags.

What does all this mean for American owners of Liberian-registered ships? Maybe nothing. Maybe these will turn out to have been isolated instances. But maybe they won't. Maybe they'll be the start of a trend—an ominous scenario that raises questions on just how effective U.S. control of the U.S.-owned, foreign-flag merchant fleet might turn out to be.

It may be too soon to see exactly what happens to the Hong Kong business inter-

ests and their Liberian-flag ships. But it may be too soon to take another look at what could happen to American-owned ships that fly the other nations' flags.

**TRADE REORGANIZATION: AN  
IMPORTANT FIRST STEP**

**HON. DON BONKER**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, in seeking to improve America's competitiveness and reduce our intolerable trade deficit, we cannot ignore the gross inadequacies of the trade policy structure within the executive branch. The existing trade organization is outdated, disjointed, and confusing. It fails to provide clear leadership or effective coordination. It stands in the way of a coherent and comprehensive trade policy. It blocks swift and effective responses to unfair trading practices. And it is a complex maze of bureaucracy that frustrates American exporters.

Unlike most other areas of policy, no single individual or institution stands out as the recognized leader within the administration on international trade. There are not even any clearly understood or mutually accepted guidelines for determining how responsibilities over trade are to be divided. The result is an ad hoc system that lacks clear direction, needlessly wastes time and energy, and duplicates effort.

The recent trade negotiations with the Japanese present a perfect example of the current diffusion of authority over trade within the administration. During the course of these discussions, the President has alternately designated representatives of Commerce, the U.S. Trade Representative, Agriculture, State, and Treasury to lead the U.S. negotiating team. This musical-chair approach to a complex and vitally important negotiation is indefensible.

The interagency system is no better. When President Reagan entered office he created the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade, chaired by the Secretary of Commerce, and the Senior Interagency Group of International Economic Policy, chaired by the Treasury Secretary, both of which shared responsibility for coordination of trade policy with the congressionally mandated Trade Policy Committee, chaired by the U.S. Trade Representative. Several months ago, the Cabinet Council and the Senior Interagency Group were disbanded, in favor of something called the Economic Policy Council, which is chaired by the Secretary of the Treasury. These complicated, transient, and conflicting arrangements generate endless turf battles and paralysis—not sound trade policy. If the administration cannot set their own house in order, then we in Congress must do it for them.

It is impossible, as well as undesirable, to consolidate all the trade-related offices within the executive branch into a single department. But we can end many of the

most debilitating inefficiencies that stand in the way of a strong trade policy.

Today I am introducing a bill to establish a new Department of Commerce and Trade. This Department would consolidate most of the trade functions now delegated to the Trade Representative and the Secretary of Commerce. The Secretary of the new Department would be the principal spokesman for the administration on trade and would be the President's top trade negotiator. The Department would administer our import relief and export control laws and would run our export promotion programs.

One important function, however, would not be delegated to the new Secretary: coordination of trade policies. Without the active participation of the White House, the legitimate trade interests of the other agencies would not be adequately considered in the formulation and implementation of trade policy. My proposal would retain and strengthen the White House's existing responsibilities for trade policy coordination.

Finally, my bill seeks to strengthen the role of the Agriculture Department in the trade policy process. Over the years, USDA has proven itself as an effective and responsible advocate for America's farmers. To ensure that the interests of the agricultural community are not overshadowed or ignored, USDA must be given a stronger voice in the development and implementation of U.S. trade policy.

One additional point should be noted: My proposal would in no way affect existing committee jurisdictions on Capitol Hill, nor would it diminish congressional prerogatives regarding international trade policy.

Responsible trade reorganization can strengthen the formulation and implementation of U.S. trade policies, improve coordination among the agencies, and increase the weight given to trade considerations in the broader context of U.S. domestic and foreign policymaking. Reorganizing the executive branch will not solve our trade problems, but it will be an important first step.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

#### SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS OF BONKER TRADE REORGANIZATION BILL

##### TITLE I

##### Findings and purposes.

##### TITLE II

##### PART A

*Section 201*—Establishes a new Executive Department of Commerce and Trade.

