

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

S. 49, THE McCLURE-VOLKMER  
FIREARMS OWNERS' PROTEC-  
TION ACT

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the Judiciary has received numerous requests from Members for an explanation of the highlights of S. 49, the Firearms Owners' Protection Act, which passed the Senate. I insert in the RECORD at this point a memorandum by the staff of the Committee on the Judiciary which discusses the major provisions of the bill:

## MEMORANDUM: S. 49—HIGHLIGHTS

PREEMPTION OF STATE LAW—TRANSPORTATION  
OF A FIREARM

This provision has the potential to undermine state law enforcement authority significantly. This provision entitles persons who are not disqualified from receiving weapons under the Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA) to "transport an unloaded, not readily accessible firearm in interstate commerce" notwithstanding any provision of state or local law (sec. 107, page 31, lines 12-18).

Interstate commerce is an extremely broad term. One does not have to cross a state line to be "in interstate commerce." It would create a Federal defense to state and local prosecutions for unlawfully carrying a firearm. It is unclear how long a person remains in interstate commerce after entering interstate commerce. It is unclear how travelers carrying their own luggage carry the firearm in a "not readily accessible" manner.

## IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION

S. 49 provides that if any crime is uncovered in the course of a regular inspection of a Federal firearm licensee, "no criminal charges shall be brought against the licensee except for willful violation of the record-keeping requirements" or for sales or dispositions of firearms in violation of 18 U.S.C. 922(d). This provision creates immunity from prosecution for all crimes uncovered in such an inspection. (sec. 103(6), page 15, lines 9-13)

## INTERSTATE SALE OF FIREARMS

Permits over-the-counter sales of firearms (including handguns) to out-of-state residents (sec. 102 (3) and (4), pages 6-7, lines 23-23). Current law permits sales of rifles and shotguns to out-of-state residents in limited circumstances but does not permit interstate sale of handguns. As drafted, licensees would be required to fully comply with the state and local laws applicable to the place of sale and the place of residence of the purchaser. However violations of this requirement would only be punishable if they were "willful." (sec. 104(1), page 22, line 14).

This provision is almost unworkable. It would require knowledge and comprehen-

sion of the intricacies of firearms laws of all of the States and local jurisdictions. Licensed dealers will have to be familiar with legal forms of identification from all of the states, increasing the risk that false identification will escape detection. Willful violations of this limitation will be more difficult to prove than the usual "knowing" standard, particularly in reference to the laws of various states. Sales which do not fully comply with applicable state and local law would violate Federal law but the violation most likely would not be punishable, especially if the failure were due to a mistake of law or fact or due to negligence on the part of the licensee. Inevitably, this provision would increase the availability of firearms and handguns to those not legally permitted to obtain them.

WEAKENING CURRENT MANDATORY PENALTY FOR  
USING OR CARRYING A FIREARM IN THE COM-  
MISSION OF A CRIME OF VIOLENCE

The current mandatory prison term for the use or carrying of a firearm, during and in relation to any federal crime of violence, is five years without probation or parole (18 U.S.C. 924(c), P.L. 98-473, (section 1005(a)), October 12, 1984).

18 U.S.C. 924(c) is only triggered if the use or carrying of the firearm is "during and in relation" to an underlying crime of violence. To successfully prosecute, proof of the defendant's commission of the crime of violence is necessary.

S. 49 adds an unnecessary element to the offense that the carrying be "in furtherance of any such crime of violence." (Sec. 104(2), page 23, line 14). Proof of this element would involve additional analysis of the defendant's conduct, the circumstances of the violent crime and evidence of the defendant's state of mind. It would be a substantial burden on the prosecution and is unnecessary to prevent injustice.

S. 49 also contains a proviso that evidently intends to create a defense of "self-defense," (sec. 104(2), page 24, lines 10-21). Essentially this defense would apply to the criminal who armed himself in anticipation of "perceived immediate danger" from another criminal similarly armed or that he might be arrested by a police officer "unlawfully". The defense does not follow the Federal rule of self-defense which follows the Common Law—the belief of the defender must be reasonable under the circumstances as they appear at the moment. It appears that this formulation may create, for the first time in Federal law, a statutory right to use force to resist an unlawful arrest. The defense fails to address the most common problems in the law of self-defense such as cases of mutual combat, cases in which the defender initiated the assault but then gave up the attack and retreated, and cases in which the reasonable belief of the defender was in error. 18 U.S.C. 924(c) is a separate offense from crimes of violence such as assault with a dangerous weapon (*Simpson v. United States*, 435 U.S. 6, 10 (1978)). It is inconsistent to provide a statutory defense for 924(c) and not for other crimes. This defense could result in prosecutors avoiding the use of 924(c). Eliminating the need to elect between 924(c) and other offenses was

a key reason that Congress amended section 924(c) in 1984.

MAKING PROSECUTIONS OF GCA VIOLATIONS  
MORE DIFFICULT

Requires proof of "willfulness" to convict for many GCA violations (sec. 104(1)). The drafting leaves the states of mind and the elements of the offense for the offenses in the GCA in a state of confusion.

## DETERMINING WHO NEEDS A LICENSE

A feature with major impact is the change in defining who is required to obtain a license as a dealer, manufacturer or importer. This is likely to have a serious weakening effect on the GCA. Persons who are "engaged in the business" of manufacturing, importing, or buying and selling firearms are required to obtain a license. S. 49 defines "engaged in the business" in terms of "the principal objective of livelihood and profit" whose underlying intent is "predominantly one of obtaining livelihood and pecuniary gain" (emphasis added) (sec. 101(6), pages 3-5 and 102(1)). Persons will be free to buy and sell firearms occasionally for the "enhancement of a personal collection or hobby" as long as the transactions are not "as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit through the repetitive purchase and resale of firearms".

These provisions expand the number of persons who can engage in firearms transactions or importation without needing a license or having to comply with the record keeping requirements of the law. This definition has loopholes such as a person, believing the public ought to be armed for self-protection, who sells large volumes of firearms at no markup or a price which does not make a profit, who would not be "engaged in the business."

Unfortunately, this new definition creates new ambiguity. Certainly one motive of a person collecting firearms, and frequently the predominant motive shared with other collectors, is to upgrade the value of the collection by making trades or sales that are profitable. A shrewd, lucky or enthusiastic collector may remain confused whether he is "engaged in the business" within the meaning of this new definition.

WEAKENING THE FIREARMS TRACING PROGRAM  
BY WEAKENING RECORDKEEPING AND RE-  
STRICTING SECRETARY'S ABILITY TO EXAMINE  
AND KEEP RECORDS

In addition to changing the requirements concerning who needs to have a license (and therefore must keep records) and raising the state of mind necessary to prove violations of the requirement to keep accurate records (making such violations harder to prove), S. 49:

(1) Restricts the authority of BATF to inspect the records and inventory of GCA licensees to assure compliance to only one visit per year and only after advance notification (sec. 103(6), page 15, lines 7-9).

(2) Exempts transactions to and from the "personal collection of firearms" of licensees from the record-keeping requirements for licensees (sec. 103(3), pages 12-13, lines 15-4).

● 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.

(3) Regarding any records of out-of-business licensees, any reports from licensees concerning information contained in their records, or any reports of multiple handgun transfers to a non-licensee, prohibits the Secretary from keeping this information in a centralized location or from entering it into a computer for storage or retrieval (sec. 103(6), page 20, lines 1-5).

(4) Regarding records of out-of-business licensees, requires that the records be sent to the joint custody of the Archivist of the United States and the Secretary to be stored in a record center operated by the Archivist, limits access of the Secretary to the records solely for the purpose of determining from whom a licensee acquired a firearm and to whom such licensee disposed of such firearm, and requiring the Archivist to destroy these records twenty years after they are received (sec. 103(6), page 17, line 8—page 18, line 13). For example, BATF could not use these records to investigate whether a firearm purchaser from such an out-of-business licensee had made a false statement in connection with such purchase.

(5) Reduces the penalty for a licensee for making a false statement or representation in the records they are required to keep from a felony to a misdemeanor. (sec. 104(1), pages 22-23, lines 19-3).

#### STRENGTHENING PROVISION—SALE TO DISQUALIFIED PERSONS

S. 49 strengthens the GCA by extending the prohibition on transferring firearms to disqualified persons from only licensees to private individuals as well. The state of mind is knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the purchaser is in the disqualified class. (sec. 102(5), page 8, lines 3-23).

#### LIMITATIONS ON SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND AND FORFEITURE OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

A potentially significant problem is that the authority to seize and forfeit is limited only to firearms or quantities of ammunition "particularly named and individually identified as involved in or used in" specified violations of law. (sec. 104(3), pages 25-28). This is narrower than interpretations of the Fourth Amendment requirement that a warrant "particularly" describe the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized, and the exceptions involving objects in "plain view" and "inadvertent discovery." It would appear that contraband firearms could not be seized if they had not been specifically identified in the search warrant as being used in a specific violation of the law.

The provision also weakens law enforcement because it limits the authority of the government to forfeit firearms or ammunition only for knowing violations of a number of sections, knowing importation in violation of the law, willful violations of other provisions of the GCA, or violations of other criminal laws of the U.S. It requires that the requisite intent be proven by clear and convincing evidence.

In the event of an acquittal or dismissal of charges against a defendant, the seized firearms must be promptly returned to the defendant if the return would not place the person in violation of the law. The provision authorizes the payment of reasonable attorney's fees to persons who successfully sue the United States for return of forfeited firearms.

#### SALES AT GUN SHOWS—INSPECTION OF INVENTORY PROHIBITED

Allows all licensees to conduct business at any temporary location in the State in which they are licensed if the location is the

site of a gun show or event sponsored by any national, state or local organization devoted to the collection, competitive use, or other sporting use of firearms, or an organization that sponsors events devoted to the collection, competitive use or other sporting use of firearms, but bars examination of the inventory of the licensee at the temporary location (sec. 103(7), pages 20-21).

#### OTHER RESTRICTIONS UPON THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

(1) Provides that an acquittal on criminal charges is a bar to a revocation of a GCA license based in whole or in part on facts which formed the basis of the criminal charge (even though the standard of proof for a revocation is much lower); and further provides that a person whose license is revoked is entitled to a *de novo* judicial hearing at which new evidence may be introduced (sec. 103(5)(C), page 13, line 14—page 14, line 2).

(2) A provision which is neutral as to law enforcement but which could significantly impede the Secretary's power to act requires 90 days public notice and an opportunity for interested parties to have a hearing before proposed regulations can become final (currently there is no minimum time period) (sec. 106(4), pages 30-31).

#### ADDITIONAL DRAFTING PROBLEMS

(1) The Senate's attempt to update the disqualification from receiving or possessing a firearm by drug addicts is improperly drafted and would fail to apply to persons who are unlawful users or addicts of most hallucinogenic drugs, PCP, methaqualone, tranquilizers or designer drugs. (sec. 102(5), (6) and (7), page 8 lines 10-13, page 9 lines 5-8, and page 10 lines 10-13).

(2) The provisions relating to obtaining and executing a search warrant in the new inspection provisions in 18 U.S.C. 923(g) (sec. 103(6), pages 14-15, lines 12-2) differ significantly from those in Rule 41 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure which is likely to create confusion in the enforcement of the GCA.

#### LIBERALIZING THE IMPORTATION OF FIREARMS

Opens up the importation of firearms by mandating the Secretary to authorize importation of a firearm if there is a sporting purpose and eliminating the requirement that the importer has the burden of satisfying the Secretary of the sporting purpose (sec. 105(2), page 29, lines 6-22). It is their failure to meet the sporting purpose standard which currently prohibits Saturday Night Specials from being imported into the United States.

#### AMMUNITION DEALERS AND RECORDKEEPING

H.R. 3155 would eliminate the need to keep records for sales of ammunition involving less than one thousand rounds. S. 49 goes much further by eliminating any recordkeeping requirement for sales of ammunition.

If the legislation reported by the Judiciary Committee to control the sale of armor piercing ammunition (H.R. 3132) is enacted, then the S. 49 provisions which remove ammunition dealers from the licensing requirements altogether would be likely to hinder effective enforcement of that act. (The provisions relating to ammunition permeate the GCA and S. 49.)

#### RELIEF FROM DISABILITIES

A feature which is generally law enforcement neutral and which genuinely serves the interests of the nation's sportsmen and hunters is the expansion of the ability of persons to seek relief from the disability of

a conviction for committing an offense which has been expunged or occurred long ago. (sec. 105(1), pages 28-29) Proof of a conviction shall be in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the proceedings were held. (sec. 101(5), page 3)

A critical related issue was not addressed. The United States District Court for New Jersey has invalidated the prohibition to mental institutions or adjudicated mentally defective because the GCA does not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve that disability for the former mental patients as it does for ex-convicts. This was held to violate the equal protection and due process protections of the Fifth Amendment. (*Galioto v. Department of Treasury*, 602 F. Supp. 682 (D.C.N.J., February 7, 1985). Judge Sarokin stayed the effective date of the order for 120 days to permit Congress to correct the constitutional infirmities of these provisions. Section 8 of H.R. 3155 would correct this problem. The government has filed a direct appeal in the Supreme Court and the District Court has further stayed its order pending the appeal. The Supreme Court noted jurisdiction of *Galioto* on November 4, 1985 and requested full scale briefing of this case. Argument of this case is likely this case.

#### INTERSTATE MAIL ORDER SALE

Current law permits mail order sale only in cases that are not otherwise prohibited by other provisions of the GCA (18 U.S.C. 922(c)). S. 49 does not permit general mail order sale, although the relationship between the S. 49 amendment permitting over-the-counter interstate sale (sec. 102(4) (page 7, lines 7-17) amending 18 U.S.C. 922(b)(3)) and the current law concerning mail order sale has created some confusion that S. 49 might do so.

18 U.S.C. 922(a)(3) now prohibits any person from transporting into or receiving in the State where he resides any firearm purchased or obtained outside that state except (1) a firearm obtained by bequest or intestate succession, (2) a rifle or shotgun obtained in a contiguous state if permitted by state law, (3) returning a firearm borrowed or rented for temporary use for lawful sporting purposes, (4) a rifle or shotgun replacing a rifle or shotgun lost, stolen or damaged out-of-state while hunting or in an organized rifle or shotgun match, or (5) transportation of a firearm acquired in any state prior to 1968. The opportunity for mail order sale is quite limited.<sup>1</sup>

Section 922(a)(3), with respect to exceptions (2), (3) and (4), *supra*, would be amended so that its prohibition "shall not apply to the transportation or receipt of a firearm [including a handgun] obtained in conformity with the provisions of subsection (b)(3)" (S. 49, sec. 102(3), page 6, line 23). The exception would be general rather than specific.

Section 922(b)(3) would be amended by S. 49 to permit "delivery of any firearm to a resident of a State other than a State in which the licensee's place of business is located if the sale, delivery and receipt fully comply" with the laws of both States. A person could lawfully receive a firearm under (a)(3) if it had been delivered pursuant to (b)(3).

Representative Volkmer in H.R. 945, in his amendment of section 922(b)(3), in order

<sup>1</sup> A licensee may ship in interstate commerce or deposit in the mail a firearm or handgun to a police officer or watchman for use in connection with his official duty (18 U.S.C. 922(a)(2)(B)).

to avoid any ambiguity about the possibility of permitting mail order sales, would require the "transferee meet in person with the transferor to accomplish the transfer or to negotiate the transfer" (sec. 102(4) of H.R. 945).

S. 49 does not permit mail order sale generally because it does not amend the general rule of subsection (a)(2) which bars the shipment or transport of firearms in interstate commerce by licensees to non-licensees.

However, regarding the reverse fact situation, a non-licensee would be permitted by S. 49 (section 102(2) page 6, lines 19-22) to mail a firearm to a licensee for the purpose of sale. Currently many persons are firearms licensees in order to obtain firearms by mail from other licensees for their own use, and to obtain them at wholesale cost. *It can be anticipated that there will be an increase in mail order sales because dealers, including the many "non-stocking" dealers, would be enabled to buy firearms by mail from non-licensees, which is not permitted under current law.*

### THIRTEEN PERCENT OF 8-YEAR-OLDS USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO IN OKLAHOMA

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, millions of children are becoming addicted to smokeless tobacco. This is a national tragedy and a disgrace. The smokeless tobacco industry is being allowed to promote the product as a safe alternative to smoking, with full knowledge that their product causes mouth cancer, gum disease, tooth loss, and addiction.

The alarming increase in the use of snuff and chewing tobacco by young people can be attributed to the use of macho sports figures in industry advertisements. The effect is most evident, ironically, among health-conscious teenage athletes. A recent study in Oklahoma found that among teenage male baseball and softball players, "smokeless tobacco [use] is virtually universal."

I am submitting for the RECORD a recent article from the Tulsa World which discusses this study in greater detail. It documents the tremendous increase in smokeless tobacco use among children as young as 8 years old.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring H.R. 3510, which would require warning labels on smokeless tobacco packages and advertising, ban TV and radio advertising, and require the disclosure of chemical ingredients such as nicotine. Let's end the double standard that is alluring children away from one bad habit and into another.

[From the Tulsa (OK) World, Dec. 1, 1985]

**SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE GROWING: STUDY SHOWS YOUNGSTERS FEEL IT'S SAFE**

(By Cathy Milam)

More than one out of eight third-grade boys in Oklahoma use smokeless tobacco, according to research conducted by an Oklahoma State University faculty member.

The research indicates that more and more youngsters are taking to "dipping" or chewing in the mistaken belief that smokeless tobacco is "safe."

Dr. Steven William Edwards, associate professor of health education at OSU, said the investigation into the use of snuff and chewing tobacco is just beginning.

"The first big study was conducted three or four years ago in Texas when observers noted that smoking was declining among teen-agers," Edwards said.

"That was during this urban cowboy trend, and the researchers found that, while smoking was down, more and more of these kids were using forms of smokeless tobacco," he said.

Edwards and former OSU professor E.D. Glover decided to do a similar study here.

Edwards' first study—to gauge the percentage of smokeless tobacco users among minors—targeted grades 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 at some 21 schools across the state and included about 1,100 students.

"We were surprised, to say the least, at the results," Edwards said.

Among male students, the study showed that 13.1 percent of third graders used snuff or chewing tobacco, "... and the numbers just kept rising with each grade," he said.

Percentages of male users at the other grade levels were: fifth grade—21.7 percent; seventh grade—22.4 percent, ninth grade—32.8 percent, and eleventh grade—39.3 percent.

Statistics for female users included: third grade—1.7 percent; fifth grade—4.5 percent; seventh grade—6.5 percent; ninth grade—1.7 percent and eleventh grade—less than 1 percent.

"We were a little skeptical, afraid that it might seem like the 'in' thing to do to say you used snuff or chewing tobacco, so we included questions that would double check the reliability of the answers. We're pretty positive that our data holds good," Edwards said.

Other responses indicated that, as with smoking, parental use increases the likelihood that children will become users, Edwards said.

"You might think that with all the recent publicity, that people would be aware of the dangers of smokeless tobacco, but that isn't the case. Somehow, snuff and chewing tobacco are perceived as being a safe alternative to smoking," he said.

Edwards said that while smokeless tobacco offers health advantages over smoking, "it's pretty much a trade-off . . . There are just as many disadvantages.

"Those who chew—because the tobacco is heavily sweetened—have tremendous problems with dental caries. By contrast, snuff users hardly have any cavities at all, because the snuff is so acidic that the caries bacteria can't live in the user's mouth . . .

"In fact, nothing can live in there—including teeth and gums," he said. Research has shown that many snuff users suffer recession and inflammation of the gums, which eventually causes the loss of teeth.

"But, of course, the big problem is with oral cancer," Edwards said.

He pointed to two highly publicized cases in Oklahoma in which teen-agers died from oral cancer. Both teens were long-time smokeless tobacco users.

Edwards also has conducted a second study aimed at discovering the user patterns among college students in various regions of the nation.

He discovered that the south-central region—which includes Oklahoma—had the

highest user rate at 15 percent. The lowest rate was recorded in the northeast region—students in Connecticut were polled—at 8 percent.

The national average user rates are 22 percent for males and 2 percent for females, Edwards found.

"Through our questionnaires we also gained some insight into the relationship between environment and usage," he said.