*Section 202*—Except in the case of responsibilities delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and Trade is empowered to:

Exercise primary responsibility for developing and implementing international trade policy (with the advice of the Trade Policy Committee);

Exercise lead responsibility for trade negotiations (with the advice of the Trade Policy Committee);

Report directly to the President and Congress on the administration of trade remedy and reciprocity laws;

Report directly to Congress (particularly to the Ways and Means and Finance Committees) on the conduct and status of trade

negotiations and implementation of the trade agreements program;

Promote the export of goods and services; Consult with State and local governments and other interested parties concerning international trade and investment matters;

The Secretary of Commerce and Trade shall consult with the Secretary of Agriculture on all matters that involve international trade in agricultural products;

The Secretary of Commerce and Trade shall serve as Deputy Chairman of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies.

##### PART B

*Section 211*—Establishes three Deputy Secretaries in the new Department:

One deputy secretary shall be designated to act on behalf of the Secretary in case of the Secretary's absence or disability, and shall be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank;

The other two deputy secretaries shall be designated as Deputy Secretaries for International Trade Negotiations. They shall act on behalf of the Secretary as Chief Negotiators of the United States on international trade matters over which the secretary has authority. One of these deputy secretaries shall act on behalf of the Secretary as the Permanent Representative and Chief of Mission of the United States to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Both shall have the rank of ambassador.

*Section 212*—Establishes two under secretaries in the new Department whose functions shall include:

Preparing trade policy options and recommendations for consideration by the Secretary;

Promoting the export of goods and services;

Implementing United States laws regarding international trade policy;

Gathering and analyzing information regarding developments affecting productivity growth in U.S. industries, the relationship between foreign investment and international trade, and the competitive position of major U.S. industries and services sectors;

One under secretary shall be named Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

*Section 213*—Establishes 8 Assistant Secretaries. The Secretary has full discretion in assigning these assistant secretaries.

*Section 214*—Establishes a General Counsel who shall provide legal assistance to the Secretary concerning the activities, programs, and policies of the Department.

*Section 215*—Establishes an Inspector General.

*Section 216*—

Establishes a Chief Textile Negotiator with the rank of ambassador in the new Department;

Establishes a Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service who, within a year, shall submit plans for expanding and enhancing the policy function of the Foreign Commercial Service, with the goal of creating a professional and competitive corps of international trade specialists;

Establishes an Agricultural Advisor within the new Department (if requested by the Secretary of Agriculture). This advisor shall be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and Trade in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture and shall act as a liaison between the two departments.

##### PART C

*Section 221*—Transfers authorities of the United States Trade Representative to the new Department.

*Section 222*—Transfers authorities of the Department of Commerce to the new Department.

##### PART D

##### Administrative Provision.

##### PART E

*Section 251*—Establishes the Assistant to the President for International Trade and the Trade Policy Committee:

The Assistant to the President for International Trade shall provide the President with policy options on international trade matters and shall (in cooperation with the Trade Policy Committee) coordinate the policies and activities affecting international trade that are carried out by the Federal agencies;

The Trade Policy Committee shall assist the President in carrying out his international trade responsibilities. Such assistance shall include coordination of the policies and activities affecting international trade that are carried out by departments and agencies of the government (in cooperation with the Assistant to the President for International Trade). The President shall be Chairman of the Trade Policy Committee, and the Assistant to the President for International Trade shall be Chairman pro tempore;

The Trade Policy Committee shall seek to expand the responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture in matters affecting agriculture trade and delegate to the Secretary of Agriculture responsibility for formulating and implementing policy and regulations, and conducting international negotiations with respect to agricultural matters;

The Trade Policy Committee may establish additional subcommittees including trade policy review groups, trade policy staff committees, and trade negotiation committees.

*Section 252*—Amends the Export-Import Bank Chapter by designating a Deputy Secretary of Commerce and Trade as a permanent member of the Bank's Board of Directors.

*Section 253*—Amends the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Charter by designating an Under Secretary of Commerce and Trade as Vice-Chairman, ex officio, of the Corporation and transferring the Trade and Development Program from the Department of State to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

*Section 254*—Amends the Bretton Woods Agreement Act by requiring the Secretary of Treasury to consult with the Secretary of Commerce and Trade on matters before the International Monetary Fund which relate to trade.

*Section 255*—Establishes new trade authorities within the Department of Agriculture and requires the Secretary to report directly to the President and Congress (particularly to the Ways and Means and Finance Committees) on the conduct and status of agricultural trade negotiations and implementation of the trade agreements program with respect to agricultural matters for which the Secretary has been delegated responsibility.

##### PART F

##### Conforming Provisions.

*Section 261(b)(1)*—Establishes the Secretary of Commerce and Trade as the chief representative of the United States at any



trade negotiation under this title, except in the case of a trade negotiation for which the Secretary of Agriculture has been designated as chief representative of the United States. Provides the Secretary of Agriculture with the opportunity to be represented at any trade negotiation.

## TITLE III

Transitional, Savings, and Conforming Provisions.

Section 309—Terminates the Department of Commerce, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and the position of the United States Trade Representative.

## TITLE IV

Miscellaneous.

Section 401—Definitions.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO  
KXTV—CHANNEL 10

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate and commend KXTV—Channel 10 as the station celebrates 30 years of broadcasting excellence in the Sacramento Valley on August 22, 1985.

As one of three major network affiliates in the 20th largest media market in the country, KXTV has been at the forefront of efforts to be a part of and serve the community in which it operates a broadcasting business.

Among some of its notable public service activities are "A New Morning," a daily public affairs show that discusses numerous topics of public interest; the "Waiting Child" series, a weekly news insert that features children available for adoption in the Sacramento area; cosponsorship of Eppie's Great Race, the oldest triathlon in the world that attracts hundreds of participants every year; sponsorship of the Big 10 Classic with proceeds benefiting the widows and orphans trust fund of the California Highway Patrol; sponsorship of the Annual Blood Donor Day, which has received the Distinguished Merit Award from the National American Association of Blood Banks and Best of the Class, an annual recognition program that focuses on high achieving students who are graduating from area high schools.

Under the able leadership of Mr. Allan Howard, vice president and general manager, KXTV continues to demonstrate excellent judgment and good sense and taste in its entertainment, information, education and public service programming. On behalf of the community of Sacramento and its citizens, I extend my personal thanks and congratulations on a job well done and my best wishes for many more years of successful and high quality programming.

YEAR OF THE DRAGON

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, in the last few weeks the movie, "The Year of the Dragon," has opened at theaters around the country. In addition to the movie being a critical failure, "The Year of the Dragon" fails to accurately portray Americans of Chinese ancestry and their American experience.

Instead, we are presented with a narrow and twisted portrayal that distorts traditional cultural values and presents Americans of Chinese ancestry in a stereotypical role that is no doubt motivated by an attempt at drama but results only in racism. The film leaves the viewer with the suggestion that brutality and violence are an inherent part of Chinese culture.

It is a disturbing film. It should not have been made. "The Year of the Dragon" presents Americans of Chinese ancestry in a barbaric and uncivilized light that is offensive to all Americans.

IN MEMORY OF JO JONES

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I rise on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus to call to my colleagues attention the passing of another legendary jazz musician, Jonathan "Papa Jo" Jones, who died September 3 at the age of 73.