"For example, when you look at certain athletes—most notably baseball and softball players—smokeless tobacco is virtually universal," he said.

Most athletes said they felt that by dipping or chewing while they play, that the tobacco helped them to concentrate. This idea of reliance is coupled with the idea that it helps them to respond more quickly during game situations.

"But studies of reaction time prove that this just isn't so," he said. "But perhaps because the use of tobacco increase heart rate and blood pressure, it makes the athletes feel as if they are more vigilant and quicker to respond."

Edwards said patterns of usage very greatly. "You find those people who tell you they sleep with it in their mouths, eat with it and shower with it. Others only use snuff or chewing tobacco when they are doing certain things—like the baseball player who only use it on the field or the line worker who has to perform routine, boring tasks over and over again.

"Some students said they only use it when they study. Just as some kids will drink a cup of coffee while they study, these students take a chew."

### CEMENT AND CLINKER IMPORTS: A CASE FOR A TRADE POLICY

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, there is not a Member of this body whose district has not been impacted by our Nation's trade imbalance. Whether the issue is textiles, agricultural products, or timber, the problem is the same. Subsidized imports the strength of the dollar, and restrictive trade barriers of our competitors have combined to exacerbate our trading deficit.

There is another product not in the daily headlines that has also been adversely affected by imported products. Cement and clinker are commodities that have been subjected to increasing competition for imports. In fact, imports of cement and clinker were 1.22 million tons in May of 1985, a staggering 71 percent above imports a year earlier. Through May of 1985, year to date imports were 106 percent above the cumulative imports through the same time period in 1984.

Mr. Speaker, the rising imports of these commodities are just one more example of the void created by our country's lack of a comprehensive report and import policy. While the Federal Government stands idle, industries throughout the Nation, like the cement industry, are watching foreign imports increase by staggering proportions.

Our industries can compete with any industry in the world. All they are seeking is a level playing field.

The time has come for immediate action on a comprehensive and intelligent trade policy. Our domestic industries deserve nothing less.

### MARK BLEVINS WINS SPIRIT AWARD

#### HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my good friends at the Gadsden Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., in congratulating Mark McKelvie Blevins for winning the plant's 1985 Spirit Award. Mark is an outstanding employee and all of us in the Fourth District of Alabama are proud of him for his outstanding service to his community and his hard work on the job.

Following is an article about Mark which appeared in the September Gadsden edition of the Wing Foot Clan, a newsletter circulated by Goodyear.

#### MARK BLEVINS IS SPIRIT AWARD WINNER

Mark McKelvie Blevins is the Gadsden plant's 1985 Spirit Award recipient. The search in Gadsden began in August for the plant's "most spirited" employee.

Blevins and the other 19 nominees were invited recently to a breakfast at the Clubhouse for the naming of the winner. The 20 nominees are Gadsden's "most spirited paragons." Each exhibits excellence in church, civic and Goodyear endeavors. The joint union-management Spirit Award Selection Committee attended the breakfast with the nominees.

The 1984-85 Top Ten Club sponsored this first affair at Gadsden to honor all the nominees. Top Ten officers attending were President Darrel Faulkner, Vice President Erston Burger, Treasurer Mike Nunn, Secretary Gary Phillips and Chaplain Richard Gilbert. Gadsden Spirit Award Coordinator Joe Smith emceed the program.

Production Manager John Orr and Radial Division Production Manager Brant Schnackenberg presented the 1985 Spirit Award medallion to Mark Blevins. Orr and Schnackenberg told the nominees all were winners in the fact that their co-workers took the time to recognize them for their accomplishments.

Blevins accepted the medallion on behalf of individuals at Goodyear, his church, the state PTA, the Boy Scouts and Alabama Farm Bureau—all of whom have been supportive in his varied achievements.

The Radial Division's Lilly Ledbetter nominated Blevins for the Spirit Award. Blevins' nomination began, "Mark has accomplished and contributed more to his fellowman in his 38 years than most people do in a lifetime. He has an outstanding record of involvement in civic, youth, governmental and political and political groups, church and his job. He is truly a credit to Goodyear and his community. He is respected by many individuals from all walks of life, both on the job and throughout the State of Alabama for his endeavors to help others; especially young people. 'A man stands tallest when he stoops to help a little child' is his philosophy."

Blevins' belief that every child should have the opportunity to get an education led him to promote "adopt a needy child" at his church whereby money was given to buy new clothes and shoes for needy children making them feel equal to other students . . . he is responsible for other churches' starting this type program.

#### SCHOOL BUS SAFETY

The Alabama PTA organization is better because of Mark Blevins. He is the only person in PTA history to serve more than two years as State Chairman. For four years Blevins was Safety Chairman. His track record is enviable . . . the most significant being the bumper sticker—Stop for School Buses!

Mark was driving home one morning after working third shift in the Radial Division, and observed a motorist nearly hit several children leaving a school bus. Thus he designed a bumper sticker to call attention to the danger when children are boarding or leaving school buses.

To increase public awareness, Mark persuaded Alabama Farm Bureau to sponsor this bumper sticker. Because of Blevins efforts, these stickers can be seen on vehicles all over Alabama. They were also taken to the National PTA Convention in Las Vegas, Nevada, and Washington, D.C. Over 40,000 of these bumper stickers were printed. Statistics show there have been no school bus fatalities since this program was initiated.

Blevins has 12 years service with Goodyear. He currently is a white sidewall inspector on D crew in Department 555 of the Radial Division.

Behind every good man there is a good woman. Mark's wife, Mary, has particularly been involved with him in church and PTA work. The Blevins have two sons, Bryan Mark and Clay Micah.

A number of letters of recommendation were received commending Blevins. The letters were part of a portfolio of information sent to Akron to Director of Domestic Tire Production Jerry Butcher. Blevins is under consideration for further advancement in the Spirit Award program.

Accolades from E.E. (Red) Cox describe best Gadsden's 1985 winner. Cox said, "Mark is a Christian gentleman, filled with not only the Goodyear Spirit but the Holy Spirit as well. He is a leader of men and working diligently for the things he believes in."

"During my 47 years in Washington as a public servant, I have been associated with some great men, most of whom had a blemish or two. I can truthfully say that Mark is a man without a single blemish. To put it like it is, he is a top-notch!" Cox concluded.

Cox was former Congressman Albert Rains' chief administrative assistant for 20 years.

Mark's favorite Bible verse is Proverbs 22:6—"Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it." Mark Blevins has transferred his belief to his community through all the effort he has put forth to help others.

Mark Blevins said in accepting the Spirit Award, "In everything I try to do, I do it with a silent prayer in my heart; and I feel that if it is meant to be, it will get done."

### H.R. 3742, CRIMINALS' ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

#### HON. JOHN G. ROWLAND

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on November 13, I introduced the above-titled legislation.

Very simply, H.R. 3742 would make court-ordered restitution payments nondischargeable in bankruptcy proceedings when the individual involved has been convicted of a crime and the restitution order is a result of that fact.

This proposal stems from a decision which was rendered by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York on October 29. That decision held that a woman in my State, who was convicted of larceny as a result of her defrauding the welfare system, could evade having to repay the \$9,932.95 involved after she filed bankruptcy. (In Re: Caroly Robinson, Docket 84-5077).

While there are several circumstances unique to this case, the bottom line is the court's decision hinged on the fact that "court-ordered restitution" is not specifically listed in the statutes as being a non-dischargeable debt for bankruptcy purposes.

The court's decision inferred that the legislative history of the bankruptcy law was such that Congress had intended to exempt from discharge only those debts which were specifically listed in statute. Since restitution is not among such nondischargeable debts as student loans, child support payments, and taxes, the court felt compelled to rule in Ms. Robinson's favor and thereby allow her to avoid complying with a prior court order that she make restitution for the welfare payments she fraudulently obtained.

In a concurring opinion, Judge Walter Mansfield commented upon the potential ramifications of the court's opinion: "The convicted criminal will simply use bankruptcy to escape the obligation to make criminal restitution payments ordered by the court. I hope Congress will remedy this unfortunate loophole."

I agree with Judge Mansfield and that is why I have introduced H.R. 3742. Frankly, I am afraid that unless the Robinson decision is overturned by the Supreme Court, or unless Congress amends the bankruptcy laws along the lines of H.R. 3742, we will see an avalanche of cases whereby convicted criminals will seek to avoid making restitution to the person or persons they harmed simply by filing bankruptcy. Unless Congress takes some type of action, persons convicted of crimes such as murder, rape, robbery, hijacking, and so forth, will be able to cite the Robinson case in their attempts to skirt around restitution orders by filing bankruptcy.

In support of this legislation is Connecticut's leading prosecutorial authority, Chief State's Attorney John J. Kelly. I recently received the following letter from Mr. Kelly

which elaborates on the potential ramifications of the Robinson case. Following that is a copy of H.R. 3742 and a copy of the statement I issued to the press upon introducing the legislation. I would invite co-sponsorship of the proposal.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,  
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE,  
Wallingford, CT, November 15, 1985.

Hon. JOHN G. ROWLAND,  
U.S. Representative, Cannon House Office  
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. ROWLAND: On October 29, 1985, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit decided in *In re Robinson*, No. 84-5077 (2d Cir. Oct. 29, 1985), that a state criminal restitution order, imposed as a result of a conviction for welfare fraud, is dischargeable as a debt in bankruptcy. In a concurring opinion, Judge Mansfield observed that as a result of the decision "[t]he convicted criminal will simply use bankruptcy to escape the obligation to make criminal restitution payments ordered by the court." Judge Mansfield expressed the hope "that Congress will remedy this unfortunate loophole." I write to ask for your assistance in introducing, sponsoring, and supporting remedial legislation.

The Second Circuit's opinion has widespread ramifications. It directly affects criminal cases in Connecticut, New York, and Vermont, although it will surely be followed by courts in other states. While the case before the Second Circuit involved a sentence of restitution imposed by a state court, logically the ruling extends to restitution orders imposed by federal courts as well. The decision also impairs to a substantial degree the ability of crime victims to recover their losses. Indeed, under the court's ruling the absurd consequence is that in a welfare fraud case the taxpayers will have to pay for the defendant's crime. Finally, the decision can only erode public confidence in our judicial process, since it essentially creates an irrational revolving door system of justice in which a defendant receives a criminal sentence in one court and then receives immunity in another. I think you can see that, even if the state decides to seek permission to appeal the ruling to the United States Supreme Court, it is also essential that this loophole in the Bankruptcy Code be closed as soon as possible by the Congress.

If you can provide assistance on this important issue, please have your legislative assistant contact Assistant State's Attorney Carl Schuman in this office. I thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

JOHN J. KELLY,  
Chief State's Attorney.

H.R. 3742

A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to make nondischargeable any debt arising from a judgment or consent decree requiring an individual debtor to make restitution as a result of the commission of a crime by the debtor

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Criminals' Accountability Act of 1985".

SEC. 2. NONDISCHARGEABILITY OF CERTAIN DEBTS FOR RESTITUTION.

Section 523(a) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (9), as added by section 371 of the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984, is amended by striking out "or" at the end thereof,

(2) by inserting after such paragraph (9) the following new paragraph:

"(10) to the extent that such debt arises from a judgment or consent decree entered in a court of record and requiring the debtor to make restitution as a result of the commission of a crime by the debtor; or", and

(3) in paragraph (9) as in effect immediately before the date of the enactment of the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984 by striking out "(9)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(11)".

ROWLAND SEEKS TO PREVENT CRIMINALS FROM AVOIDING RESTITUTION TO VICTIMS

Congressman John G. Rowland, R-5th District, introduced legislation today to prevent convicted criminals from avoiding court-ordered restitution payments by simply filing for bankruptcy.

Rowland's bill, called the "Criminals' Accountability Act," would close a loophole in federal bankruptcy law that allows a wide range of convicts—from murderers and drug traffickers to persons who defraud the Government—to avoid the restitution payments.

"Current law sends the wrong message to convicted criminals. It says crime does pay," Rowland said.

Rowland said he was "disgusted" at the thought of violent criminals, such as someone who commits murder or rape during the course of a robbery, being allowed to keep their victims' money or possessions.

"We make a mockery of victims' compensation laws by allowing criminals to thumb their noses at court rulings," Rowland said.

The 5th District Congressman, who has introduced legislation to combat corporate and welfare fraud, said he was also "outraged that someone who steals from the taxpayers could conceivably be permitted to keep the money."

Rowland referred to an Oct. 29 decision by the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals in New York that allowed a woman convicted of collecting \$9,932.95 in illegal welfare benefits from Connecticut to avoid repayment after she filed bankruptcy.

"An avalanche of similar bankruptcy petitions could be filed by convicted criminals around this country who will seek to avoid repaying their debt to society," Rowland said.

Rowland's legislation would force compliance with any restitution order—making it, in legal terms, "non-dischargeable" in bankruptcy proceedings—when the debt is a direct result of a criminal conviction.

Under the current federal bankruptcy law, certain types of debts, such as student loans, child-support payments, court fines, and delinquent taxes, cannot be forgiven.

"I see no reason why this list should not include court-ordered restitution to the victims of a convicted criminal," Rowland said.

The Circuit Court of Appeals decision specifically referred to the absence of such a provision in the bankruptcy code as a "loophole," and—in a rare move—asked Congress to close it.

In a concurring opinion, Judge Walter Mansfield stated that unless Congress amended the law along the lines of Rowland's bill, "The convicted criminal will simply use bankruptcy to escape the obligation to make criminal restitution payments ordered by the court."

Rowland's bill, H.R. 3742, is expected to be referred to the Judiciary Committee for further consideration.

KEEP FEDERAL AFFIRMATIVE ACTION STRONG

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, there has been an ongoing debate over the past few months whether the Government should continue to require Federal contractors to use affirmative action to create job opportunities for women and minorities. Proponents of change within the Reagan administration claim that the heart of affirmative action's success, setting numerical goals and timetables, has turned into the use of fixed and rigid quotas. American business, they say, wants to do away with this requirement.

During the Thanksgiving recess, the New York Times published an insightful opinion piece on affirmative action, by Ralph P. Davidson, chairman of the board of Time, Inc. Mr. Davidson eloquently expressed the views shared by most corporate leaders today: affirmative action works and is still necessary to break down historic barriers of discrimination. I am pleased to share this article with our colleagues.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 25, 1985]

KEEP FEDERAL AFFIRMATIVE ACTION STRONG

(By Ralph P. Davidson)

Imagine a Government program that's been supported by five Presidents, Republicans and Democrats in both houses of Congress, the A.F.L.C.I.O. and the National Association of Manufacturers. Imagine, too, a program credited with increasing the participation of women and minorities in our economy at small cost to taxpayers. Such a program, combining the goals of social justice with economic common sense, might seem as abstract ideal. It already exists. It's called affirmative action.

Affirmative action was set in place almost a quarter century ago by President John F. Kennedy and strengthened by the executive order signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1965. Since then, affirmative action has proven it worth, using the leverage of Federal contracts and public investment to create equal job opportunities and thus translate the dreams of the civil rights struggle into reality.

Now there's pressure in the Administration to change the executive order by removing the statistical measurements—the "goals and timetables"—that give affirmative action its teeth. Proponents of this change base their case on three major points.

First, they argue that the order creates racial "quotas"—fixed and unalterable percentages to be met at any cost. "Quota" is a word that rankles and outrages many people, and if the order had in fact established quotas, pressure to rewrite it would have arisen long ago.

But this hasn't been the case. Most companies supported—and continue to support—the executive order. Why? For the simple reason that affirmative action isn't a

bureaucratic inquisition aimed at enforcing a quota system. It hasn't meant the imposition of inflexible numbers. What it has meant is that those doing business with the Government must demonstrate a "good faith" effort to giving women and minorities a fair share of the opportunities generated by Federal contracts. Instead of coercing businesses to follow a course they would otherwise resist, this requirement has, in many cases, reinforced already existing private sector affirmative action programs.

Second, opponents of the executive order complain that it constitutes a hidden tax, adding needlessly to the expenses of companies forced to keep records of their attempts to comply. But this ignores the fact that most companies routinely establish explicit goals to be met within prescribed periods of time. "Management-by-objective" isn't a creature of affirmative action. It's a tested business technique; and, as applied to hiring, it's an effective way of tapping new talent and opening avenues for those who, no matter how talented or ambitious, were denied advancement because of race or sex.

The third objection is that affirmative action is unnecessary. Now that de jure discrimination has been dismantled, the argument goes, the way is clear for women and minorities. The free market will do the rest.

In a time of economic growth and relative prosperity, it's tempting to believe this. Unfortunately, the statistics tell another story. While the poverty rate recently showed an over-all decline, it's still significantly higher than a decade ago. The rate for Hispanics actually rose. Unemployment is more than twice as high for blacks as for whites. Female-headed households still make up the bulk of the disadvantaged.

The bottom line is that the same people who suffered the most from the deep cuts in social spending of the past few years—in housing, education, job training, nutrition, child care—also profited the least from economic growth. For most of them, there is no fabled ladder of economic opportunity but rather a treadmill of underemployment and joblessness, of opportunities forever beyond their reach.

Any change in the executive order would only deprive us of one of the few proved and practical means we have of helping people stand on their own feet. It would open the way for the slow unraveling of all the hard-won gains of the past two decades.

Two centuries ago, Edmund Burke pointed out that "a state without the means of some change is without the means of its own conservation." Affirmative action is the means of constructive change. With it, we can continue to open doors to those long denied the opportunity to compete. The executive order should be affirmed. The door should not be closed.

**SUE ROSE SAMUELS:  
COMMUNITY LEADER**

**HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, every community develops leaders with the vision and energy to improve the quality of life and shape the future. In Dade County, Sue Rose Samuels is one of these leaders.

Sue Samuels really cares about people. She has an unshakable belief in family and

human dignity and has done much to help those in south Florida who most need help. She changed the course of her life after raising a fine family and became a successful attorney with an active and unselfish interest in community affairs. The people of Dade County are better off today because of her efforts.

Through her work as chairman of Dade County's Public Health Trust, she has been a key player in providing quality health care to rich and poor alike. Despite her success, she has sought no public recognition or personal glorification for herself.

Sue is also my friend. Our district office is fortunate to have her law firm as our upstairs neighbor.

State law prohibits Sue Samuels from continuing on the Public Health Trust board in a formal capacity, so she will continue to contribute as a nonvoting member of trust committees. Sue is a marvelous personal symbol to us all, and I wanted to share with my colleagues an article about her which appeared in the Miami Herald.

The article follows:

**STEERING A SINGLE, STEADY COURSE  
THROUGH LIFE**

(By John Arnold)

(For nine years, Sue Rose Samuels has guided Jackson Memorial Hospital. And she has charted her life with a sure hand.)

At age 35, housewife and mother Sue Rose Samuels began to think about her future. He oldest child was 15 and all of her children were headed for college. She didn't want to be the only one in her family without a college degree.

She consulted the family budget. "Who can afford the University of Miami with three kids?" she asked herself. So it was Miami-Dade Community College and Florida Atlantic University.

After that, it was law school. And why not? She would be 43 when she got out. A friend urged her: "Everyone will think you've been practicing for 20 years."

That was exactly what happened. When Sue Rose Samuels began the practice of law, she began with real estate closings. "And right away, everybody thought I knew what I was doing." Since then, according to people who know here, there have been a few times when she has not known what she was doing.

She has navigated through life among jagged rocks and uncharted shoals. She has steered a single, steady course.

At age 56, she is retiring as chairman of Dade County's Public Health Trust, the powerful, little-known agency that oversees Jackson Memorial Hospital and its \$296 million budget. She has helped build buildings, helped fund medical research and protected the legacy of a public hospital devoted to caring for rich and poor with equal quality.

She was there as waves of Haitian and Cuban refugees flooded the country and inundated its social service agencies. She was there as riots erupted in the county's poorest neighborhoods.

She carried on through the deaths of her son in an auto accident four years ago and of her husband from cancer a year ago.

One of her fans is Miami Dolphins owner Joe Robbie, a fellow member of the Public Health Trust.

"Sue Samuels is one of the most dedicated public servants I have observed in my time on the Public Health Trust or during my career in public life.

"She and I shared the same notion that the mission of Jackson Memorial Hospital is to take care of indigent patients and emergency patients and to relieve suffering," Robbie said.