A native of Chicago, Jo Jones studied piano, saxophone, and trumpet as a youth. In his teens, he performed in touring shows and carnivals with bands led by Bennie Moten and Walter Page. During the early 1930's, Jones received his first recording job with Lloyd Hunter's Serenaders in Omaha. He then moved to Kansas City where he first joined a combo led by Tommy Douglas. Then in 1935, he went to work at the Reno Club as the drummer for the Count Basie Band, the group which he performed with around the world over the next 13 years.

Jo Jones was a major innovator in the swing era whose light but precise 4-4 beat formed the backbone of the Basie Band. His style emphasized brushes and sticks and almost lyric accents on the symbols. Basie's band was well known for its great rhythm section, and Jones was its spark-plug.

Jo Jones incredible musicianship enabled him to delicately accent whatever front instrument that was playing. It also enabled him to work individually by using all four limbs to create separate and distinct rhythms on the symbols, snare, bass and tom-tom. His influence is seen in the work of the bebop drummers who emerged

during the 1940's, including artists such as Kenny Clarke, Max Roach, and Art Blakey, and in the delicate strokes of a later drummer, Philly Joe Jones. Jo Jones opened up a new world of possibilities for percussionists, leaving behind the rigid, obtrusive thumping of an earlier era.

In 1948, Jo Jones left the Basie Band to tour with Illinois Jacquet. During the 1950's he freelanced around New York performing with Lester Young, Joe Bushkin, and the Ella Fitzgerald-Oscar Peterson group. He won the Down Beat critics poll in 1956. In the 1960's and 1970's, he worked with pianists Teddy Wilson and Milt Buckner. He also held his own groups during this period.

Jo Jones' death came just 2 weeks after his induction with other members of the original Count Basie Band into the International Jazz Hall of Fame in Kansas City, MO. Later this month, during the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation's 15th Annual Legislative Weekend, I will be participating in a ceremony to formally recognize that event.

It is my hope that the memory of Jo Jones, and his invaluable contributions, will help to preserve the history of jazz and enable all to study and continue to enjoy one of our Nation's uniquely American forms.

NO TO JORDAN ARMS SALE

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, recent press reports indicate that the White House is determined to go ahead with its ill-advised plan to sell advanced weapon systems to Jordan. Included in this package of goodies are F-20 aircraft and Stinger and Hawk anti-aircraft missiles.

Administration spokesmen refer to the sale they are pushing as a test of American friendship. Since when is friendship a one-way commitment? Do true allies use the excuse of friendship to veil threats as Jordan appears to be doing in this case, and Saudi Arabia has done in the past? No! Mr. Speaker, our Nation must not be charged with the burden of proof to demonstrate commitment in United States-Jordan relations. It is time for Jordan to step forward and show sincerity in its relations. The time is long past due for King Hussein to recognize Israel and enter into direct negotiations with the Israeli Government.

I would like to remind my colleagues that a provision of the fiscal year 1986 foreign assistance appropriation bill we will soon consider contains language that reinforces congressional opposition to the sale of weapons to Jordan until King Hussein takes the tangible steps which demonstrate his government's willingness to accept the sovereignty of the Jewish State.

Mr. Speaker, let those who would have this country sell weapons to the so-called

moderate Arab nations in the Middle East beware: If battle lines are drawn, the congressional fight will be fierce.

#### FEDERAL INDIAN SCHOOLS

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce H.R. 3273, a measure to clear up a problem relating to eligibility to attend Federal Indian schools. This situation threatens the educational opportunity for over 900 children. Such attendance is currently governed by three separate and somewhat contradictory statutory provisions, provisions which were enacted as parts of funding bills at the beginning of this century. These provisions establish a blood quantum requirement for eligibility. These outdated provisions have been interpreted for over 60 years in a fashion that allowed local school administrators to determine when isolation or special circumstances warranted exceptions. However, now there has been an administrative proposal to remove this local discretion and place an absolute ban on attendance by certain groups who have historically received services. This has led to an outcry from tribal officials, parents, and educators.

Under this new interpretation, children will be prohibited from attending schools within walking distance of their homes, even though the students are fully enrolled members of a Federal recognized tribe. Children of teachers in these isolated Bureau schools will be prohibited from going to the school where their parents teach, instead being forced to spend up to 3 hours a day in schoolbuses traversing hazardous, poorly maintained roads. Students who have gone to community schools for years, some of them seniors in the school, will be suddenly and arbitrarily forced to go to a strange school, often under hardship conditions.

Matters are made worse by the fact that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has refused to state clearly whether or not it intends to go forward with enforcement of its new guidelines this year. While Bureau officials have told local schools to disregard the rules and allow these students to start this year in Bureau-funded programs, everything in writing states that these students will not be allowed to finish out this year. The Bureau has repeatedly told us that they will not make a final decision on the eligibility of these children until November 15, 1985, well into the school year. Frankly, they have also said that their hands are tied, that "things have gone too far." In the absence of remedial legislation, they say they must enforce the new policy, regardless of the impact it will have on the children, their families, teacher morale and stability, and program continuity.

This is a problem of the Bureau's creation. It is obvious that they now wish that

they had not taken the first ill-advised steps on this road. However, once begun, they do not feel they can "back out" now. It is equally obvious that the Bureau is hoping that Congress will take the necessary action to extricate it from the mess.

That is precisely what H.R. 3273 does, and precisely why it is being introduced today. It essentially reinstates the policy which has been followed in Bureau schools for the past 40 years. Students who are one-quarter degree Indian blood or who are members of Federal recognized tribes would be eligible to attend schools and receive Federal support. Children of Federal employees, mainly teacher dependents, would also be allowed to attend the schools tuition free. It restates and reinforces the Secretary's authority to make the rules necessary to safeguard scarce Federal resources, by clarifying the Secretary's authority to charge tuition in other hardship cases. Furthermore, it makes these clarifications without adding a penny to the budget.

This is legislation which should be handled quickly, to minimize the damage already done this academic year. This is a bipartisan effort, with a companion bill being introduced on the Senate side today. I anticipate quick action by our colleagues in the Senate and ask for the support of all Members of this House.

#### A BILL TO EXTEND THE GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1985

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 3267 which will extend the General Revenue Sharing Program for an additional 7 years beyond this fiscal year. Since 1972, this vital program has provided financial assistance to thousands of locales throughout this country, helping them to provide essential services to their citizens.

This administration, after initially indicating its unqualified support of the General Revenue Sharing Program, proposed that it be eliminated and in the original fiscal year 1986 budget, deleted funding for the program. In the fiscal year 1986 budget resolution recently passed by the Congress, the program is scheduled to be eliminated after the fiscal year 1986 budget cycle.

The General Revenue Sharing Program is much too valuable to be eliminated. While the administration takes the approach that everything goes when it involves defense spending and foreign aid, it continues to assault many valuable programs such as general revenue which helps America's communities from sea to shining sea.

The rationale currently in vogue for eliminating the General Revenue Sharing Program is that it is unfair for States that have surpluses to be receiving funds from the Federal Government which has a huge deficit. In truth, only a handful of States

have large budget surpluses; many have had to raise taxes and reduce services.

State governments themselves have not received revenue sharing funds since 1980, the reduced funds going now to some 39,000 cities, counties, townships, and villages throughout the country who are eligible.

We must also be equally concerned about fairness. We know that the massive reduction in funds to domestic programs has created tremendous hardships, and much of the burden has been shifted to State and local governments.

Eliminating the General Revenue Sharing Program would accentuate this burden as cities and municipalities are forced to reduce essential services or raise property taxes. Either way, the citizens of this country will be adversely affected.

The State of Michigan's treasury is hardly bulging. It is still recovering from the devastating recession caused by the Reagan administration's ill-fated economic policies. Detroit receives approximately \$31 million in general revenue sharing funds while Wayne County receives some \$13 million. Neither could make up the loss of funds, and none of the 73 counties and 1,718 locales in Michigan could count on the State to provide the \$190 million which they currently receive from the General Revenue Sharing Program. Unemployment and suffering in my district still exceeds 25 percent.