Sue Samuels and Joe Robbie disagreed about one thing over the years; the importance of the Miami Dolphins. "It never dawned on me that people watch football," she said. "I'm not a football fan."

She will tell you that she is no great reformer. During nine years as a member of the health trust, she has been guided by a sense that families are the most important elements in most people's lives. She has worked on behalf of families too broken or too poor to fend for themselves.

Her training in that regard came during two years she spent as an anti-poverty lawyer in a Liberty City legal services office before her appointment to the trust.

"You learn what Jackson is all about from working in the ghetto," she said.

One of her cases took her to an apartment where the building's septic tank was backing up into the living room. The tenants were asking for repairs. "Can you imagine what that smelled like? And they were raising babies in there. . . That's when you begin to realize what a struggle it is for some people just to survive.

"Going to work every day in Liberty City really changes your viewpoint."

When she began her legal work for the poor in 1973, Jackson was the county's only hospital for the indigent, and it still is. There was thinking then, and there still is thinking now, that Jackson might pay its bills better if a private wing were set aside to attract affluent patients. It is an idea she has always opposed.

She got her appointment to the health trust in 1976. She had served on two Health Systems Agency advisory committees and had done her homework.

Fred Cowell, executive director of the trust, said: "She's always really believed deeply in what Jackson Memorial Hospital stands for in the community. And that is best expressed in the policy the trust established a decade ago—a single standard of care for all patients regardless of their financial situation. Sue Samuels has worked very hard to make that the case for every patient who has checked into the hospital.

A former colleague on the trust, Kay Fahringer, said: "I remember very much when I was elected as the first woman chairman of trust. And Sue was very excited about that. She said to me, 'I want to be the second woman chairman.' I knew she would be, and she was."

Sue Samuels has been a single-purpose person through her life, taking one thing at a time and doing it well. "First it was her family, then it was her education, then it was building up her practice and then her position on the trust," said a friend, former Metro Commissioner Ruth Shack.

During her nine years on the trust, Jackson has built a west wing, the east tower to house maternity and child care units, a new emergency room and a parking garage. It built a physical rehabilitation center and it has established an ambulatory care center to eliminate long waiting periods for non-emergency patients such as a mother who wants help for her colicky baby.

More than 13,000 babies a year are delivered at Jackson.

"Jackson is a positive statement," she said. "The community is big enough and wealthy enough to take care of its lowliest in the most elementary of their needs. This

is the richest country in the world. If we can't do that, then what is it all about?"

When her husband of 36 years became ill with cancer, the family sought care for him at Jackson. "They took care of my husband through 3½ years of cancer. The quality of people at Jackson who care very deeply is really impressive."

Her two grandchildren were born at Jackson. She has two daughters, a sculptor and an architect, and a younger brother who works in the Dade County budget office as special projects manager. Her parents also live in South Florida.

David Grober, her brother, said: "She helped raise me. We're the first generation of an immigrant family. Both our parents were immigrants from Russia and neither one had the opportunity for an education. And yet they instilled in us the need for education and the sense of obligation both to the community and to the family."

Her law practice might offer the best insight into Sue Samuels. She is practicing divorce law. "But she's into family counseling as much as family law," Shack said. "She's as much a psychologist and sociologist as she is an attorney."

Said Samuels, "Family is what gets you through. I don't know what people do without their families around. You can't have enough family."

With her retirement, forced by a nine-year limitation on Public Health Trust appointments, she will continue an association with Jackson as a nonvoting member of trust committees.

One day, she might decide to seek election as a judge, she said.

Joe Robbie had a thought on what she might do with her spare moments: "Maybe she'll have more time for football now."

#### ROAST GOOSE, SOUTH DAKOTA STYLE

### HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to bring to my colleagues attention a refreshingly, innovative technique in the marketing field. Last year South Dakota goose producers were caught with a surplus of over 10,000 birds, due, in large part to the excessive amount of frozen Canadian geese that were shipped south to take advantage of the strong U.S. dollar.

Our growers were faced with a grave economic crisis, but instead of letting the situation triumph over them, they took control of it. The South Dakota Goose Association hired an ad agency, and hit the road with three refrigerated "goose-mobiles," selling the geese from town to town.

In the 14 days preceding Christmas, the SDGA had sold 50 percent of their surplus, or 5,000 geese. Not only was this advantageous for the growers, but it also gave people, some for the first time, a taste of roast goose for the holiday season.

I commend the association's efforts and innovation in the marketing of their product. Their commitment to the goose industry and to South Dakotans alike has been a positive reinforcement for others who are involved in similar ventures.

It is also increasingly apparent that even at this level of marketing we are still in dire need of more practical and less volatile trade regulations. It is deplorable that our markets have become so saturated with imported geese.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I submit the following article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Farm Journal, November 1985]

GROWERS "GOOSE-UP" THEIR MARKET

(By Ralph Watkins)

Last year, South Dakota goose producers had a surplus that would make dairy farmers think they were on easy street. They were stuck with 10,000 unsold birds that had already been custom processed.

Canadian-grown frozen honkers flew south in great numbers to take advantage of the strong U.S. dollar. South Dakota growers found the short-lived holiday goose market heavily saturated.

And due to the limited, seasonal demand for goose, no processor would buy the overage at any price. Expensive frozen storage was staring producers in the face.

But instead of giving in, the growers got busy, and sold their surplus frozen geese themselves, town to town.

The 30-member South Dakota Goose Association hired an ad agency, got the governor's support, and hit the road with their three refrigerated "goose-mobiles."

In the two weeks before Christmas, the goose surplus shrunk by 5,000, or 50%, one bird at a time. And a lot of city and small-town South Dakotans, many who otherwise wouldn't have, were introduced to roast goose for the first time during the holidays.

"We made a lot of new friends, for geese," says association President Tom Neuberger, McCook County farmer who hatched the idea.

"Our ad agency did a follow-up survey, and 53% of the buyers had never purchased a goose before. More than 80% said they'll buy again when our goose-mobile returns."

The goose-mobile will return, vows Neuberger. The association bought the trio of used trucks for \$5,000. The group plans to capitalize on their favorable publicity when the winter holiday season returns.

Manned by one or two producers per truck, the late-start effort last December hit 270 towns and cities. The goose-mobile's arrival time and parking place in each town was heralded in newspaper ads.

The ads told readers to "Support a South Dakota industry," and gave price per pound for the frozen birds. Buyers were handed recipes and other goose-related information.

"People were lined up waiting in many towns," reports Neuberger, who had been test-selling his own geese door-to-door in nearby northwestern Iowa. "Our goose-mobile idea really caught on. The trucks were identifiable, and we put out large portable signs."

To make sell-it-yourself work, "You need to achieve a novelty effect," Neuberger says.

"We got no static from supermarkets about taking their sales," he adds.

Such sales efforts are time-consuming and hard work, says Neuberger. Four association directors and one other member did the goose sales work, receiving no wages for their time. But 28 members' geese were sold. Processing and marketing are done cooperatively, although members retain ownership.

"There just wasn't time to get everybody involved. We expect to get greater member

participation next time," he contends. "Over the long pull, members will either need to participate or pay."

Along with several planning meetings, the men put in about 300 hours.

They think their self-help effort was a success. A big chunk of the surplus was converted to cash.

The advertising and publicity budget, however, was \$8,500. Production, processing and storage expense in each bird had climbed to over \$16, and they sold for only \$15. So the sales effort didn't generate a profit.

"No problem!" says Neuberger. "We can certainly bring about cost reductions, and can increase sales next time. We can get into the profit column next year."

"We can start earlier, be better organized, perhaps even expand across the U.S.," he says. "We can sell at \$1.35/lb., our price last December, and make a good profit."

Neuberger finishes 500 geese or so a year, along with backgrounding beef calves. Because U.S. annual per-capita consumption of domestic goose is well under a pound, most goose producers have other farm enterprises.

#### ERNEST V. KUCHINSKAS—OUTSTANDING FEDERAL EMPLOYEE

### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with you some good news about our Federal Government. This good news comes in the form of an outstanding Federal employee, Ernest V. Kuchinskas, of Trucksville, PA, who began his esteemed career with the Federal Government in June 1940 when he enlisted in the U.S. Army. He will be retiring effective January 3, 1986, and a testimonial dinner was given on his behalf Saturday, November 30.

After 20 years of service in the Army, Mr. Kuchinskas retired as a major and began his service as an administrative technician with the 814th Supply Company located in Bloomsburg, PA. Throughout his career he has devoted considerable time and effort in improving his skills by taking special classes and assuming new responsibilities. Through his efforts, the center's energy consumption was reduced by over 60 percent. Recently he saved the Government over \$20,000 by having reservists paint the Reserve center instead of a hired contractor. A comment from a local attorney who once worked with Mr. Kuchinskas indicates the high esteem in which he is held: "I have no doubt that, if we had a few thousand more individuals like Mr. Kuchinskas in the Defense Department, we would have a balanced budget tomorrow."

Mr. Speaker, we in Congress talk a lot about ways to control Federal spending and create a more efficient Federal Government. Mr. Kuchinskas has been working to do just this for the past 45 years, and it is a great pleasure to have this opportunity to commend him for his fine career. Although the 814th Supply Company will

surely miss the leadership of Mr. Kuchinskas, his distinguished career provides a lasting example for others to emulate. I am proud to draw the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to the accomplishments of Mr. Kuchinskas, who represents one of the greatest resource our Federal Government possesses—our dedicated employees.

**WNWK: NEW YORK CITY'S  
POLYGLOT STATION**

**HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 3, 1985*

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the story of an unusual and delightful radio station which broadcasts from New York City, WNWK. Broadcasting programs in more than 40 languages, WNWK is also unique in that its FCC license requires it to donate 80 percent of its profits to public service projects. Last year, WNWK donated some \$200,000 to charitable causes throughout New York City.

Given New York City's multi-ethnic character, WNWK provides a public service which is second to none and one which sets an example for radio stations throughout the Nation. I am certain that my colleagues will be interested in the following feature on WNWK which appeared in New York's Daily News City Lights section on November 3, 1985.

[From the New York Daily News, Nov. 3, 1985]

**WNWK: N.Y.'S POLYGLOT STATION**

(By Bill Bell)

Yes, sometimes things can get a bit sticky at WNWK, the "Station of All Nations" at 105.9 on the FM dial. Like the time the right and left wings of Haiti's only political party took to the air with their differences.

"The commentator for the right would say something very personal, outrageous, totally inflammatory," says Guy Le Bow, chairman of the board at WNWK. "Then, the commentator for the left would do the same, only louder."

Much of the station's audience never knew what all the shouting was about, because both men were speaking Creole.

Welcome to one of the city's cultural and commercial oddities. Although WNWK's city of license is Newark (hence the call letters), it broadcasts from studios on Madison Ave. The station is a Melting Pot wonder featuring 41 languages, running alphabetically from Albanian to Yiddish.

"It's more than that, if you count English with a twist," says Le Bow. "A twist of Jamaica, a twist of Ireland, a twist of India." And in Le Bow's case, a slight twist of upper East Side.

This is the station with the soccer scores from Romania and Greece, the newest song hits of Italy and Spain, the news from Israel and Iran, and the voice for the homesick Pakistan, Poland and Peru. It is the station diners hear in countless ethnic restaurants in New York.

Its list of program personalities reads like the Notre Dame lineup: Udayabhanu Prabhakaran. Budimir Sreckevich, Vera

Svrgovska, Ghazi Khankan, Bibiana Fermo-selle de Briques, Leferis Hadjioannon, Gjeto Sinishtaj, Varikes Baboghlian.

Oh yes, and actress Helen Hayes, who hosts "The Best Years," a daily five-minute senior citizens program.

"I'll tell you how diverse we are," says Le Bow. "We have 18 airlines among our advertisers."

There are several other New York stations with foreign language programming, including WEVD (owned by the publisher of the Jewish Daily Record, a newspaper), and the all-Spanish WJIT. But nobody comes close to matching WNWK's polyglot output.

"We don't have any Chinese programs, and we don't have any French, which surprises a lot of people," says Le Bow. "We could, but I don't know where we'd fit them in. We've got a waiting list for air time."

The station, which until recently used WBHI as its call letters, is owned by Global Broadcasting Inc. Global was formed two years ago with Le Bow as chairman; Emil Antonoff, a former member of the Bulgarian parliament, as president, and Raul Alercon Jr., a Cuban broadcaster, as vice president.

"Nobody's getting rich," says Le Bow. "But we give ethnic businessmen an advertising outlet they can afford." (Rates run \$40 to \$60 for a 60-second spot, with discounts for ads aired between midnight and 6 a.m.)

The station is not "commercial" in the usual broadcasting sense, because it doesn't do its own programming. It instead leases air time to ethnic producers and packagers, who put the programs together. These outsiders raise the money they pay for air time. (Buddhist community donations, for example, finance a weekly Japanese language religious program.)

In any case, the Federal Communications Commission requires that WNWK donate 80 cents of every dollar in profits to public service projects. The station donated \$200,000 last year.

"New York is still a city of immigrants," says Le Bow, "and even among later generations, there is a surge of nationalism and a yearning to hang onto the old ties."

**BOB MORIN, BUSINESS LEADER  
OF THE YEAR**

**HON. GUY VANDER JAGT**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 3, 1985*

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress the signal honor that was recently bestowed upon my friend, Bob Morin, who has been selected as "Business Leader of the Year" by the Muskegon Area Chamber of Commerce of the Ninth Congressional District of Michigan.

Bob is an outstanding businessman who has set an example of sound judgment and sure community leadership. It is with great pleasure that I offer the following newspaper article that appeared in the Muskegon Chronicle on November 7, detailing Bob Morin's selection as "Business Leader of the Year." I know that my colleagues will join me in saluting him and in congratulating him for his many outstanding career accomplishments.

[From the Muskegon (MI) Chronicle, Nov. 7, 1985]

**WELL DONE, BOB MORIN, YEAR'S TOP  
BUSINESSMAN**

Robert G. Morin, immediate past chairman of the Muskegon Area Chamber of Commerce, was deservedly honored Wednesday by his selection as "Business Leader of the Year" by the Chamber group. During his term as chairman, the Chamber was among a select group honored at a White House ceremony with a "Presidential Citation for Private Sector Initiatives"—most appropriate for the organization, and for Morin, personally.

Morin, president of Hunter-Hughes Inc., has a solid record of public service and civic involvement. Some highlights of that record include leadership roles in the local unit (former president) of the American Cancer Society, United Way, New Muskegon, Muskegon Economic Development Commission, Muskegon General Hospital Board of Trustees, and terms as councilman and mayor of Roosevelt Park.

Morin also is spearheading the effort to bring the USS Silversides and the Great Lakes Naval and Maritime Museum to Muskegon from Chicago. We would add, as a personal note, that he has come across for years as one of the most outgoing, hard-working, optimistic, enthusiastic and productive community boosters we've had the pleasure to know. He radiates a wonderful spirit that is infectious. The entire community is the better for Bob Morin's presence.

**THE IDEA BEHIND THE STARS  
IN OUR FLAG**

**HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 3, 1985*

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, the American flag has long been a symbol of the pride and spirit of our Nation. I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article regarding the American flag written by Frances Newton and published in the Magazine of the Los Angeles Times on February 19, 1939. This article recounts the idea behind the stars in our flag, an idea which was established by a congressional act of June 14, 1777, as being not only an insignia of a great and powerful people but also a representation of the birth of the first nation on Earth dedicated to personal and religious liberty.

The article follows:

[From the Magazine of the Los Angeles Times, Feb. 19, 1939]

**WHY ARE THEY STARS**

(By Frances Newton)

I haven't been here very long. Technically, I am a foreigner—a friendly foreigner from one of the friendly countries. And I have married an American.

It is not likely that I shall ever live in my own country again and, following the customs of my people, I must accept the laws and traditions of my husband's country and become a citizen. Changing one's nationality, however, is for the mature person something that is not lightly undertaken and I felt I should not only examine myself, but



the country whose citizenship I was to embrace.

Where should I begin?

It seemed simple. First, I should have to swear allegiance to the American flag.

I looked at it flying high in the breeze over Fifth Avenue.

Stars and Stripes! The stripes didn't seem particularly significant, but the stars did.

Stars in the Flag!

Why stars? I wondered. Did they have some special significance, some symbolism?

My friends explained, "There is a star for every state and there are forty-eight states."

"But why stars?" I asked.

They looked a little puzzled, as people will when pressed for an explanation of something they think they have always known, and told me again that each star represented a state. They thought the answer should satisfy me as it had satisfied them. I asked the children I knew. They gave the same answer . . . "A star for every state."

I went to a public library. Even in that storehouse of knowledge, no one could answer the question any better than my friends or the children.

Knowing something of this country's struggle for democracy, I couldn't believe that the stars just happened in the Flag. Knowing also that in ancient Egypt, India and Persia, that star was a symbol of sovereignty and dominion, it did not seem possible that they could mean the same thing in the American Flag. Neither "sovereignty" nor "dominion" seemed democratic to me. At last I found the answer. And though I have found more in other volumes, I am sure that nowhere is it interpreted so simply and movingly as between the covers of a little book, "The Flag of the United States, Its History and Symbolism," by Colonel James A. Moss.

"The reason why our forefathers placed stars in our National Emblem is given in Congressional act of June 14, 1777, which adopted the Flag and which prescribed 'that the Union be thirteen stars in a blue field representing a new constellation' . . . symbolizing as previously stated, stars in the heavens . . . signaling to mankind the birth of the first nation on earth dedicated to personal and religious liberty; a sanctuary to which men and women the world over, oppressed because of religious and other beliefs, might take refuge and enjoy Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."

All other nations had been formed for power, for aggrandizement.

This one was for Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.

It was a star moving ever westward that led the Shepherds and the Wise Men to Bethlehem, to the birthplace of Him who was to teach a new philosophy and give to men a new moral code, a code of love and kindness in place of cruelty and greed.

It was a star by which mariners set their course across troubled seas to discover the new land. \* \* \*

It is a star that heralds dawn and twilight.

Thirteen stars in a blue field representing the rise of a new constellation in the Heavens, signalling to mankind the birth of the first nation on earth dedicated to personal and religious freedom. This was the answer to my question, "Why stars in the Flag?"

When Congress wrote the words of the Act, they were a challenge to the old world and a promise to the new. Today, they remain a challenge and a promise, more timely than ever. In a world gone mad, the symbolism of the stars pledges that in one country, at least, sanity and decency shall prevail.

To me the Flag is no longer a gallant arrangement of colors, the insignia of a great and powerful people, it is a magnificent expression of exalted human aspiration.

#### A COURAGEOUS LADY

### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues the courageous testimony of Norma Lagomarsino, wife of our colleague from California. Her action promoted the following editorial from the Ventura Star-Free Press newspaper which I believe summarizes the deserved attention and applause of this body.

#### A COURAGEOUS LADY

We salute the forthrightness and courage of Norma Lagomarsino, the wife of U.S. Representative Robert Lagomarsino of Ventura, for her testimony last Wednesday before the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee.

It requires bravery to sit before such an august body and recite the story of a son's struggle to overcome mental illness. That is what Mrs. Lagomarsino did, telling the sad truth of a dozen years or more spent in trying to deal with a schizophrenic young man.

Her purpose was to encourage the national legislature, in which her husband has served for 12 years, to increase research funds for the National Institute for Mental Health. In this quest she has been joined by half a dozen wives of Senate and House members, some of whom also have had family association with mental illness. There is a cause that has rallied widespread support far beyond the national capital.

"I used to ask myself what I had done wrong to cause him to act the way he did," Mrs. Lagomarsino told the Senate hearing in recounting her son's troubled ways.

Happily, he has made a fine recovery and now, at 34, has been able to get his life in order. The emotional toll of his mother and her congressman husband has eased at last.

Norma Lagomarsino's testimony did more than lend support to research at the Institute for Mental Health. It also helped to erase the persistent stigma of mental illness through public education and awareness of the condition in families at every social and influence level. And it spoke strongly in support of state institutions, such as Camarillo State Hospital, where expert care and treatment are available to treat the mentally ill and give them such new hope as Mrs. Lagomarsino's son now holds.

She has made a brave contribution, and for that we salute her.

#### SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY

### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is great pleasure for me to take this opportunity to congratulate St. Joseph's Roman Catholic

Church of Port Griffith, PA, on the occasion of its 75th anniversary. Originally founded by immigrants who settled in the Wyoming Valley, this church has endured tremendous hardships throughout its history. Despite overwhelming odds, the loyal congregation of this fine church has persevered and found greater strength of faith. I would like to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives just one example of the inspiring faith, courage, and initiative of St. Joseph's.

In 1961, St. Joseph's was devastated by a mine subsidence disaster. Thanks to the leadership of the newly assigned pastor, Rev. Walter F. Skurski, funds to restore a place of worship for the 140 families who comprised the congregation were raised at an astonishing rate. Reverend Skurski launched a campaign to collect 5 million pennies, and the Wilkes-Barre Times Leader reported tremendous success in this effort. Contributions to the church skyrocketed, as the dedicated parishioners went to work to maintain their church.

The current pastor of St. Joseph's, Rev. Emil M. Hussack is justifiably proud of the distinguished history of his parish. Religious faith has played an important role in the development of our Nation, and the 75-year history of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church is testament to the continuing importance religion has in the lives of Americans. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to commemorate the diamond jubilee of the founding of St. Joseph's Church of Port Griffith.

#### TAIWAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

### HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Committee on Asia-Pacific Peace and Stability, an organization set up to foster contact between Americans and the people of Asia, has published a description of the Taiwan independence movement. This document was written by A. James Gregor of the University of California, Berkeley, and Maria Hsia Chang of the Hoover Institution, Stanford University.

In the interest of providing their point of view on this matter to my colleagues and the public, and reserving final personal judgment on its content, I am providing a summary of the abstract and conclusions of "The Taiwan Independence Movement: The Failure of Political Persuasion," by A. James Gregor and Maria Hsia Chang to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### ABSTRACT

The Taiwan Independence Movement (TIM) developed out of the circumstances that followed the restoration of Taiwan to the sovereign jurisdiction of the Republic of China in 1945. Tensions between mainland-born Chinese and the local-born Chinese produced a revolutionary "national liberation movement" that has become increas-

ingly "Maoist" in orientation. Originally following an orthodox "Marxist" revolutionary strategy, the failure of the TIM to win support among the Chinese of Taiwan has led its leadership to make recourse to terrorist tactics. The change is understood to be the consequence of the failure of political persuasion and the inability of the revolutionary leadership to win support in an environment of expanding economic opportunity and surprisingly equitable distribution of welfare benefits. . . .

## EXCERPTS FROM CONCLUSIONS

The decision on the part of the radical leadership of the Taiwan Independence Movement to embark upon a program of political terrorism creates a number of problems for both the authorities in Taipei and for the international community. . . . For years a systematic effort has been made to reduce the occasion for negative publicity. Most recently, for example, in conformity with such an effort, General Wang Sheng, long identified with the more conservative and security-minded factions on Taiwan, has been posted to an ambassadorial post in far off Paraguay. . . .

The relationship between Beijing and Washington has now become a fixture of U.S. East Asian policy. The issue of Taiwan remains an abrasive to that relationship. . . . The unpredictable consequences of any terrorist activities in Taiwan might very well result in calamitous consequences. The security and stability of the entire region may very well fall hostage to the criminal behavior of a relatively few individuals, who frustrated by their failures to achieve an illusory purpose, might choose to threaten, by their terrorist acts, the political future and collective survival of the over eighteen million people on the island of Taiwan.

## AN INTERESTING MEDICAL ANALYSIS

## HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I recently read an important and interesting examination of the President's health and his reactions to his cancer. The attached appeared in the September 15 Boston Globe, and I would like to commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

## THE DANGER OF DENYING ILLNESS

(By Maureen Sayres)

It is my job to analyze people's responses to their illnesses, so I read recent interviews with President Reagan concerning his cancer with interest. His manner of response fits readily into a classic pattern often seen in men of his age. "I had 'cancer,'" he says, ". . . so I am someone who does not have cancer."

No, the fear of cancer will not intrude into his life. It's full speed ahead. Nancy is the worrier, he goes on to say. . . . I think I recovered far more quickly than she did from the shooting. . . . The pattern is to minimize or deny the impact of the diagnosis and to disown the "worried" parts of himself, recognizing them only in his wife.

What is wrong with a little denial, especially in a world leader with an image to uphold? Once unpleasant realities have been faced, it can be very comforting to

postpone thinking about them. This is, however, importantly distinct from denying their existence or impact.

In medicine, the toll of denial can be quite great. First, an individual may not take a diagnosis seriously enough to follow up on life-saving treatments. Premature or needless deaths may then occur; in the case of the president, this is unlikely given the public attention to his illness.

A second problem is that we are unfortunately not in a position to know precisely if we have or had cancer in these situations. Having cancer changes one's life, and it is important to acknowledge this fact.

Finally, denial can be contagious to caregivers, at times leading them away from important diagnoses.

It is an individual's "choice" to live his or her life with the best defenses that experience has taught him; some use many more defenses than others and some defenses are considered more pathological than others. What is alarming, though, is to see Reagan's personality malady become multiplied many times and to view it so clearly in his choice of national policies.

The president's refusal to acknowledge his own vulnerability parallels the rather serious inattention paid by his administration to the nation's less mighty, more vulnerable groups—the hungry, the homeless, the mentally ill, to name a few.

In essence, his inability to master his own vulnerability produces a leader who whets the omnipotent, indestructible fantasies in all of us, and leads us in ignoring the needier parts of our society. At worst, the attitude contributes to our great potential for self-immolation through nuclear escalation.

For too long, men like Reagan have left the job of "worrying" or admitting their own vulnerability or passivity to women. An integration of these characteristics in both men and women demonstrates maturity of character and implies higher development in a society.

Full development comes not from the avoidance or absence of difficulties, but from adapting to each reality in one's life. The patient who is bit "down" after a heart attack is much less worrisome than the one who is all smiles and business as usual.

It is time to stop ourselves from heading down this tempting but destructive path of denial; full integration involves taking responsibility for both the passive and active, frightened and courageous parts of ourselves.

## INVESTING IN SIXTH GRADERS

## HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, a New York City entrepreneur by the name of Eugene Lang has received a great deal of attention lately because of a promise he made to a group of sixth graders at a scruffy Harlem elementary school back in 1980.

Mr. Lang was visiting their school, P.S. 121, to talk to them about how he had attended the same school more than 50 years before and through hard work and attention to education, had become a multimillionaire. At the last minute, he decided to abandon his planned speech and instead, promised those 61 students that if they

would stay in school and graduate from high school, he would personally pay for their college educations. Of the 52 students who heard Lang's promise and are still in the New York area, every one is still in school with little more than 18 months to go before graduation.

What has really made the difference for these 52 students? Mr. Speaker, I believe those students are still in school because someone unselfishly and unequivocally believed in them and challenged them to believe in themselves.

The Boston Globe recently editorialized about Mr. Lang's promise of a future for these 52 students. I commend that editorial to our colleagues in the House and applaud Mr. Lang's generosity and wisdom.

[From the Boston Globe, Oct. 22, 1985]

## INVESTING IN SIXTH GRADERS

A goose-bumps-good story about 52 Harlem 11th-graders bound for college confirms some lessons learned in Boston's public schools and offers some direction.

As recounted in The New York Times, a multimillionaire industrialist, Eugene Lang, was about to address sixth-graders in P.S. 121 five years ago. He was planning to tell them how he had gone to their school 50 years earlier and how, with attention to education and hard work, he had become a success. The more Lang pondered his intended speech, the more it seemed like so much balderdash.

So he made a different speech. He told the 61 students in his audience that if they stayed in school, he would pay for their college educations.

He has kept his promise, and all 52 of the students who have remained in the New York area have stayed in school; all are considered to be doing well enough to get into college.

In a poor, urban setting these results are simply astounding. In Boston's public schools, for instance, 47 percent of the students who enter ninth grade drop out before graduation. One of Lang's beneficiaries told the Times, "Dropping out is what's normal." Said another, "Around here, you are big and important if you drop out." In some Boston neighborhoods the story is the same.

Lang's offer changed that psychology. "My mother is after me all the time about homework," a student told the Times. "She said if I blow this opportunity she'll kill me."

Some colleges are nearly tuition-free. Moreover, some of the best and most costly colleges provide generous scholarships. Yet, the tangible nature of Lang's promise changed things. Students began to think about college and began to believe they really could attend.

The Boston Compact, which provides both summer jobs and permanent jobs in return for regular school attendance and satisfactory performance, has demonstrated that tangible rewards can spur improved school performance. The scholarships distributed annually to graduates of each Boston high school by Boston University and Northeastern encourage better school performance.

Lang's experience suggests that more might be done. Other universities could step forward and make explicit commitments to provide scholarships to qualified students. Wealthy individuals might copy Lang's example.

"The great thing about this," Lang said, "is that nothing is leached off for fund-raising expenses or anything else. You write a tuition check to a school."

A combination of public and private money could create a college scholarship fund for Boston's poorer sixth-graders. It would be expensive—there are 3,983 sixth-graders now—but surely worth the investment if the money could be found.

The aftermath of Eugene Lang's impetuous generosity at P.S. 121 five years ago argues clearly that changing disadvantaged students' perceptions of their future can radically change that future itself.

#### REAGAN HOLDS HIGH SUMMIT CARDS

### HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, the *Lompoc Record* of Lompoc, CA, recently published an editorial regarding the summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet General Gorbachev which I found most useful and enlightening. It notes that the President traveled to Geneva with "high cards" such as a strong economy, repaired defenses, a reasonably content American populace, and extremely high personal approval ratings. It also notes that the SDI, or star wars to its critics, is responsible for the Soviets showing interest in real arms control, not arms control like we have faced in the past—that is, the mere ratification of existing or even planned nuclear arsenals.

The *Lompoc Record* is, I believe, quite right when it states that "the Soviet Union has historically regarded summit meetings and détente as mere tactical opportunities in its unrelenting drive for world domination." I call this insightful editorial to the attention of my colleagues.

[From the *Lompoc Record*, Nov. 15, 1985]

#### REAGAN HOLDS CARDS

Not since 1955 when President Dwight D. Eisenhower journeyed to the first post-war summit meeting with Nikita Khrushchev in Geneva has an American president held the high cards that Ronald Reagan carries with him as he departs this Saturday for his historic meeting with the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev. The two-day conference begins Nov. 19 in Geneva, the sepulcher of so many international peace hopes.

The modernization of nuclear and conventional weapons is on schedule. The nation's economy is strong. The American people are reasonably content and seem to be comfortable with Mr. Reagan's adroit technique of talking tough but acting with restraint.

With an intuitive understanding that baffles his critics, the president of late has shown an impressive ability in foreign policy that is based on his domestic strength and support. And his personal popularity provides him with a relatively free hand to bargain at Geneva.

Beyond the majesty of being the elected and legitimate leader of the American people, Ronald Reagan will enjoy the enormous advantage of the Strategic Defense Initiative, the so-called "Star Wars" defensive-shield concept against nuclear missile

attack. The Soviets clearly fear SDI will neutralize their massive investment in offensive nuclear missiles targeted at the United States and its allies. Indeed, the Soviets' obsession to cancel SDI is their chief reason for returning to the arms limitation talks in Geneva and for agreeing to this summit meeting.

Moreover, when Mr. Reagan sits across the table from Mr. Gorbachev, he will be well ahead on points in the pre-summit propaganda duel. The initial advantage Mr. Gorbachev gained from his manipulated interview with *Time* magazine in late August has been more than offset by the president's recent interview with Soviet newsmen and his radio address to the Russian people last weekend. Partial Soviet censorship of Mr. Reagan's remarks proves how sensitive and defensive the Kremlin is on the issue of peace and human rights.

And the president has effectively dulled the Soviet propaganda about reducing the number of strategic missiles and bombers by half; he made a counter-offer the world has generally recognized as being more realistic. Finally, Mr. Reagan's hand was strengthened by NATO backing in Brussels for administration charges that the Soviet Union is violating existing arms-control pacts, particularly with its new SS-25 missiles.

Obviously, violations of existing treaties must be cleared up before much progress can be made in new arms agreements.

Mr. Reagan will keep the Soviets off balance and on the defensive if he follows through, as we expect, and links better U.S.-Soviet relations with Soviet conduct, as he suggested recently in his brilliant address before the United Nations. The Soviet Union must be made to account for the war it wages against the peoples of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Angola, and Ethiopia, to name the most prominent aggressions.

The Reagan administration is wise in the here and now to disabuse the American people and the world of unrealistic hope about this summit. When Secretary of State George P. Shultz went to Moscow recently to seek some agreement on an agenda, Mr. Gorbachev was argumentative and combative. So icy was Moscow's reaction to Mr. Shultz's overture that national security adviser Robert C. McFarlane predicted Sunday "there will be no communique" following the conference. The Soviets rudely rejected every item submitted by the Shultz mission in Moscow.

Apparently the Soviets, for once, are going to be as good as their word. If they can't bag SDI, they won't negotiate on anything else. This should surprise no one because the Soviet Union has historically regarded summit meetings and détente as mere tactical opportunities in its unrelenting drive for world dominion.

Even though U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations during the last 30 years are littered with the wrecked hopes of nine summit meetings, these proclaimed events have not been altogether futile. There is much to be said for the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union to know each other personally. It's even possible that two such extroverts as Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev could like each other. But there should be no great expectations. As Mr. McFarlane warned the other day, "These two countries are starting something, they are not finishing something."

REV. JULE AYERS HONORED

### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to bring to your attention the accomplishments of the Reverend Doctor Jule Ayers, of Kingston, PA. Tonight he will be awarded the Citation of Distinction for Devoted Service to the Cause of Human Welfare by the Wyoming Valley Interfaith Council. The pastor emeritus of the First Presbyterian Church in Wilkes-Barre, Reverend Ayers will be commended for his work in religious, educational, and community services.

Reverend Ayers earned his first academic degrees from the University of Michigan and Union Theological Seminary, later completing his master of science in education from Temple University. During World War II, he joined the 36th Fighter Group of the U.S. Air Force and served as a chaplain.

In 1944 he came to the Wyoming Valley as the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. For the past 41 years Reverend Ayers has served the Wyoming Valley not only as a Presbyterian pastor, but also as a friend and counselor to the members of many religions who have needed his spiritual guidance and compassion. According to Reverend Ayers:

My role has not been to be neutral or an arbitrator or evangelist! My role has been that of an advocate and interpreter for the creative minorities. The church is here to care and to give away its heart and its life. I believe the best defense is a good offense! As in football, I like to see the church keep putting some points on the board for the Lord.

A lover of knowledge, Reverend Ayers has never stopped learning. He continues to get involved in contemporary issues, and strives to find moral solutions to the social problems of our times. A personal friend as well as a concerned citizen, Jule frequently shares with me his perspective on many matters before Congress. We of the Wyoming Valley are fortunate to have the wisdom of Reverend Ayers contributing to our area.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a privilege and an honor to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives the accomplishments of Rev. Jule Ayers.

#### INTEGRATED RESEARCH EFFORTS HOLD GREAT PROMISE

### HON. TERRY L. BRUCE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues an editorial by Philip Abelson which appeared in the November 22, 1985, edition of *Science* magazine. In the editorial, Mr. Abelson praises

officials at an outstanding institution for higher learning in my district, the University of Illinois, for embarking on an interdisciplinary research strategy that holds great promise for technological advances and commercialization.

While the University of Illinois has a well-known reputation for its research, university officials now seek to emphasize integrated research efforts at its National Center for Supercomputing Applications and its Beckman Institute where physical and biological sciences will be explored. Financing for these state-of-the-art research facilities was provided by both public and private sources. I am delighted that the National Science Foundation, which receives its authorizing legislation from the House Science and Technology Committee, on which I serve, provided the crucial seed money for the Supercomputing Center.

Creating the proper climate for lasting economic growth and international competitiveness will require us to develop novel approaches to basic scientific research. Recent initiatives at the University of Illinois can serve as a model for research facilities across this Nation.

Mr. Speaker I ask that the full text of the editorial be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The editorial follows:

[From Science Magazine, Nov. 22, 1985]

COMPUTERS AND INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

Faculty at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign say that their university is on a roll. During the past year their institution has received a combination of large-scale support. The National Science Foundation selected this Illinois campus to be the site of one of four National Centers for Supercomputing Applications and will supply \$43 million over a 5-year period. Arnold O. and Mabel M. Beckman have given \$40 million for a building to house a Beckman Institute. The state of Illinois has made a number of commitments in support of the National Center for Supercomputing Applications, the Beckman Institute, a Center for Supercomputing Research and Development, a Microelectronics Center, and additions to the Digital Computer Laboratory. Immediate new state commitments and appropriations for these purposes total about \$50 million, and more support has been pledged.

The Microelectronics Center will ultimately be housed in a new building. However, it is already a leading university laboratory for research on compound semiconductors such as gallium arsenide and other 3-5 combinations. It has been successful in the epitaxial growth of gallium arsenide on silicon substrates. Efforts at the Center for Supercomputing Research and Development are devoted to the development of supercomputers with novel architectures and operating systems. This activity, directed by David Kuck, is regarded as one of the best efforts of its kind.

The National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA) is rapidly becoming operational. A Cray X-MP24 has been received and will soon be fully operational. Time on it will be made available to users nationally. The Illinois campus will get its share of time, and already work stations with good computer graphics have been installed as well as connections to other build-

ings on campus. Supercomputer capabilities will be upgraded every year or two. The sequence of Cray X-MP machines will have two, four, eight, and finally sixteen processors in 1990. By then, the intent is to have a machine 50 to 100 times as fast as a current Cray-1 supercomputer. Larry Smarr, director of the NCSA, has established an Intellectual Center that will bring together some of the nation's best physical and natural scientists and computer engineers, social scientists, and computer professionals.

The Beckman Institute will be housed in a building that is expected to be ready in 1988. Many decisions must still be made concerning design of facilities and governance of this Institute. However, some of the essential decisions have been made and were part of the basis on which the Beckman gift was made. A key objective of the Institute is to foster interdisciplinary research. And it will consist of two centers: a Center for Materials Science, Computers, and Computation and a Center for Biology, Neuroscience, and Cognition. It is contemplated that in each center there will be a continuous transition from research on the atomic and molecular levels to systems of increasing complexity and higher levels of organization. Efforts will be made to ensure that the investigators at the two centers will interact. Indeed, in its proposal to the Beckmans the university stated, "We pledge ourselves at the outset to the creation within a state-of-the-art facility of an integrated array of research efforts that will make the Beckman Institute a model for forefront interdisciplinary research in the world. . . ."

On the basis of a history at other universities where efforts to maintain interdisciplinary research often failed it would be easy to scoff at the plans at Illinois. However, the university has a good record in interdisciplinary activities, and many of the future opportunities in research lie in complex phenomena requiring an interdisciplinary approach. In addition, members of the Beckman Institute will find common ground in their mutual use of excellent computational facilities. Finally, there is the morale factor. When you are on a roll, success breeds success.—PHILIP H. ABELSON.

SUPPORT THE SUPERFUND EXCISE TAX

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, one of the most pressing national priorities facing our country today is the need to renew and expand the Superfund program to cleanup our Nation's abandoned hazardous waste sites.

Members of the House should support H.R. 2814 as reported by the Ways and Means Committee, and its broad-based manufacturer's tax. This Superfund excise tax, better known as SET, would provide nearly half the funding for a \$10 billion, 5-year Superfund. The SET is the fairest and most effective vehicle for helping finance a larger Superfund.

In contrast, the proposed Downey-Frenzel amendment to H.R. 2817 would replace the Ways and Means Committee's SET with still higher taxes on the chemical and pe-

troleum industries. That would be grossly unfair because it would continue to impose, and make still more onerous, a burden on those two industries far in excess of their contribution to the problem.

The fairness aspect of who should pay for cleanup can be clearly seen by asking the question: Who is responsible for the hazardous wastes found at Superfund sites? To date, the petroleum and chemical industries have paid more than 95 percent of the feedstock taxes that have financed the bulk of Superfund. Yet, the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] has identified more than 4,000 businesses, governmental agencies, and other entities as potentially responsible parties for depositing wastes at Superfund sites. Those entities include a wide range of companies of all sizes and types, located throughout the United States. Of the wastes that have been found at hazardous sites, a high percentage was deposited as a result of manufacturing processes. The point is that not all petroleum wastes are deposited by the petroleum companies.