The impact of eliminating the Revenue Sharing Program is multiplied when one considers that the administration has also proposed eliminating the Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG), the Small Business Administration (SBA), the Economic Development Administration (EDA), Legal Services, and Job Corps, and has reduced funding in health care including Medicaid, Medicare, and Child Nutrition, as well as Mass Transit, Housing, Food Stamp, and AFDC Programs. Additionally, the President has proposed that the current deductions for State and local taxes be eliminated.

We often speak of the need for national security as related to our military, but national security comes in many forms. To abandon our communities and to neglect the human welfare of our citizens are far greater threats to our national security than any foreign government could ever pose.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when sched-

uled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 12, 1985, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## SEPTEMBER 13

- 9:30 a.m.  
Finance  
To continue hearings on proposed legislation to provide for certain spending reductions and revenue increases.  
SD-215
- 10:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
European Affairs Subcommittee  
To continue hearings to review the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), focusing on Soviet active measures.  
SD-419

## SEPTEMBER 16

- 9:00 a.m.  
Finance  
To hold hearings on the nominations of George D. Gould, of New York, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury, and Charles O. Sethness, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.  
SD-215
- 9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Bill D. Colvin, of Virginia, to be Inspector General of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.  
SR-253
- Finance  
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 376, the Child Health Incentives Reform Plan.  
SD-215

## SEPTEMBER 17

- 9:00 a.m.  
Judiciary  
Immigration and Refugee Policy Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the Administration's proposed regional refugee admissions level for fiscal year 1986, and to review the progress of this year's refugee resettlement program.  
SD-562
- 9:30 a.m.  
Finance  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-215
- Judiciary  
Constitution Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the anniversary of the U.S. Constitution.  
SD-226

Rules and Administration  
To hold hearings on S. Res. 29 and S. Res. 81, measures to set forth regulations to implement television and radio coverage of Senate Chamber proceedings.  
SD-301

10:00 a.m.  
\*Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold oversight hearings on the impact of moratoria on Outer Continental Shelf leasing in Federal waters adjacent to the coastline of the State of California.  
SD-366

Judiciary  
Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1562, False Claims Reform Act.  
SD-628

Labor and Human Resources  
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act.  
SD-430

11:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-419

2:00 p.m.  
Finance  
International Trade Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1544, to extend and reform the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program, and related measures, including S. 1459, S. 234, and S. 23.  
SD-215

## SEPTEMBER 18

9:00 a.m.  
Judiciary  
Immigration and Refugee Policy Subcommittee  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law on anti-discrimination provisions of S. 1200 and H.R. 3080, Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1985.  
2237 Rayburn Building

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1517, Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act Amendments.  
SD-366

Rules and Administration  
To continue hearings on S. Res. 29 and S. Res. 81, measures to set forth regulations to implement television and radio coverage of Senate Chamber proceedings.  
SR-301

Select on Intelligence  
To resume closed hearings on the development of a national intelligence strategy (Phase II).  
SH-219

10:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To resume hearings on the Supplementary Extradition Treaty Between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with Annex (Treaty

Doc. 99-8), signed at Washington on June 25, 1985.  
SD-419

Judiciary  
To hold hearings on S. 1437, Designer Drug Enforcement Act.  
SD-226

\*Judiciary  
Juvenile Justice Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 985, to protect the rights of victims of child abuse.  
SD-G50

Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 1298, to coordinate and expand services for the prevention, identification, and treatment of alcohol and drug abuse among Indian youth.  
SR-485

Joint Economic  
Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on international trade.  
SD-342

2:00 p.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee  
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of section 404 of the Clean Water Act, relating to the wetlands dredge and fill permit program.  
SD-406