To illustrate, the Wall Street firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. has prepared a study identifying more than 500 publicly held companies that were listed as potentially responsible parties on EPA's list of approximately 540 priority hazardous waste sites. The list includes more than 1 and as many as 20 firms in each of the following industries: automobiles, banking, electronics, furniture, aircraft and airlines, aerospace, optical products, computers, food and grocery manufacturing, paper and packaging products, rubber products, communications, utilities, and textiles. Kidder, Peabody gathered its data from the EPA, State environmental agencies, industry publications, national newspapers, and from filing requests for specific information under the Freedom of Information Act.

Their report concluded:

No company or group of companies appears to dominate the list of PRP's (Potential Responsibility parties) as we expected, a broad spectrum of U.S. industry is involved.

The following is a familiar example of the inequity of the present Superfund financing. At the Stringfellow site in California, EPA identified some 290 potentially responsible parties that may have contributed wastes. Only a very small percentage of those identified are petroleum or chemical companies. The rest were from a broad cross section of U.S. industrial and agribusiness concerns. Manufacturers of food, apparel, paper, transportation equipment, and electrical machinery were all potentially responsible parties. Agricultural and livestock producers, the city of Los Angeles, and the U.S. Navy and Air Force were also listed as potential contributors of waste at the Stringfellow site. As best as can be determined, the largest volume of waste contributors to the site paid no Superfund taxes. Indeed, only a few of the potentially responsible parties paid Superfund taxes.

In sum, it is clear that hazardous wastes have been disposed of at Superfund sites by almost every type of industry and sector of government. The benefits of the products and services produced have been broadly distributed to every sector of society. To the degree that general revenues are not available to clean up these abandoned waste sites, the SET—more than any other type of tax funding—represents the fairest and most equitable mechanism to help finance Superfund.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE  
VERNE ORR, SECRETARY OF  
THE AIR FORCE

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call this Chamber's attention to a remarkable man who is ending a distinguished career on the 30th of November. Secretary of the Air Force, Verne Orr, will step down at the end of this month after 4 years, 9 months, and 21 days—the longest serving Air Force Secretary ever. This man has played a significant role in the rearming of America as he presided over the Air Force portion of our Nation's strategic modernization program.

An excellent example of his leadership is the B-1B program. The acquisition record is impressive: 3 years, 5 months from contract award to first delivery; the baseline program, \$20.5 billion, was bettered, \$19.9 billion.

The Air Force has also made great strides in other strategic modernization programs. Peacekeeper, capped at 50 missiles in existing Minuteman silos, brings an important addition to our arsenal—within cost, on schedule, and with outstanding performance. The small ICBM program is on solid footing—it's in the research phase, and several basing modes are under consideration. The ATB is progressing well. The Air Force has selected the prime contractor and key members of the development team. They are also improving this Nation's command, control, and communications [C<sup>3</sup>] capabilities and upgrading our strategic defense—our F-4's and F-106's are being replaced with F-15's and F-16's. In sum, Mr. Orr and the Air Force can be proud of the progress they have made in strategic modernization programs over the past 57 months.

Under Verne Orr's guidance, the Air Force has continued to lead the way, within DOD, in our Nation's space program. They are the research, development, and acquisition agent for three-quarters—76 percent—of all military satellites. Further, they are also the executive agent responsible for almost two-thirds—61 percent—of satellite launch operations—NASA is 39 percent. The Air Force satellite control network commands and controls three-quarters—76 percent—of our military satellites. The Air Force budget covers 69 per-

cent of total DOD space activities in fiscal year 1986, while Air Force manning in support of space operations is about 11,000 people. The U.S. Air Force today has the experience and the expertise and is serving our national interests well in space.

Mr. Orr's innovative and energetic leadership was a key element in improving the conventional forces readiness and sustainability. Nearly 1,000 new fighters—A-10's, F-15's, F-16's—have been delivered and older aircraft have been retired—F-106's, F-105's. Our net gain in the fighter force is almost 575 aircraft.

Our forces can do more today than in 1984. The winner of the annual fighter gunnery competition [Gunsmoke] in 1981 flew an A-7 with his bombs hitting 29 feet from bullseye; in 1983 the winner flew an F-16 and his bombs hit 5 feet from bullseye. In the most recent competition completed last month, the winner in the low-altitude delivery flew an F-16 and his bombs were less than 1 foot from the bullseye.

Tanker offload capability has increased by 25 percent with the reengineered KC-135's and new KC-10's. Over the past 5 years, the Air Force has modified the wings on C-5A's, procured new C-5B's, enhanced the Civil Reserve air fleet [CRAF] program, stretched C-141's and increased the availability of spare parts. These programs have increased our Nation's airlift capacity by two-thirds, and nearly doubled—98 percent—the capability to sustain a prolonged airlift operation. Chemical warfare protective equipment reaches 100 percent availability for both air and ground crews this year, up from less than 63 percent in 1980.

Training improvements are emphasizing realism and quality. For example, the calendar year 1985 Red Flag exercises flown at Nellis AFB, NV, will fly over 6,000 more sorties than in 1980, a 33-percent increase. The Air Force flying time per fighter pilot per month is up by 22 percent, and airlift crews and aircraft will fly 71,500 hours supporting exercises this year, an increase of 26,500 hours over 1980. Funding for training munitions has increased by 200 percent.

The bottom line—more wartime sorties can be flown. Greater spare parts availability has increased the number of combat fighter sorties in a European war by more than 76 percent. Stockage policy changes have resulted in increased stockage effectiveness. This effectiveness has resulted in 140,000 fewer grounded aircraft [Micap] incidents since January 1985. War reserve stocks show an increase in fuel of 19 percent; optimum munitions show an increase of 25 percent. The accident rate per 100,000 hours of flying has dropped from 2.57 in 1981 to 1.77 in calendar year 84.

Secretary Orr can be justly proud of the achievements which the Air Force has realized over the past almost 5 years. Some of his greatest achievements have been in the area of weapon systems acquisition.

Reforms he instituted in the way the Air Force does business should bring all Americans great satisfaction. Competition is first on the list. The number of dollars awarded competitively has more than doubled—up

from \$7.7 billion in 1981 to over \$17.7 billion so far this year. The percentage of contracts competed is up from 68 percent in 1981 to more than 82 percent through August 1985. The percentage of noncompetitive dollars is down from 18.6 percent in 1981 to about 13 percent this year.

One of the best examples of competition is the "great engine war" between General Electric and Pratt & Whitney, resulting in aircraft jet engines with improved operability and reliability. Mr. Orr engineered this competition, recognized by the entire aerospace industry as the greatest competition ever staged by the Federal Government. The Air Force now has two suppliers, and each gives warranties with their engines. Followon competition is continuing for spare parts. Air Force estimates savings from this competition will be from \$3 billion to \$4 billion.

The coming F-20 and F-16 competition is another example. The F-16 flyaway cost is \$16 million. Northrop offered the F-20 flyaway costs of \$11.4 million. An F-16 response resulted in a proposal for a specially configured model with capabilities similar to the F-20 for a flyaway cost of \$11.6 million. Next year there will be a full competition between the two for the air defense mission.

During Mr. Orr's tenure he has been source selection authority on the advanced technology bomber, the advanced cruise missile, the C-17, and leasing of the C-21 and C-12. Each of these programs was competed—these and more—for a total well over \$54 billion.

In multiyear procurement contracts, Air Force estimates savings of \$3.108 billion in systems like the F-16, B-1B, KC-10, satellites, and spare acquisition for B-1B and F-16 aircraft.

Spares pricing programs such as zero overpricing and pacer pricing have resulted in identification of items for which the Federal Government paid too much. Though the program has led to a few "horror stories," last year the Air Force achieved a \$575 million net savings from pacer pricing spares acquisition improvements. Through the first 9 months of this year they have saved \$500 million with this program. In 1984, zero overpricing cited \$1,675,813 in price discrepancies. Through the first three quarters of this year over \$7 million has been documented by the zero overpricing program—precisely \$7,416,527.

A landmark acquisition reform took place on February 1, 1985, when the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff signed the reliability and maintainability 2000 action plan. In the past 9 months, the Air Force has taken extraordinary measures to ensure the commitment to reliability and maintainability [R&M] is permanent. Reliability and maintainability are now the No. 1 concerns in the source selection for Air Force weapon systems. For those who would voice skepticism about the seriousness of their commitment, the Air Force is putting its money where its mouth is. They have added almost \$1.5 billion in the 5-year defense plan [FYDP] to

accelerate improvements in the R&M of both current and future systems. Under Mr. Orr's leadership, the Air Force recognized the fact that they could not afford to commit larger shares of their budget and manpower to repairing and maintaining weapons systems.

Recently Mr. Orr appointed Brig. Gen. Frank Goodell as the special assistant for reliability and maintainability and directed him to review every program coming through the acquisition process and assess them for R&M performance. His staff has already reviewed 38 programs since February and made substantive changes in many of them. For example, in July 1985, the Air Force tore up a \$240 million check for a radar warning receiver because of poor reliability and performance. Production of that component has ceased, and the Air Force is now re-competing the program.

In the Lantirn navigation pod program, the Air Force found the R&M performance lacking. Consequently, they elected not to approve a full production run. Instead, they established R&M targets which must be achieved prior to authorizing each annual production. The contractor for the Lantirn program fully understands the seriousness of this decision.

In the advanced tactical fighter [ATF] request for proposals released a couple of weeks ago, the Air Force sent an unmistakable message to industry. They are demanding R&M as it has never been demanded before, and will reward the companies who deliver it. In the stewardship of America's resources, the Air Force is committed to improving the fighting capability of our aerospace forces through improved reliability and maintainability.

These very real achievements have been overshadowed by Verne Orr's concern for, and leadership of, the men and women of the Air Force. He created an environment in which all Air Force members could realize their full potential. He has been unwavering in his determination to make the Air Force a way of life that would attract the brightest and the best this Nation has to offer. All quantifiable indicators point to the fact that he has succeeded.

Morale is at an all-time high and Air Force recruiting and retention statistics reflect that fact. Thirty thousand people today are signed up in the job bank waiting to come into the Air Force. That's about half of all the people the Air Force is going to recruit in this fiscal year. In spite of the fact that employment is up and the number of 10 to 22-year-olds is diminishing, Air Force recruiting is going very well.

The Air Force today is an educated force. In enlisted ranks, 98½ percent are high school graduates and 18 percent have 20 or more semester hours of college.

In the officer corps, 44 percent have masters or doctorate degrees. Among brigadier generals over the past 2 years, 85 percent of all those promoted to that rank have an advanced degree.

Currently, 54 percent of the first termers reenlist. NCO critical skill manning levels are up by 12 percent from 1981 through the end of last year. Among pilots, retention

trends in the crucial 6- to 11-year category show 59 percent staying aboard, up from 42 percent in 1980.

Under Mr. Orr's guidance, the Air Force has taken steps over the past 57 months to improve people policies. Special efforts have been made to increase the time people spend in one place. Enlisted people are voluntarily remaining overseas almost 20 percent longer than the tour length requires—on an average, almost 43 months in 36 month tour areas. Officers average 17 percent longer than required, or an average of 6 months longer for a 3-year tour. In the United States, the Air Force had good success with programs that guarantee up to 5 years at selected hard-to-man bases. As a result, career Air Force enlisted people now average over 75 months in the continental United States before being involuntarily selected for an overseas assignment.

When Mr. Orr became Secretary, the Air Force offered regular commissions to only the graduates of the Academy. Today, 10 percent of all ROTC graduates, which includes all the distinguished graduates, are offered regular commissions, as are the top 10 percent of all OTS graduates.

Mr. Orr has steadily expanded opportunities for women, and this year the Air Force is recruiting 17 percent in the enlisted ranks. They have over 400 women pilots and navigators, either actually flying or in training. On January 1 of this year, security police specialist ranks were opened to women, which provided a total of 45,000 security police positions; they now have trained 145 for this career field. Two years ago, the Air Force put women in the front and back crews of AWAC's, and it was only recently that an all-women crew took a C-141 across the Atlantic. Currently all but 5 percent of Air Force jobs are open to women.

Mr. Orr has also expanded the opportunities for officers in the Air Force who do not wear wings—nonrated officers. The number of nonrated officers has been increasing very, very rapidly over the past 10 or 15 years. Of the candidates the most recent brigadier general offices board considered, 36 percent were nonrated colonels. Of officers selected for general, 38 percent were nonrated. Now everybody can look up, rated or nonrated, and know there is an opportunity to be a general officer in the Air Force.

Mr. Orr has been an effective spokesman for the Air Force before the Congress and the public. He worked hard with Congress, along with the other services for improvements in the service's quality of life. Though short in military housing—30,000 short at over 50 installations—Congress approved 1,800 new units for this year at six Air Force locations.

Since 1980, the Air Force has built 24 commissaries, 32 base exchanges, 26 gyms, 6 youth centers, 35 child care centers, 28 bowling centers, 10 golf courses, 12 open messes, 6 arts and crafts centers, and 6 recreation centers. They have remodeled over 75 percent of their officer and NCO clubs and had major expansions in 15 commissaries and 10 base exchanges. The

family support center is the cornerstone of Air Force efforts to improve the lot of Air Force families. They have completed 34 so far, and will complete 10 more this year. They want to have at least 123 by the time they finish—one for each base because retention on bases where family support centers exist runs 2 to 3 percent higher than bases without them.

As Verne Orr steps down, he leaves behind an Air Force that is more capable and better equipped than it has ever been. This Nation owes a debt of gratitude to him for this fact as he brings this portion of a long, distinguished career to a close.

The Secretary and his wife, Joan, have served this Nation as a team. Her concerns and efforts on behalf of Air Force families has been unequalled. As Mr. Orr and his family prepare to return to private life, I want to extend my congratulations to them for their exceptional service to the Air Force and this Nation. I wish them God-speed and continued success in all their future endeavors.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO  
DR. AKIO HAYASHI

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of the U.S. House of Representatives a man whose life has been one of accomplishment and good will. On November 30, 1985, Dr. Akio Hayashi will be honored by the Sacramento Senator Lions Club on the occasion of his retirement from that fine organization.

At a youthful 81 years of age, Dr. Hayashi has fulfilled his dream of being an extraordinarily productive and versatile individual. Graduating from the University of California at Berkeley College of Dentistry in 1932, Dr. Hayashi has contributed to his community with an uncommon generosity.

Dr. Hayashi's many posts have included membership in Omicron Kappa Upsilon Honorary Dental Society, district governor of district 4-C5 of the Lions Club International, director of the Goodwill Industries, director of the American Cancer Society, and 11 years on the advisory board of Sumitomo Bank. In these capacities, Dr. Hayashi's achievements have not gone unnoticed. He was twice chosen as the Lions Club "Lion of the Year" and was selected as district 4-C5's "Outstanding Club President." His many awards include the "Lions International Award for Outstanding Service to Community and Internationally," The City of Hope award for outstanding service in Dime a Prayer for Cancer Research and the "Award of Merit" from the Lions International District 4-C5.

Dr. Hayashi has been granted life memberships in the American Dental Association, the Japanese American Citizens League One Thousand Club, and the International Association of Lions Clubs. As co-founder of the Northern California Lions

Sight Association, he has been awarded membership in the International College of Dentistries and the University of Pennsylvania School of Dentistry.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Akio Hayashi has truly been an outstanding citizen and role model for our young children. On behalf of the people of Sacramento, I want to commend and thank Dr. Hayashi for his sincere care for those around him and his fruitful life of accomplishment.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, HOLLYWOOD,  
FL

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to commemorate the 60th birthday of a dynamic, growing city—Hollywood, FL—the city where my wife and I reside and where we have raised my two children, Grant and Lauren. Hollywood is an exemplary city in the State of Florida. It offers its residents an array of recreational facilities, parks, fine public schools, shopping, and—best of all—wonderful friends and neighbors all set in a sunny, balmy climate.

Hollywood, FL, was first settled in 1921 by a group of Californians led by a young developer named Joseph W. Young who bought several thousand acres of treeless scrubland. Even before Young had engineers out to drain and clear the land, he had salesmen peddling lots. He had a dream of a palm-lined oasis community by the sea and intercoastal waterway. His three traffic circles are the focus of much Hollywood activity today.

South Florida's warm temperatures (averaging 70 degrees in the winter) attracted vacationers and families alike to Hollywood-by-the-Sea. The city of Hollywood was incorporated in 1925. A hurricane in 1926 killed hundreds of people and wiped out thousands of homes in this developing community. The hurricane and the Great Depression crumbled Young's financial empire. The spirit of Hollywood, however, was not destroyed. In 1930, developer Samuel Horvitz, a creditor of Young's, constructed 25,000 new homes, paved streets, and helped to create Hollywood, Inc., Real Estate Co. that was responsible for developing the city of Hollywood. Over the last 52 years, the Horvitz family has developed most of the land they obtained from Young.

The spirit of the original Hollywood still lives. This coastal town has grown from a population of 2,800 in 1930 to just over 125,000 today. Its main industry is tourism, thanks to the abundance of south Florida sunshine, a characteristic which also attracts 170,000 winter residents annually. Business, industry, and manufacturing also have flourished in the past several decades. Manufacturers of electronics, aerospace equipment, and allied industries make up a large part of Hollywood's industrial base.

Hollywood is the home of 60 percent of Port Everglades, a major port in the Southeastern United States. The port is one of the main facilities which aids the industrial and tourist businesses of south Florida.

One of the most beautiful attractions of Hollywood Beach is the 2-mile-long boardwalk which is lined with small shops and quaint hotels. In another section of the beach is the famous Diplomat Hotel, the largest resort in south Florida, and a popular evening spot for many entertainers. Today, Hollywood is composed of both single-family homes, and retirement condominium communities.

Hollywood also has over a dozen public parks, including T-Y Park, a 185-acre expanse of shaded land and water. The park is a center for many recreational functions and political ones, too. The great outdoors is a part of life in Hollywood, and the parks, beaches, community center, country clubs, and golf courses promote outside activities and sports. Fishing and boating are two of the most popular pastimes for residents and visitors.

Future plans for the city include completion of the expansion project at the Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood Airport. The airport is fast becoming a major center of international air flights.

Hollywood lies at the heart of the 16th District of Florida which I represent. I am proud to live and to have raised my children in such a fine community and prouder still to represent that community today. I am fortunate to have been able to witness the growth of this south Florida community.

On the occasion of its 60th birthday, I would like to extend my best wishes to the city, the people, and the spirit of Hollywood, FL.

LAST THURSDAY, SOME WENT  
WITHOUT TURKEY: OVER  
THREE QUARTERS OF A MIL-  
LION SOCIAL SECURITY RE-  
CIPIENTS SHORTCHANGED A  
MONTHLY AVERAGE OF \$25

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, a couple of months ago I requested of the Social Security Administration the underpayment error rate for title II OAS beneficiaries. Last week I received a letter from Martha McSteen, Acting Commissioner of the Social Security Administration detailing the situation. It was not happy news for me to read, or to have to share with others on the eve of this holiday season.

According to McSteen, 756,333 elderly people were "shortchanged" an average of \$25 a month during fiscal year 1984. SSA admits that 9 out of 10 of these error cases were due to administrative causes. A total of \$226.9 million that should have gone to Social Security recipients did not.

Last year I requested the same information of Social Security. For fiscal year

1983, 840,000 persons had been underpaid an average of \$32.50 a month. This represents 3.2 percent of the benefit accounts compared to 2.8 percent for fiscal year 1984 accounts. The Social Security Administration has gotten the numbers down a bit and they are to be highly congratulated for getting the error rate down. But there is still a distance to go. When nearly a million people who have faithfully paid into the system are being cheated out of \$25 a month there is much work to be done in the system.

Many of us had quite a feast of Thanksgiving—turkey, stuffing, cranberry sauce, pumpkin pie—all the traditional trimmings of this holiday. But for some, being short \$25 may have made the turkey and all the trimmings a memory of the past. A Social Security check pays for groceries, utilities, and holidays for many elderly people. Twenty-five dollars should never be considered loose change, especially not when it buys the basic necessities of life.

In that most the underpayments are directly related to administrative problems, it is obvious that the Social Security Administration needs to strengthen this area. When an organization's primary duty is to issue checks to the people whose money it has been babysitting, accurate records need to be kept. There is simply no excuse for error.

I encourage my colleagues to have their constituents check that Social Security records accurately reflect their annual earnings. Earnings records can be checked by completing a form 7004 postcard which is available at local Social Security offices. A person can then check against individual earnings records to determine whether or not the Social Security records are accurate. This way, we can help get the missing \$25 from Social Security checks down to \$0, where it should be.

DON'T PUSH SOUTH AFRICA TO  
THE WALL

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, over the past several months, developments in South Africa have been viewed with rapt attention by Congress and by the media. Although our focus has been diverted somewhat in recent weeks by budget-balancing and tax reform, conflict and change continue in South Africa and the role of the United States in contributing, not only to the constructive change, but also to destructive conflict, should not be ignored. A recent editorial by Karen Elliott House in the Wall Street Journal provides an excellent, though disturbing, view of the implications of American economic sanctions on South Africa. Clearly, sanctions stand for a negative approach to the problem of apartheid, one that does not inspire reform but rather seeks to indiscriminately tear down what exists, both good and bad. We must recog-

nize, as this article confirms, that the transformation we desire in South Africa cannot be imposed from outside but must proceed from a national dialog within South Africa. Our contribution, in the United States, should be to help and encourage South Africans to take those steps necessary for bringing an end to injustice.

I urge my colleagues to read Ms. House's article, entered here in the RECORD, and to consider carefully the implications of "pushing South Africa to the wall."

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 30, 1985]

#### DON'T PUSH SOUTH AFRICA TO THE WALL

(By Karen Elliott House)

PRETORIA.—It's a whole lot easier to exert public political pressure than it is to fashion political solutions.

Nowhere is this so evident as in South Africa today, where the U.S. is trying to put the political and economic screws to the white Afrikaner government to speed the dismantling of apartheid and force the sharing of political power with the country's black majority.

But two weeks of travel throughout South Africa indicates the pressure isn't working. Indeed, it's having precisely the opposite effect. America's political strictures and economic sanctions have simply served to harden the attitudes of those who hold power, to raise unrealistic expectations among those who seek power, and to damage the economic fortunes and futures of the great majority of South Africans caught in between.

There is little doubt that this society and its abhorrent system of apartheid are going to change. Even the most hard-line Afrikaners see the handwriting on the wall and are talking about reaching accommodations that will leave them segregated in some white "homeland" enclave much like those apartheid has created for the blacks. Less militant whites—and there are many more of these—hope for a multiracial society inevitably ruled by the black majority, but with some protection for white and other minorities. The only real issue here is when such change will take place, not whether, and the when is a matter of years, not generations. Yet in its rush to hasten change, America risks pushing the South African economy further along a downward spiral so that there will be little left for the victors to inherit.

#### CLINGING TO SURVIVAL

Already the signs of suffering are everywhere as South Africa's economy, plagued by continued drought and depressed gold prices, grinds to a virtual standstill. In New Brighton, the bleak, black township near Port Elizabeth, a black man in his 40s has fashioned a makeshift outdoor barber shop from two pieces of rusted metal.

It's midafternoon and the wind is whipping garbage down the unpaved street as the barber finally gets to shear the head of his first customer. In a good week, the barber earns 20 rand, or about \$8, barely enough to buy a bit of food for himself, his wife and five children. Until a year ago when the construction firm where he worked closed, earned 200 rand a month. The barber is just one of many clinging to survival in an area where black unemployment is estimated at 60 percent.

The government has announced a 600 million rand employment program and promises sharp jumps in spending for better

black schools and housing. But if these promises are to become a reality, South Africa's economy must grow—and grow faster than the population, which is increasing 3 percent a year.

Businessmen and government officials all agree that the maximum economic growth possible without foreign investment is 3 percent. In other words, just enough to preserve the status quo; not enough to improve the lot of blacks.

To the extent that a bigger slice of the pie for blacks comes at the expense of whites—and it must if the pie isn't expanding—racial tensions are bound to rise. Sanctions and disinvestment cripple the economy, and the greatest pain is borne by its weakest and most marginal members—who are black. This obviously breeds frustration, anger and violence. The violence erodes international confidence in the economy, leading to further reductions in investment that lead to more layoffs, more anger and more violence.

In short, it's easier to sit in America and argue the moral justification for applying economic pressure to South Africa than it is to walk through the streets of New Brighton or Soweto and see the mounting practical effects.

Beyond all this, the U.S. insistence on economic sanctions and disinvestment also is hardening the right wing, which, like it or not, holds the reins of power in South Africa. Enlightened self-interest should lead the government to continue and accelerate reforms. And, in fact, it has. The decisions over the past two years to give the vote to coloreds and Indians, to legalize mixed-race marriages and to allow black labor unions all are due more to internal economic realities than to external pressure. "They [the Afrikaner establishment] discovered they couldn't run the country alone," says Zach de Beer, a director of Anglo American Corp. and a consistent critic of apartheid.

Undeniably, South African President P.W. Botha is a man of limited vision. And he shows little understanding of the seriousness of the economic situation. During a recent interview he repeatedly insisted that the continuing decline of the rand isn't the result of dwindling international confidence in South Africa but rather the result of a rising dollar. (In recent weeks, of course, the dollar has been declining.)

But from all appearances and in the view of many thoughtful South Africans, Mr. Botha is a spent force. He has gone as far as he can go with admittedly limited reforms, which still don't tackle the heart of this humiliating system of racial segregation. Now he wastes his time being bitter that instead of praise, he receives only increased pressure from America. The betting is he'll step aside in a year or so. Given pressures inside the ruling National Party, as well as those from its liberal opponents and the business community, more significant reform seems inevitable though probably still slower than Americans and black victims of apartheid would like.

Regardless, Americans should resist the impulse to try to force a faster pace of change. Already, righteous rhetoric in Congress and presidential pronouncements about the impending doom of apartheid are creating unrealistic expectations among blacks.

And that worries even apartheid's more ardent opponents. "Blacks are getting the idea that external pressure and the non-governability of the townships will give them victory just around the corner," says Helen Suzman, a tiny but tough woman in her 60s

who is the longest-sitting member of Parliament and the grande dame of anti-apartheid. "The risk is that Western powers are inadvertently encouraging blacks to launch violence against whites and then the government is really going to unleash its terrible power on these kids."

A young black man on the Student Representative Council of Peninsula Technical Institute near Capetown says, "We're going to bring down this oppressive, capitalist regime faster than anyone thinks." Why is he so confident? "America is with us," he replies.

But America isn't with them. The Marines aren't going to land in Soweto or New Brighton or any other black township if the South African defense forces, mightiest in all Africa, are unleashed on blacks. All they can expect is a rush to the television cameras by congressmen, Reagan administration officials and American businessmen to deplore from a safe distance the killings of blacks.

Another reason for the U.S. to forswear more sanctions—and sanctimonious rhetoric—is that, historically, pressure hasn't worked very well. Rhodesia survived nearly 15 years of sanctions. Israel has survived more than 30 years of economic and political pressures from much of the world. Whether it's the Soviet Union or Taiwan, Iran or Nicaragua, no national power structures have proved very vulnerable to economic and political pressures from outsiders. Perhaps if every nation in the world refused any commerce or contact with white South Africa the regime would collapse quickly, but that seems farfetched in a real world in which even black African nations are openly or surreptitiously trading with South Africa.

The U.S. also should drop its insistence that the white government negotiate with terrorists. It's hypocritical to ask South Africa to negotiate with the African National Congress, which vows the violent overthrow of the white government, when the U.S. doesn't press Israel to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, because it vows the destruction of Israel. Clearly America isn't standing on principle. It's simply letting domestic politics dictate foreign policy. American Jews and their supporters oppose talks with the pro-violence PLO. American blacks and their supporters favor talks with the pro-violence ANC. The point isn't that consistency is necessarily an absolute virtue, but rather that negotiating with terrorists is generally a mistake. Like Yasser Arafat, exiled ANC leader Oliver Tambo, safe in Zambia, repeatedly calls for youths to give their lives for the struggle.

#### INHERIT THE RUINS

The more the U.S. insists on negotiations with the ANC, the more it strengthens the violent extreme and undermines the moderate middle. Indeed, already Mr. Tambo is greeted as a hero at various international gatherings. South African businessmen traipse to Lusaka, Zambia, for a word with the exiled leader, who pointedly repeats his determination to dismantle not just apartheid but capitalism as well. Meanwhile, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of Africa's largest black tribe, the Zulus, is shunned by many South African businessmen and most international groups. Why? Basically, because he's a moderate who, while opposing apartheid, doesn't believe it makes sense to destroy the country in order to inherit the ruins a little faster.

Once the U.S. insists the ANC is the legitimate voice of black Africans, then the ANC



becomes the only group with whom the Pretoria government can negotiate if it wants to retain some measure of international approval and investment. Yet the ANC has made it clear it isn't interested in sharing power, just seizing power.

Finally, America must be true to its belief that it is the rights of the individual that are sacred, rather than the interests of any particular group. South Africa long ago made the mistake of structuring its society on the rights, or lack of them, of racial groups. The U.S. shouldn't participate in schemes that simply transfer power from one racial group to another, while still guaranteeing no protection for the individual—regardless of color.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

#### HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, on November 7, Congressman WILLIAM D. FORD gave a very comprehensive and insightful lecture on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the enactment of the Higher Education Act. Mr. FORD's lecture was a high point in the celebration honoring that event.

Mr. FORD's knowledge about higher education is truly impressive. Quite simply, there is no match in the Congress for his expertise in this area. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, he has shown his skill very clearly within the last 6 months as he has crafted a bill to reauthorize the Higher Education Act of 1965 which expires next year.

Therefore it is an honor for me to bring Mr. FORD's remarks to the attention of my colleagues.

#### THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT AFTER 20 YEARS: OLD DREAMS AND NEW REALITIES

(By William D. Ford)

Twenty years ago this year I was sworn in as a freshman Member of the 89th Congress. I was very fortunate in obtaining what was then a plum committee assignment to the Education and Labor Committee. The committee was at the cutting edge of the war on Poverty and the Great Society producing a flood of anti-poverty, manpower training and education legislation. This assignment fit very well with my interests and background. I came to the Congress, and have remained there, with the support of working people and organized labor. As a school board attorney and a State legislator, I had devoted a substantial portion of my professional work to education issues. With my assignment to the Education and Labor Committee and my freshman enthusiasm, I looked forward to making a contribution as a legislator. I had no idea, however, of how quickly I would become a participant in legislation of historic significance.

I was particularly delighted with President Johnson's special message to the Congress titled "Toward Full Educational Opportunity." This message was sent to Congress on January 12, 1965 during my first week as a Congressman.

What this message said about the importance of education and the importance of a strong Federal role in support of education

closely fit my own views, and I have quoted from it frequently in the intervening years. President Johnson said in that message,

"Every child must be encouraged to get as much education as he has the ability to take."

"Specifically," he continued, "four major tasks confront us:

"To bring better education to millions of disadvantaged youth who need it most;

"To put the best educational equipment and ideas and innovations within reach of all students;

"To advance the technology of teaching and the training of teachers; and

"To provide incentives for those who wish to learn at every stage along the road to learning."

The proposals contained in this message became the foundation for two of the towering landmarks of Federal educational policy, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and the Higher Education Act of 1965.

I came to the Congress on the tidal wave of Lyndon Johnson's 1964 election victory, but I was fully prepared not to like Lyndon Johnson as a person or a politician. I was a northern Hubert Humphrey liberal reared in the progressive traditions of the Michigan Democratic Party and the United Auto Workers. My prejudice was that President Johnson was a southern wheeler-dealer from a right-to-work State with limited sympathies for advances in domestic policy, civil rights and organized labor and closely tied to special interests like the oil and gas producers. However, I was pleasantly surprised to find that my service in Congress during his Presidency was marked by almost total agreement with him on domestic policy. I was an enthusiastic supporter of the goals of the Great Society in areas such as civil rights, medicare, housing, repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, minimum wage and education.

I came to have a special admiration for Lyndon Johnson as an education President. In 1965, he kindled a flame and pointed national policy in a direction that I am proud to be a part of sustaining. I am particularly proud to present this lecture, named in President Johnson's honor, at his alma mater, Southwest Texas State University, which was the site of the signing of the Higher Education Act, 20 years ago tomorrow.

It is not usually understood that President Johnson's dream in proposing the Higher Education Act and my dream in seeking to continue and expand the act were born in the experience of the G.I. bill. The G.I. bill was motivated by a desire to assist veterans in their readjustment to civilian life and to keep massive numbers of returning veterans out of the postwar labor market. However, it had two very important, although largely unanticipated, effects.

First, it opened the doors of opportunity through education for millions of Americans, including myself. Without the education I received through the G.I. bill, I would not be a lawyer and a committee chairman in the U.S. House of Representatives with over 20 years seniority. I would probably instead be approaching my 40th year in one of the auto plants had I not retired, been permanently laid off or disabled by now.

A second effect of the G.I. bill was the investment that it made in the human resources of our Nation. This investment has been repaid many times over in the increased earning power and taxes paid by those who benefited from the G.I. bill. This

investment in our human resources has also fed our economic growth, bolstered our national security and improved the quality of our civic and private lives in innumerable ways in the decades since World War II.

The dream of President Johnson in proposing the Higher Education Act of 1965 as stated in his message to Congress was:

"To extend the opportunity for higher education more broadly among lower and middle income families."

And, he noted, speaking of education generally,

"Nothing matters more to the future of our country: Not our military preparedness—for armed might is worthless if we lack the brain power to build a world of peace; not our productive economy—for we cannot sustain growth without trained manpower; not our democratic system of government for freedom is fragile if citizens are ignorant."

Essentially President Johnson was proposing that the benefits of the G.I. bill be made available to all our citizens. Opening the doors of opportunity and investing in the human resources of our nation remain the principal goals of the Higher Education Act as they were the principal benefits of the G.I. bill.

The Higher Education Act as enacted in 1965 had eight titles. Seven of those titles remain largely intact in their basic purposes, such as student financial aid, library assistance, teacher training, construction of academic facilities and support for developing institutions. In addition to these important continuities between the Higher Education Act of 1965 and the current Higher Education Act, the act has also evolved in at least four significant ways.

First, the Higher Education Act has increasingly become the comprehensive umbrella for all Federal programs supporting higher education outside of the research programs such as those supported by the National Science Foundation or the National Institutes of Health. For example, the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 has been absorbed into the Higher Education Act.

The most important programs affecting higher education in the National Defense Education Act of 1958 are now a part of the Higher Education Act. These include the national defense student loans, now called the national direct student loans, and the international education programs, which are now title VI of the Higher Education Act.

The Upward Bound Program and the College Work Study Program, two of the most successful initiatives of the Office of Economic Opportunity, are now equally successful and integral parts of the Higher Education Act.

Second, the Higher Education Act has become the vehicle for new initiatives in support of higher education. The student aid programs have been dramatically expanded to include the basic Educational Opportunity Grant (now Pell Grant) Program, the State Student Incentive Grant Program and the Student Loan Marketing Association, all of which were enacted in 1972.

The programs to provide student services are aimed at assisting students to overcome the non-financial barriers to educational opportunity, such as lack of information and inadequate academic preparation. These programs have grown from the Talent Search Program in the original 1965 act to five programs today, paradoxically known as Trio. Other new Federal initiatives in

support of higher education such as graduate fellowships, the Cooperative Education Program, the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, the Law School Clinical Experience Program and support for urban universities have also found a home in the Higher Education Act.

Third, the programs contained in the original act have undergone substantial change through the four comprehensive re-authorizations of the act and numerous other amendments. For example, the guaranteed student loan has evolved into a variable rate instrument tied to the cost of money in the economy, and it is very attractive to lenders. The primary provider of default insurance in the program has shifted from the Federal Government to State guaranty agencies and a network of secondary markets led by the Student Loan Marketing Association has developed to support the program.

The educational opportunity grant, now called the supplemental educational opportunity grant, originally contained a bonus for students who ranked in the top half of their class. Now student awards are based entirely on a student's financial need.

The Teacher Corps Program, which was a centerpiece of the 1965 act, was consolidated out of existence by the Gramm-Latta reconciliation of 1981. There are probably few who recall that the Teacher Corps was the most controversial program in the 1965 act. In fact, the most serious threat to the passage of the 1965 act was a motion in the House to recommit the conference report with instructions to delete the Teacher Corps.

Finally, perhaps the most dramatic change in the Higher Education Act over the last 20 years has been the shift from an act which primarily supported higher education through the purchase of things, such as buildings and books, to an act which supports higher education primarily by investing in people through the student aid programs. The 1965 act provided for total authorizations of almost \$1.1 billion for its first year, fiscal year 1966. Of this total authorization, 68% of the funds were authorized for institutional aid programs and the remaining 32% for student aid. The largest single authorization in the 1965 act was \$460 million for grants to build undergraduate academic facilities.

Under current law, the FY 1986 authorization for the Higher Education Act is \$11.9 billion, a growth of more than tenfold in 20 years. Of the funds currently authorized, 90% are for the student aid programs and only 10% for institutional aid programs. The watershed in this shift in priorities was the 1972 reauthorization when an expansive Institutional Aid Program passed by the House was rejected in conference in favor of the basic educational opportunity grant, which now provides \$3.6 billion in grants to undergraduate students.

While these trends have characterized the evolution of the Higher Education Act over the last 20 years, other developments of the last 5 years, particularly in student aid, are the focus of current concern about the future of the act.

By many measures the Higher Education Act has been a great success. Enrollments in postsecondary education have increased from 5.5 million in 1965 to 13 million this year. In 1966, 1,120,000 student aid awards were made to approximately 750,000 students under all the Student Aid Programs. In the current year, 8,745,000 student aid awards are being made to approximately

6,000,000 students. Through the programs contained in the higher education act, about \$31 billion in grants have been made to students, approximately \$58 billion in educational loans have been borrowed by students and over \$8 billion in work opportunities have been made available. In sum, students have received nearly \$100 billion in Federal aid to assist them in paying for higher education through the Higher Education Act. I believe that this growth in enrollments and the increased participation in higher education by students from moderate and low-income families is in large measure a product of this Federal investment in student aid. For example, by 1975 the proportion of black high school graduates enrolling in college equaled the proportion of whites.

However, many of these gains have been eroded in recent years. For example, since the mid-seventies the rate of participation in higher education of students from families with incomes below \$10,000 has dropped 17% and that of black students has dropped 11%.

This narrowing of educational opportunity is related to the decline in the purchasing power of Federal student aid in the last 5 years and to an extraordinarily shift in Federal aid from grants to loans. In constant dollars, the value of student aid eroded by 21% between the 1980-81 school year and the 1984-85 school year. Of particular significance is the fact that in FY 1979 the maximum Pell grant represented 46% of the average cost of attendance at all postsecondary institutions in the United States. In the academic year 1984-85, the maximum Pell grant provided only 26% of the average cost of attendance. In short, while the value of all Federal student aid declined by one-fifth, the purchasing power of the primary Federal Grant Program decreased by nearly one-half.

As the value of grants have declined, students are increasing their borrowing in order to finance their education. In the current year, \$13.7 billion will be available to students through the Federal student aid programs. Of this amount, 64% will be in the form of loans and 36% in the form of grants and work-opportunities. In the late 1970s, a few short years ago, this proportion was exactly the opposite. What is particularly disturbing is that the lowest income students are being increasingly forced to borrow to pay for postsecondary education. For example, in 1979, 15% of the lowest income students (adjusted gross incomes of \$6,000 or less) borrowed to finance their education at private colleges. By 1983, 57% of this same lowest income group were borrowing. In fact, at private colleges the lowest income students are just as likely to be borrowing as middle income students.

The original purpose of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program has been stood on its head. In the House committee report on the Higher Education Act in 1965, the Commissioner of Education is quoted as saying that the purpose of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program is to help middle income families "spread out over more than the 4 years of college" the costs of college through a "loan of convenience."

"Helping the middle-income student and his family to bear the heavy brunt of college costs would seem to have a reasonable claim on a share of our national commitment to offer every child the fullest possible educational opportunity," the Commissioner concluded.