Governmental Affairs  
Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on enumeration of undocumented aliens in the decennial census.  
SD-342

Judiciary  
To hold hearings on pending nominations.  
SD-226

## SEPTEMBER 19

9:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
European Affairs Subcommittee  
To resume hearings to review the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).  
SD-419

9:30 a.m.  
Armed Services  
Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review wartime medical readiness.  
SR-232A

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on record labeling.  
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to review the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission notice of proposed rulemaking on Regulation of Natural Gas Pipelines after Partial Wellhead Decontrol.  
SD-366

Finance  
To resume hearings on the President's tax reform proposal.  
SD-215

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to provide a cost-of-living increase for fiscal year 1986 in the rates of veterans disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation for surviving spouses and children.  
SR-418

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act. SD-430

1:30 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
European Affairs Subcommittee  
To continue hearings to review the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). SD-419

2:00 p.m.  
Finance  
To hold hearings to review certain problems of international competitiveness in the forest industry. SD-215

4:00 p.m.  
Select on Intelligence  
Closed briefing on intelligence matters. SH-219

SEPTEMBER 20

9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings on matters relating to private education. SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for wildlife refuge programs. SD-406

SEPTEMBER 23

9:30 a.m.  
Finance  
International Trade Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 680, to limit imports of textile products into the United States to a one-percent growth rate for exporting countries. SD-215

SEPTEMBER 24

9:00 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on innovative approaches in industrial energy efficiency. SD-366

9:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Business meeting, on pending calendar business. SR-253

Finance  
To resume hearings on the President's tax reform proposal. SD-215

Veterans' Affairs  
Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation to meet reconciliation expenditures as imposed by S. Con. Res. 32, setting forth recommended levels of total budget outlays, Federal revenues, and new budget authority for fiscal years 1986, 1987, and 1988, and revising the congressional budget for fiscal year ending September 30, 1985. SR-418

10:00 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Orson G. Swindle III, of Georgia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for

Economic Development, and Jennifer J. Manson, of Virginia, and Lawrence J. Jensen, of Virginia, both to be Assistant Administrators of the Environmental Protection Agency. SD-406

Labor and Human Resources  
Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on child fitness and health programs. SD-562

Select on Intelligence  
To resume closed hearings on the development of a national intelligence strategy (Phase II). SH-219

11:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-419

## SEPTEMBER 25

9:30 a.m.  
\*Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings on private sector initiatives to feed the world's hungry. SD-430

## SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 a.m.  
\*Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 812, to authorize the President to control loans and other transfers of capital to any or all of the Soviet bloc countries. SD-538

Finance  
To hold hearings on the President's tax reform proposal. SD-215

10:00 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Foreign Relations  
International Economic Policy, Oceans, and Environment Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]. SD-419

2:00 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on financing of foreign military sales. SD-419

Governmental Affairs  
Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 209, the Federal Debt Recovery Act. SD-342

## SEPTEMBER 27

4:00 p.m.  
Select on Intelligence  
Closed briefing on worldwide intelligence matters. SH-219

4:30 p.m.  
Select on Intelligence  
Closed briefing on international terrorism. SH-219

## SEPTEMBER 30

9:30 a.m.  
Finance  
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed revisions in subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code relating to corporate taxation. SD-215

10:00 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1440, the Non-Smokers Rights Act. SD-342

## OCTOBER 1

9:30 a.m.  
Finance  
To resume hearings on the President's tax reform proposal. SD-215

Labor and Human Resources  
Labor Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on pension policy implications of the President's tax proposals of fringe benefits and retirement savings. SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on S. 1440, the Non-Smokers Rights Act. SD-342

Labor and Human Resources  
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Education and Labor's Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education on the problem of illiteracy in the United States. 2175 Rayburn Building

Labor and Human Resources  
Aging Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on pension accrual and the older worker. SR-385

Labor and Human Resources  
Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the exploitation of runaway children. SD-628