Far from being a loan of convenience for the middle income families, the guaranteed

student loan has become the loan of necessity for all families. Where past history knew a class of indentured servants, today we are producing a class of indentured students who must work to free themselves from the bondage of educational debts.

It is not unusual for undergraduates to have educational debts of \$10,000 or more. On average, graduates of the University of Detroit Dental School are more than \$30,000 in debt, and it is not unheard of for medical students to have loans in excess of \$100,000 as they enter practice.

This explosion in student indebtedness raises several very worrisome public policy concerns:

Equal educational opportunity may be still further eroded. For low income and minority persons, if the choice is between paying for postsecondary education with loans or not attending college, many will choose not to attend. Students from low-income and disadvantaged backgrounds lack the familiarity with debt financing that has become the heritage of every student from a middle income family where mortgages and credit cards are a way of life. Students from deprived backgrounds lack the security and confidence to undertake high debts with the knowledge that their education will enable them to earn a sufficient income to repay their loans.

Students burdened by large debts are less likely to continue their education beyond an undergraduate degree. Therefore, graduate enrollments, particularly in the arts and humanities, which are already suffering, will suffer more.

The ability of colleges and universities to rely on alumni donations may be significantly diminished. The alumni-donor is being transformed into the alumni-debtor who is less likely to contribute to the alma mater.

Student loans are fast becoming a major component of consumer debt in our Nation. There is well over \$35 billion in outstanding guaranteed student loans and national direct student loans. How will the next generation afford a home or car if their disposable income is committed to paying off student loans? This could have important effects on consumer behavior and our economic future.

Many social commentators have remarked that the current generation of students is more materialistic and less idealistic than its predecessors. In 1968, about 40% of the college freshman polled said that an important reason for attending college was "to be well off financially." This year that percentage increased to 71%, the highest ever. During the same period, the percentage of freshman saying that an important reason to attend college is to "develop a meaningful life philosophy" declined from more than 80% to 40%. One can at least speculate that one reason for this change is the materialism forced on students confronted with the responsibility to pay off substantial educational debts.

Educational debts also may influence the choice of majors and careers. The recent boom in computer, business and accounting majors and the decline in humanities majors is a well known phenomenon. Even if the new materialism did not diminish the attractiveness of low paying public service jobs, who is going to take these jobs when faced by stiff educational loan repayment obligations? Where will we get our school teachers, family practice doctors, ministers, social workers, peace corps and VISTA volunteers in the future?

In addition to the shift in student aid priorities from grants to loans, I also sense a shift in the national mood about who should benefit from Federal student aid. In the 1960s and 1970s, there was a strong element of altruism in the Federal policy to promote equal educational opportunity. We wanted to win the war on poverty. We as a nation were willing to aggressively reach out and to reach down to help the poor, minorities, the handicapped, those of limited English speaking ability and those who were first generation in college. We started Federal programs to provide assistance to those who lacked the motivation or the skills to make their way successfully on their own into postsecondary education. Some colleges and universities made similar commitments and instituted open enrollment policies premised on the view that it was the job of educators to take citizens where they found them and help them change and improve. There was a concern that education be made "relevant" to students. Education, many believed, should fit the interests and needs of the student rather than vice versa.

Today many of the programs of the 60s and 70s have survived and much of our rhetoric of equal educational opportunity has remained the same. However, I have a sense that some underlying attitudes about what many people mean by the rhetoric has changed. I think that in many people's mind's eye they see the Federal programs as appropriately serving the well-scrubbed, well-prepared and already motivated student whose family is hard pressed to provide enough money for postsecondary education. It seems to me that the "high risk" student, the "marginal" student and the students from "special populations" are no longer the target group when people think of the purposes of Federal programs to provide equal educational opportunity. We seem to have lost interest in the "unwashed door," to focus instead only on the washed poor.

Educators now talk about "quality", "excellence," and improving academic "standards". Mostly what is meant is raising admission standards. If the student is not well enough prepared to meet the standards or motivated enough to jump through the hoops, it is his or her fault or tough luck.

However, as we look forward to the year 2000, if or altruism has faded as a reason to support the Federal higher education programs our self-interest as a nation should sustain a continued and expanded commitment to these programs. For without a renewed commitment to them it is doubtful that we will have the trained workforce needed to sustain our economy, our national security or the quality of our national life.

We all know that the traditional college age cohort has been declining in size with the passing of the baby boom generation into middle age. The traditional 18-24 year old group will bottom out in size in 1995 at which point they will be about 7 million fewer than they were in 1982, a 22% decline from 1982 to 1995.

Perhaps more significant than the change in the number of persons in the traditional college age cohort is the changing composition of that cohort.

The fastest growing subgroup of the American population is Hispanics. Their numbers grew by 61% between 1970 and 1980. The population of whites grew by 6% in the same period.

In 1970, minorities constituted 21% of all youth. By 1990 they will be over 30% of all youth.

In States like California and Texas, minorities will be over 45% of the youth cohort by 1990.

Currently, 23 of 25 of the Nation's largest cities have minorities as a majority of their school enrollments.

By the year 2000, more than 50 major U.S. cities will have a majority population of minorities.

Minorities have a lower high school completion rate than whites—Hispanics about 55%, blacks about 65% and whites 80%.

Minorities also have a lower rate of college participation than whites, e.g. blacks 28% and whites 33%.

Thus, a nation in need of increasing numbers of trained and sophisticated citizens faces a double jeopardy threat from the demographics—a smaller pool in the traditional college age cohort and a change in that cohort to be composed increasingly of those less likely to finish high school and less likely to go on to college.

It is therefore, in the national interest to continue the equal educational opportunity programs and to see them expanded. These programs are proven mechanisms to reach out and draw into postsecondary education students from low-income and minority populations. Without these programs, how will we have the human resources to meet our economic and national goals in the future?

It is in this context of the declining purchasing power of Federal student aid, burgeoning student indebtedness with all of its worrisome consequences and the challenges of the demographic realities of the future that we are now engaged in the fifth comprehensive review of the Higher Education Act in its history. The act expires next year unless it is extended, or, as we say, reauthorized.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, which has jurisdiction over the Higher Education Act, I have this year presided over 35 hearings on the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. Twenty-three of these hearings were held in Washington and the other 12 at various locations around the country from Seattle, Washington to Portland, Maine. During the hearings 352 witnesses presented over 115 hours of testimony on proposed changes in the Higher Education Act. Following this process of broad public comment on the act, we are now in the midst of considering amendments to the act in committee. I am very hopeful that we will complete consideration of a reauthorization bill in the House this year and have a bill to the President for his signature by the middle of next year. This will insure that there is no interruption in the continuity of the programs contained in the Higher Education Act.

Our task in this reauthorization is much more difficult than usual. Usually we only have to deal with the tensions between the sectors of higher education, the diverse interests of about 150 groups and organizations which speak for or take an interest in higher education, and the views of 435 House Members and 100 Senators representing the pluralism of local, State and regional interests that constitute our Nation, to say nothing of the arguments on the merits of changing the programs. In this reauthorization, we are also confronted by a tight-fisted fiscal environment caused by a doubling of the national debt in the last 5 years and \$200 billion annual budget deficits. The competition for Federal dollars is fiercer than ever before in my experience and probably going to get worse.

In addition, we have a President in the White House who does not share the bipartisan commitment of his most recent seven predecessors going back to President Truman (including four Democrats and three Republicans) that the Federal Government has a responsibility to open the doors of educational opportunity not only for the sake of the individuals who will benefit but also as President Johnson said, "for the Nation's sake."

A recent statement on the Federal role in higher education by the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching entitled "Sustaining the Vision" aptly characterizes the perspective of the current administration.

It says:

"Today the vital Federal connection to our colleges and universities is being challenged. After decades of strong bipartisan support, the current debate about budget priorities has been focused almost exclusively on numbers and on the negatives of higher education. The larger perspective has been lost.

"We hear how much education costs, not how much it's worth. We are told that students are exploiters, rather than tomorrow's leaders. And we are reminded of the abuses, not the benefits of aid to higher education."

Despite these storm clouds of the present, I am confident and optimistic that we will be able to extend and perhaps even modestly improve the Higher Education Act in this current Congress. And I am even more confident that in the long run President Johnson's vision expressed in his statement upon signing the Higher Education Act at Southwestern Texas State University 20 years ago will be sustained. He said:

"Here (on this campus) the seeds were planted from which grew my firm conviction that for the individual, education is the path to achievement and fulfillment; for the Nation, it is a path to a society that is not only free but civilized; and for the world, it is the path to peace—for it is education that places reason over force."

## BHOPAL DISASTER OBSERVANCE

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, on December 3, 1984, the worst industrial disaster in history occurred in Bhopal, India, when more than 2,000 people were killed and as many as 200,000 more were injured after an accidental release of methyl isocyanate [MIC] gas from a Union Carbide pesticide manufacturing plant. In the year that has followed, much has been done to try to relieve the suffering of the survivors and to ensure that such a tragedy does not occur again. Yet we know that the suffering continues, that many of the long-term effects of MIC poisoning are not yet fully understood, and that safeguards around the world probably are not sufficient to guarantee against any similar accident occurring again.

I am proud of the responsible actions of the Committee on Foreign Affairs directed at preventing future tragedies. A provision of the Overseas Private Investment Corpo-

ration Amendments Act of 1985, which passed the House on September 23, requires notification and review of all applicable U.S. and international organizations standards relating to public health and environmental safety before OPIC can determine if it will assist any environmentally sensitive investment. I trust that our Senate colleagues will accept this important provision.

I am also proud to advise our colleagues of the private initiative of the National Bhopal Disaster Relief Organization, which has its headquarters in Cooper City, FL. This dedicated group has raised more than \$1 million in cash and medical supplies to Bhopal to establish a clinic to meet the continuing needs of the victims. In addition, these concerned citizens propose to establish a research and training facility in Bhopal to study implications of exposure to poisonous gas such as MIC and to help combat similar occurrences elsewhere in the world.

These efforts of the National Bhopal Disaster Relief Organization, dedicated to overcoming the pain and misery of the people of Bhopal and to preventing and alleviating future suffering, deserve our recognition and commendation.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE  
LOS ANGELES MANUAL ARTS  
HIGH SCHOOL'S DIAMOND AN-  
NIVERSARY

**HON. JULIAN C. DIXON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 3, 1985*

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, on December 13 and 14, 1985, the alumni, staff, student body and community of Los Angeles Manual Arts High School will commemorate its diamond anniversary. I want to take this opportunity to pay special tribute to Manual Arts High and the excellent record of achievement that marks the legacy of 75 truly distinguished years.

Since 1910, Manual Arts High has provided a rewarding educational environment for the thousands of students who have passed through its doors. Renowned for its foreign language and theater arts courses in the early decades, Manual Arts is now a multiculturally enriched school widely recognized for its scholastic, artistic, and athletic successes.

Manual Arts High also has a rich tradition in civic activism. During World War II, the students of Manual Arts High helped raise \$3 million for "Bombers for Doolittle," in honor of Manual Arts graduate Gen. James Doolittle. During the Korean war, Manual Arts adopted an orphanage in memory of Manual Arts "toiler" Kenny Kaiser.

Manual Arts High alumni include many of America's most gifted and successful citizens. Former Gov. Goodwin Knight, Gen. James Doolittle, former U.S. Representative Yvonne Braithwaite Burke, Katherine Grayson, Frank Capra, and Paul

Winfield are just a few of the many Manual Arts "toilers" who have made significant contributions to our country and the Los Angeles community.

During its 75 years of service to the students, parents and citizens of Los Angeles, Manual Arts High can boast of a proud and distinguished history. In recognition of the many accomplishments that highlight an illustrative past, and pave the way for continued educational excellence for many years to come, I am honored to join in the commemoration of Manual Arts High's diamond anniversary.

HONORING TOMMY HUANG,  
BUILDER AND DEVELOPER IN  
QUEENS

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 3, 1985*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Tom Huang of Queens County, NY, who will be honored by the Flushing YMCA of Greater New York at its First Annual Dinner Dance on December 3, 1985.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that the Flushing YMCA has chosen Tommy Huang to help inaugurate a new tradition of recognizing outstanding community leaders. His contributions to Flushing and all of Queens have been truly remarkable.

Since arriving in the United States in 1975 and settling in the New York area, Tommy Huang has been committed to helping build his new community. After attending Queens College, he began a career of design which has brought him recognition and special awards from the Queens Borough Chamber of Commerce. He serves as director of Queens County Builders, the Downtown Flushing Development Corporation, and the Taiwan Merchants Association.

Tommy Huang's activity has gone far beyond these organizations, however. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens and Community Planning Board No. 7, he has become a true leader in Queens County. And, as a member of the board of directors of the Flushing Boys Club and the Flushing YMCA, he has helped youngsters make the fullest use of the resources Queens County can offer.

Mr. Speaker, Tommy Huang has set an inspiring example for all of us demonstrating once again that America is the land of opportunity, especially to those like Tommy, who are willing to contribute their talents to benefit their fellow citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me now in congratulating Tommy Huang of Queens County on this occasion, and in wishing him the best of success as he continues as one of the outstanding young leaders of New York.

SCIENCE WEEKLY

**HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 3, 1985*

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I call to the attention of my fellow colleagues a unique and outstanding elementary school science publication, Science Weekly. This children's science magazine could not have come at a more opportune time.

In 1983, the National Commission on Excellence in Education published a report, "A Nation At Risk," which gave a special message to parents: that their children will not be able to function successfully in today's or tomorrow's world without a thorough education in the fields of science and mathematics.

In the same year, the National Science Board Commission noted that millions of children have little or no experience that enhances their development in problem-solving and manipulative skills. It was also stated that children have little, if any, knowledge or understanding about the physical and biological phenomena in their environment.

For the past 4 years, the spotlight has been on the high school with some of the new focus shifting to postsecondary schools. But unless we make sure that science education begins early in the lives of our children, and that they are given a full range of opportunities to learn about the world of science, they will perceive science as difficult and uninteresting, and will not begin to develop the kinds of skills they will need to be productive and functional citizens. How, then, can we expect to fulfill the educational reforms we have proposed for our high schools and colleges.

Science Weekly is a publication that satisfies many of the needs which have been expressed nationally regarding science education in our elementary schools. It is designed to motivate children to learn about the world around them and to help them develop literacy and awareness in science and technology, integrating language arts, logic, mathematics, science, and technology together in a way that makes scientific exploration both fun and rewarding for students and their teachers.

It is because of this unfilled need that we pay special comment to Science Weekly and its publisher, Dr. Claude Mayberry, a former professor of mathematics and dean at Colgate University and the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Mayberry had the foresight to develop and publish an effective new concept in science teaching in the elementary schools.

Let us applaud Science Weekly and its publisher for increasing the opportunity of our Nation's young children to develop both awareness and skills in science education.

It is our responsibility to make this opportunity accessible to our elementary schoolchildren and teachers.

## COMING HOME BY DEGREES

## HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Moe Armstrong, a Vietnam veteran from Santa Fe, NM.

Moe served as a Navy hospitalman assigned to the Marine's elite Recon Battalion in Vietnam. In 1965 he was decorated for bravery after he rescued a wounded Marine from a stream bed during an intense firefight near Da Nang.

Moe is now a full-time business student at the College of Santa Fe and is still helping his fellow man. He helps recruit and counsel veteran students at CSF. Moe is currently working with the Veteran's Administration and spends a lot of time and attention with the veterans. He regularly checks up on them and makes sure they are doing well. Moe's dream is to see hundreds of veterans receive a step-by-step education that will enable them to get back into mainstream life.

Moe is a selfless, outstanding individual and I am sure that my colleagues will join me in wishing him every success with his dreams.

## COMING HOME BY DEGREES

(By Sam Atwood)

After the dust had settled from the blast, the patrol reformed and moved by column toward the village. The noise of the demolitions and the sight of the Marines had drawn a huge crowd on the sand.

HN Armstrong passed out candy and chewing gum among some of the children, and noticed that one grimy little urchin has an infected cut on his arm. The "Doc" went to work to clean up the cut while some of the other members of the patrol doled out what was left of their breakfast rations.

The children, no longer afraid, gather around the men in green. The adults smiled in approval at the treatment HN Armstrong was giving the little boy with the infected arm—a Vietnam story in Leatherneck, a magazine for United States Marines.

It's been 20 years since Moe Armstrong crawled through the jungles of Vietnam on search and destroy missions with the U.S. Marines—20 years that have taken him from rescuing buddies under fire to helping educate them as civilians.

Armstrong was a 20-year-old Navy hospitalman assigned to the Marines' elite Recon Battalion, an advance patrol that tried to beat the Viet at their own game: stealth, surprise and ambush.

Their motto was "Silent, Swift and Deadly," and they hunted the Viet Cong in groups of four or five men, 50 to 100 miles in front of friendly combat lines. Armstrong was caught in fire fights at least once a week, and fighter bombers sometimes had to napalm the entire area around him before he could be evacuated.

"I was the real Rambo, not the Hollywood version," Armstrong said in a recent interview. His orders sometimes amounted to "You, Moe! Go kill the village," he said.

In spite of his deadly mission in Vietnam, Armstrong frequently showed concern for others—concern for an injured Vietnamese child or a wounded buddy pinned down by enemy fire.

Armstrong was decorated for bravery in 1965 after he rescued a wounded Marine from a stream bed during an intense fire fight near Da Nang.

The following year, he refused on moral grounds to kill any more Viet Cong. The Navy gave him an honorable discharge and a mental disability classification.

Armstrong grew up in a small farming town in eastern Illinois. He was an Eagle Scout, a state speech champion, an all-American boy. He enlisted in the Navy after high school and hoped to join the prestigious SEALs, a Navy special unit. It didn't work out that way, but Armstrong bucked for advanced training and landed an assignment with the Marine commando group.

Two decades have passed since Armstrong's tour of terror in Vietnam. He's balding now, wears a full beard, and the lean, mean look of a young soldier in Da Nang has given way to the round and jovial look of a man entering his middle years.

But something about him hasn't changed. Now 41, Armstrong still has his ideals, still wants to help his fellow man.

Armstrong now helps recruit disabled veterans to academic programs at the College of Santa Fe. A full-time business student himself, he's helped recruit and counsel eight new veteran students at CSF since last spring. And he dreams of recruiting many more.

"I have this picture of hundreds and hundreds of guys shut in, living around New Mexico, who could benefit from this program . . . we want to give them a step-by-step education and get them back into mainstream life," he said.

The educational program, funded by the Veterans Administration, pays for four years of tuition, books and more than \$300 a month in living expenses for veterans with at least a 10 percent disability.

"(The program) has been enacted for years but nobody is ever told about this," he said.

The CSF veterans, seven men and one woman, come from all over New Mexico. Their educational backgrounds are checked, but they are now studying for bachelor's degrees in business, education, writing, computer science and sculpture.

"We do have to spend a lot of personalized time and attention with the veterans," Armstrong said. He regularly checks up on the veterans and makes sure they're doing well in school.

The college's Christian Brothers have generously tutored the veterans outside of class, Armstrong said. Administrators even changed some class locations to the ground floor so one wheelchair-bound veteran could attend.

When Armstrong started studying at CSF last year, he shuffled papers in college offices in a part-time, work-study job funded by the Veterans Administration. But he wanted to help other veterans return to school. So he created his current job.

He now works for the VA about eight hours a week but volunteers at least as much time helping veterans on his own. He recently accepted an invitation from U.S. Congressman Bill Richardson of New Mexico to serve on a local veterans' task force.

His greatest concern is that many veterans have missed educational opportunities because school benefits expire 10 years after a veteran is discharged from the service. He feels the time limit should be abolished because it's taken many veterans, including himself, more than 10 years to rejoin mainstream society.

"It took me 20 years to calm down," he said.

After his discharge, Armstrong grew his hair down to his shoulders and joined the '60s counterculture. "After Vietnam, I just dropped out. I just became the wildest and the craziest," he said.

In San Francisco, soon after his discharge, he nearly beat a man to death when the man tried to rob him. "That's when I started getting the idea that I should cool out somewhere," he said.

His wandering eventually led him to the mountains above El Rito, where he lived in a tent for three years, meditating, studying Buddhism and the teachings of St. Francis.