11:00 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings to review the legislative priorities of the American Legion. SD-106

## OCTOBER 2

9:30 a.m.  
Finance  
To continue hearings on the President's tax reform proposal. SD-215

Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Edward A. Curran, of Maryland, to be Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. SD-430

Select on Intelligence  
To resume closed hearings on the development of a national intelligence strategy. SH-219

10:00 a.m.  
 Select on Indian Affairs  
 To hold hearings on S. 1558, to settle certain claims affecting the Pyramid Lake Paiute Indian Tribe of Nevada.  
 SR-485

## OCTOBER 3

9:30 a.m.  
 Finance  
 To continue hearings on the President's tax reform proposal.  
 SD-215

## Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation to provide a cost-of-living increase for fiscal year 1986 in the rates of veterans disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation for surviving spouses and children.  
 SR-418

10:00 a.m.  
 Governmental Affairs  
 To hold hearings on the President's management initiatives and related measures.  
 SD-342

## Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee  
 To resume joint hearings with the House Committee on Education and Labor's Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education on the problem of illiteracy in the United States.  
 2175 Rayburn Building

4:00 p.m.  
 Select on Intelligence  
 Closed briefing on intelligence matters.  
 SH-219

## OCTOBER 9

9:00 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
 SD-430

9:30 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 To hold hearings on Robert Elsner, of Alaska, and Karen Pryor, of Washington, each to be a Member of the Marine Mammal Commission.  
 SR-253

## Select on Intelligence

To resume closed hearings on the development of a national intelligence strategy (Phase II).  
 SH-219

10:00 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 To hold oversight hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on Pelagic driftnets.  
 SR-253

## Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine certain barriers to health care.  
 SD-430

## OCTOBER 10

10:00 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Merchant Marine Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on fishing vessel safety and insurance.  
 SD-562

Labor and Human Resources  
 To hold hearings on mandatory nutritional labeling.  
 SD-430

Labor and Human Resources  
 Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee  
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act.  
 SR-385

10:30 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Business, Trade, and Tourism Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on the promotion of domestic tourism.  
 SR-253

4:00 p.m.  
 Select on Intelligence  
 Closed briefing on worldwide intelligence matters.  
 SH-219

4:30 p.m.  
 Select on Intelligence  
 Closed briefing on the Philippines.  
 SH-219

## OCTOBER 16

9:30 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
 SD-430

Select on Intelligence  
 To resume closed hearings on the development of a national intelligence strategy (Phase II).  
 SH-219

## OCTOBER 17

10:00 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine measures to discourage students from dropping out of high school.  
 SD-430

4:00 p.m.  
 Select on Intelligence  
 Closed briefing on intelligence matters.  
 SH-219

## OCTOBER 23

9:30 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
 SD-430

## OCTOBER 24

10:00 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee  
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act.  
 SD-430

4:00 p.m.  
 Select on Intelligence  
 Closed briefing on worldwide intelligence matters.  
 SH-219

4:30 p.m.  
 Select on Intelligence  
 Closed briefing on intelligence matters.  
 SH-219

## OCTOBER 29

9:30 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 Handicapped Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on the Tenth Anniversary of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (P.L. 94-142).  
 SD-430

## OCTOBER 30

9:30 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 To resume hearings to examine certain barriers to health care.  
 SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on the effects of domestic violence.  
 SD-628

## OCTOBER 31

4:00 p.m.  
 Select on Intelligence  
 Closed briefing on intelligence matters.  
 SH-219

## NOVEMBER 6

9:30 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 To hold hearings on nutrition and fitness in public health.  
 SD-430

## CANCELLATIONS

## SEPTEMBER 13

2:30 p.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Surface Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine motor carrier safety and Mexican trucking operations.  
 SR-253

## SEPTEMBER 16

10:00 a.m.  
 Judiciary  
 Security and Terrorism Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to explore the affects of terrorism in South Africa on the security of the United States.  
 SD-226