In the '70s, Armstrong tried his hand at everything from concert promotion to radio broadcasting, but nothing seemed right. He married a Colombian woman and lived in Colombia for four years before breaking up and returning to the U.S.

In 1976, he became seriously ill with a liver disorder, a condition Armstrong believes is related to combat exposure to Agent Orange.

"I thought I was going to die. It frightened me to be that sick. I felt kind of cheated. I wanted to make a contribution to society," he said.

His health improved, and a friend with the New Mexico Veterans Service Commission suggested he go back to school.

Armstrong is now going full bore toward a business degree, studying calculus, accounting and every technical course he can get his hands on. After graduation, he dreams of designing a new economic system that would be more equitable than capitalism or socialism.

A few years ago, that goal would have been a distant pipe dream. But Armstrong sees a lot of doors opening now, thanks to his education.

"(A few years ago,) I'd reached an impasse. Who would listen to me? Now I'm going to get an education second to none," he said.

AMERICANS HELD HOSTAGE IN  
LEBANON 637 DAYS

## HON. GEORGE M. O'BRIEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 637th day Americans have been held hostage in Lebanon.

William Buckley, a U.S. Foreign Service officer, was kidnapped in Beirut on March 16, 1984, 637 days ago.

Father Lawrence Jenco, the head of Catholic Relief Services in Beirut, has been held hostage for 330 days.

Terry Anderson, the Associated Press bureau chief, was kidnapped 261 days ago.

The director of the American University Hospital, David Jacobsen, was kidnapped 189 days ago.

Thomas Sutherland, dean of the American University Agriculture School, has been held hostage 176 days.

Today also marks the 364th day since the disappearance of Peter Kilburn, the American University librarian.

Mr. Speaker, the American hostage crisis is at a very delicate point. All our prayers

are with the hostages and those working for their release.

Mr. Speaker, the hostage crisis will not be over until all the Americans held in Lebanon are back in the United States safe and sound.

#### SAMANTHA SMITH EXCHANGE PROGRAM

HON. JOHN R. MCKERNAN, JR.

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. MCKERNAN. Mr. Speaker, on the return of President Reagan from his summit meeting in Geneva, I introduced legislation which would establish a youth exchange program with the Soviet Union. This bill would support the President's efforts to establish a cultural and educational exchange program with the Soviets, and would designate the program as the Samantha Smith Youth Exchange Program, in memory of the Maine girl who 2 years ago toured the Soviet Union as a peace ambassador.

The Samantha Smith Youth Exchange Program would serve to bring the United States and the Soviet Union closer together, while providing fitting recognition of Samantha's work to further world peace. Although Samantha's efforts to foster a better understanding between Americans and Soviets were tragically cut short when she and her father were killed in an airplane accident, the work she began must be allowed to continue.

My bill would amend the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 by setting forth guidelines for a specific youth exchange program with the Soviet Union. The guidelines provided for in this bill are consistent with those of other cultural and educational exchange programs. In addition, under the provisions of the Samantha Smith Youth Exchange Program, scholarships of up to \$5,000 from existing funds would be available to deserving students.

Although other aspects of the summit meeting may have received more attention from the media, I believe a joint exchange for young people of both nations is extremely important. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE CRESTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL CHAPTER OF THE DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION CLUBS OF AMERICA

HON. PAT SWINDALL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. SWINDALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with President Reagan and with the FBI in commending the Crestwood High School chapter of the Distributive Education Clubs of America [DECA] in

recognition of their efforts on behalf of missing children.

The Crestwood High School chapter demonstrated a noteworthy spirit of voluntarism while employing marketing management principles in their comprehensive fundraising work to help the Child Find, Inc. program for missing children. This spirit of civic voluntarism serves well as an example for the youth and adult citizens of our Nation of the opportunities available for individuals who truly want to help solve the problems confronting our society.

#### VIENNA, MARYLAND VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY CELEBRATES TWO MILESTONES

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a double anniversary which was recently celebrated by the Vienna Volunteer Fire Company in Maryland's First Congressional District. In November, the fire company marked 50 years, while its ladies auxiliary marked 35 years of service to the people of Vienna.

Since its founding in 1935 by Carlton Brinsfield, the fire company has proudly protected the Vienna's citizenry from the ravages of fire, and since 1964, has provided the townfolk with life-saving emergency medical service as well.

In attendance at this momentous occasion, were Edwin Murphy, the fire company's treasurer and oldest, active member; Margaret Murphy, first president of the fire company's ladies auxiliary; Brenda Bell, the current ladies auxiliary president; and Charles Dayton, the fire company's president.

I would like, Mr. Speaker, to take this time to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the many people at the fire company whose spirit of voluntarism has done so much to improve the quality of life in Vienna. For the citizens of Vienna know that in times of need they can always count on their volunteer fire company.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of great pride that I offer these few words of praise to the brave men and women of the Vienna Volunteer Fire Company. For this and all they do, I salute them.

#### HOPE IN ARGENTINA

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, this past Sunday, the New York Times ran an article by veteran reporter, Clyde Farnsworth, on Argentina's economic progress.

The prognosis, according to the article, for the future of Argentina is good. Mr. Farnsworth discusses the applicability of

the Baker plan, designed to help nations like Argentina out of their present economic problems, to present Argentine economic difficulties. I am hopeful that with a little help from us, Argentina will again be solvent. Of course, the credit for any dramatic turnaround must go to President Alfonsín and the Argentine people.

I submit Mr. Farnsworth's article for the RECORD.

#### ARGENTINA COULD CASH IN ON ITS COMEBACK (By Clyde Farnsworth)

WASHINGTON—Argentina has made so much economic progress, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said recently, that Argentines have virtually stopped shipping capital abroad for safekeeping. Thus Argentina, after the belt-tightening measures imposed by President Raúl Alfonsín, is considered a likely beneficiary of the Reagan Administration's new "Baker plan" to assist third world debtors.

Last week, Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, met Mr. Alfonsín in Buenos Aires. Other high-level officials who have been discussing the Baker approach with Argentina include Assistant Secretary of Treasury David C. Mulford and A. W. Clausen, president of the World Bank.

The Baker plan, launched in October, seeks to spur economic growth by rewarding countries that adopt efficient, market-oriented policies with increased support from commercial banks and the World Bank. "The idea is to show that after you take tough measures there are prospects for improvement down the road," said Robert D. Hormats, international vice president at Goldman, Sachs, the New York investment bankers.

The plan differs from the International Monetary Fund approach, which requires cash-strapped countries to make rigorous economic adjustments. Too much austerity, Administration officials now fear, risks making things worse by stirring social upheavals in fragile democracies. Latin America, which owes \$380 billion of foreign debt, two-thirds to commercial banks, has undergone its most stringent economic belt-tightening in a half century. Although the slide in per capita income halted last year, the average Latin American is 14 percent poorer than in 1981.

In the new approach, I.M.F. programs are still important, but the World Bank, which promotes construction such as roads, ports and irrigation projects—and improvements in whole economic sectors such as distribution—is to play the lead role. Governments have generally welcomed the plan. So have some big American banks, not least because it would keep Latin American interest payments flowing.

The austerity strategy had come under heavy criticism from Latin leaders, prompting fears of a debtors' cartel, even a coordinated default. "We will not accept any I.M.F. mediation," said Luis Alva Castro, Prime Minister of Peru, which has limited debt payments to 10 percent of export earnings. In another challenge, Brazil's Finance Minister, Dilson Funaro, said last week that his country would deal directly with 700 creditor banks rather than accept I.M.F. austerity.

While the monetary fund is taking much of the heat, commercial banks have also been criticized. Fearful of debt losses, they have cut back lending just when many third world borrowers were taking belt-tightening measures and desperately seeking support

to temper political backlash. In the Baker plan, commercial banks are called on to increase lending to the third world by \$20 billion over three years. However, some banks have set conditions on participating.

#### AN AGREEMENT IN GATT

Weakness in the world economy, falling commodity prices, lackluster demand in industrial countries and creeping protectionism are also blamed for distress in the third world. Last week in Geneva, the 90-country General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs and Trade agreed to start preparations for new talks on reducing trade barriers. American officials said barriers to trade in services such as insurance, banking and tourism would be considered.

Commodity prices have fallen at least 50 percent since 1979. In Mexico, for example, the 25 percent decline in the dollar price of oil since 1981 has compounded the difficulties. President Miguel de la Madrid predicts little or no growth as he battles budget deficits and inflation.

Bolivia, a leading tin producer, is even worse off. Tin prices fell sharply after the London Metal Exchange announced last month that it had run out of money to prop up prices. The collapse was a blow for President Victor Paz Estenssoro. With free-market measures, including a sharp reduction of import duties, he had sought to reverse five years of economic decline. Now exports will be still lower, and there may be more trouble with the country's 22,000 mineworkers. Jamaica is yet another case. After experimenting with market-oriented, pro-investment policies, it has also been stymied by the collapse in world bauxite prices.

These deflationary forces, and the threat in Congress of protectionist measures that would further reduce third world exports, provided the backdrop for the Baker initiative. It was linked to a sweeping monetary change, inaugurated by the leading industrial countries, which has triggered sharp declines in the value of the dollar. The overvalued dollar, which caused imports to boom, has been a principal spur to protectionism. And since most third world debts are in dollars, expensive dollars have made the burden all the heavier.

In Argentina last week, American officials were pressing the Alfonsín Government to move now on structural changes such as selling public enterprises and ending import restrictions. Such changes, they believe, can bring lasting economic improvements after the immediate benefits of the austerity measures have faded.

#### TRIBUTE TO ALLAN TEMKO AND HAROLD GILLIAM

##### HON. SALA BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mrs. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow in San Francisco tribute will be paid to two individuals who have enriched our society by their numerous contributions in the area of esthetics and the environment.

Allan Temko and Harold Gilliam have, in the performance of their respective roles, served to remind all of us that the beauty of this planet is fragile and must be vigorously protected.

The biographies of both individuals are both instructive and inspiring.

Allan Temko is the architectural critic for the San Francisco Chronicle and one of the world's most respected historians of buildings and cities. His output includes numerous books and articles encompassing such topics as Notre Dame of Paris (1955), the seminal work on the famous modern architect Eero Saarinen and innumerable contributions to the New Yorker, Harper's Horizon, Saturday Review, the New York Times, the Washington Post, and other major magazines and newspapers in addition to being a principal contributor to Architectural Forum.

Temko also has been an active participant in environmental matters as an adviser to President John F. Kennedy and Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California.

His honors are many as represented by fellowships and grants from the Guggenheim and Rockefeller Foundations, the Twentieth Century Fund, and other foundations. Further recognition was achieved when he received first prize for architectural journalism from the American Institute of Architects.

Harold Gilliam has, with unusual facility, put together both practical experience in environmental issues with a scope of activity in published material that marks him as a San Franciscan of high talent and ability.

His breadth, vision, and commitment were recognized and rewarded when in 1963 he was appointed a consultant to Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall, specializing in conservation history, the National Park System, and urban and regional conservation.

A partial list of his published contributions include some of the following:

"Island in Time: The Point Reyes Peninsula, 1962," San Francisco Bay, 1957, Commonwealth Club Medal Winner, "The Natural World of San Francisco," 1967, "For Better or for Worse: The Ecology of an Urban Area," 1972, "The San Francisco Experience," 1972.

His writings have received 11 local and national awards.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow's honors by the San Francisco League of Environmental Voters to Allan Temko and Harold Gilliam constitute an impressive tribute to two individuals who have made an indelible imprint upon this city, State, and country. Their contributions enoble us all.

##### BIRMINGHAM LOSES CIVIC LEADER

##### HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, Birmingham recently lost an important and valued citizen who demonstrated his life-long concern for the city and the people who lived there through his active participation in civic and cultural affairs.

William H. Hulsey was a great supporter of the arts, having an extensive art collec-

tion of his own, and served on the board of the Birmingham Museum of Art for many years. He served as chairman of the fund-raising drive to form the Birmingham Museum of Art Foundation in 1974.

Mr. Hulsey was a staunch supporter of educational institutions in Alabama, particularly the University of Alabama at Birmingham and Birmingham-Southern College. The Hulsey Center at UAB, in fact, was named for him in recognition of his many contributions to the school.

He also worked tirelessly for many health organizations, and was among those responsible for establishing the Eye Foundation Hospital in Birmingham.

William Hulsey was a true humanitarian whose life's work embodied the spirit of voluntarism. He will be missed by the city of Birmingham and all who knew him.

Following is an editorial that appeared in the Birmingham News that highlights William Hulsey's life and deeds:

[From the Birmingham News, Nov. 20, 1985]

#### WILLIAM H. HULSEY

William H. (Bill) Hulsey had a long and fulfilled life that was highlighted almost continuously by service to his community. He was equally generous with his time, talent and treasure. And Birmingham is a considerably better place to live because of his contributions.

He was born in Carbon Hill, but he spent most of his life in the Birmingham community. He was widely known in business circles throughout the South and was chairman of Garber, Cook and Husley, Inc. He was a director also of several other companies.

He was a dedicated churchman as a member of the Cathedral Church of the Advent, where the church office and education building are named for him. He contributed extensively to health, education and cultural activities, serving in many capacities.

The Hulsey Center at the University of Alabama at Birmingham was named for him in recognition of his contributions to the university. He was also a lifetime trustee of Birmingham-Southern College and received honorary degrees from both UAB and Southern.

Among his many activities, he served on the board of the Birmingham Museum of Art, headed the fund-raising drive to form the Birmingham Museum of Art Foundation and was a board member of the Birmingham Symphony. He was among those credited with establishing the Eye Foundation Hospital and became a lifetime board member.

Hulsey has provided the Birmingham community a legacy that will continue to serve people from many walks of life. His lifetime of service will be an inspiration to others who feel the call to service to their fellow citizens.

#### PAC FOR UNDERDOGS

##### HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, hot dog—a friend of mine, Lieutenant Governor-elect

of Virginia, L. Douglas Wilder, has established a political action committee for "underdogs." At last a PAC that makes dog-gone good sense. I thought it would be a dog's day in August before someone recognized that top dogs are not the only pedigrees in this world of politics.

Mr. Speaker, Doug Wilder always was a trend setter. I am sure with his bulldog tenacity, the fund will be successful. In fact I intend to throw it a bone myself.

I commend the following article, "Wilder Sets Up Fund To Advise Political Underdogs," which appeared in today's Washington Post.

**WILDER SETS UP FUND TO ADVISE POLITICAL UNDERDOGS**

(By Donald P. Baker)

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.—Virginia Lt. Gov.-elect L. Douglas Wilder, whose victory last month came despite early predictions that his campaign was doomed, formed an "underdog fund" today to help Democrats across the country whose campaigns are given little chance of succeeding.

The fund, organized under Virginia law as a political action committee, will be financed initially with about \$50,000 left over from Wilder's uphill campaign.

Paul Goldman, who directed Wilder's campaign, called the PAC "innovative—there's nothing quite like it anywhere." It will provide technical assistance—most likely in the form of Goldman's time—to "experienced and qualified Democrats" whose campaigns "need a little boost," he said.

"Selected underdog candidates will be offered a full range of campaign expertise," including advice on advertising and polling, but the fund will make no monetary awards, according to a statement filed today with the Virginia Board of Elections.

Goldman said the PAC was formed in response to calls Wilder got from around the country following his Nov. 5 upset of Republican state Sen. John H. Chichester of Stafford County. The victory made Wilder, a Richmond lawyer and state senator, the first black to win a major state office in the South since Reconstruction.

Many of the congratulatory calls came from would-be candidates in other states who asked, "How did you do it?" Goldman said.

"We can't do 100 people," said Goldman. But the aide said Wilder "wanted to do something to demonstrate" his appreciation for the encouragement he has gotten around the country.

Goldman said the fund will assist candidates who, like Wilder, are "people with lots of experience, but who can't get started, or are told they can't win." Goldman said the fund will not single out minority candidates.

The fund will not award cash, because Goldman said the money wouldn't go far enough and because it might be against the law in some states. He said the fund will pay for the services of "myself and some others" whose work could help hold down the costs of campaigning.

Although the start-up money will come from the surplus that remains from Wilder's campaign—the final accounting is due Thursday—Goldman said officials may seek contributions to the fund if they find enough candidates to support.

He said that although there are no state-wide races in Virginia next year, 1986 is a big year for state elections elsewhere. Wilder could not be reached for comment.

After his 1981 election, Gov. Charles S. Robb formed a political action committee called "Virginians for Good Government," which critics dubbed "ChuckPac." Its stated purpose was to help Democratic candidates for the Virginia House of Delegates, but it proved to be controversial and was disbanded a year after its existence was disclosed.

That PAC began with \$95,000 left over from Robb's campaign, and was augmented with money raised at three fund-raising events held around the state. Its major beneficiary was the Virginia Democratic Party, which received about \$125,000 for legislative candidates.

A \$16,000 expenditure, listed as going to the state's general fund, was used to renovate a garage at the governor's mansion for Robb's wife, Lynda, and \$20,000 went to the Virginia Women's Cultural History Project, a federal-private program headed by Lynda Robb. The other principal recipient, which got \$22,000, was the Democratic Governors Association, of which Robb was chairman-elect at the time.

**SANCTIONS AND SOUTH AFRICA**

**HON. ROBERT GARCIA**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, in the October 15 edition of USA Today, a good friend of mine, Ms. Nadine Hack, wrote an essay on sanctions and South Africa.

I am submitting her article for the RECORD so that my colleagues can have an opportunity to read her well reasoned arguments on why sanctions are a necessary part of our strategy to see apartheid dismantled.

**SANCTIONS ARE OUR BEST WEAPON**

(By Nadine B. Hack)

NEW YORK.—I went to South Africa firmly opposed to apartheid but painfully undecided about divestment or strong economic sanctions.

Now, having seen it for myself, I am convinced that sanctions are an appropriate response and in fact the best leverage we have. Regardless of Afrikaner protests that they will not be influenced by outsiders, they obviously are.

Black trade unionists, who hope divestment will not actually take place, applaud the international divestment campaign as the best influence on their country's direction.

While I was there, a boycott of white-owned businesses by the residents of Port Elizabeth's townships—strikingly similar to the Birmingham boycotts—was having a remarkably similar effect: The white mayor was grumbling that Pretoria ought really to be doing something immediately to make it easier for the blacks.

Economic sanctions are the last remaining non-violent, legitimate, and appropriate means we have to apply force.

A growing number of blacks have become so alienated and radicalized that they are no longer willing to tolerate any process of transition; for them, the revolution is long overdue.

U.S. policy is perceived by both backers and critics of the government as tacit complicity with the system. Out of frustration with the West and free enterprise as "supporters of apartheid," Marxist ideology is

taking hold among many who know nothing of Marxism or the implications of a Marxist totalitarian system.

In not more fiercely opposing apartheid, we are creating fertile territory for communist influence. If we don't act quickly and strongly in opposition to apartheid, we will have created the problem we most fear.

As Bishop Tutu told us in Johannesburg, it is truly tragic to see mobs of angry black youths brimming over with pent-up frustration and hostility, robbed of any responsible leadership, left alone to roam the streets of the townships.

Sanctions will not bring about immediate reform nor end all the difficulties. However, sanctions can have an effect; merely debating them has already had an impact. We do not have the luxury of choice whether or not to make an impact in South Africa.

**RESTRAINTS NEEDED ON THE COVERAGE OF TERRORIST ACTS**

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, earlier today this Member delivered a 1-minute speech on this subject, which included an excerpt from a Christian Science Monitor editorial dated December 2, 1985. The entire editorial is printed here and commended to my colleagues.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 2, 1985]

**COOL HEADS ON TERRORISM**

World leaders increasingly recognize the importance of combating international terrorism. Now, agreement for a more low-key, deliberate tone regarding terrorist incidents is needed.

Recent incidents such as the Achille Lauro affair, the storming of Colombia's Palace of Justice by left-wing guerrillas, and last week's hijacking of an EgyptAir jet underscore that terrorism is no longer a difficult challenge facing just the Western industrial nations.

In fact, of course, terrorism has never recognized regional boundaries. Terrorism, as it has been practiced in recent years, has been directed against scores of governments. The crucial factor is that although terrorism always appears to be aimed at individuals, as in the TWA and EgyptAir hijackings, it is actually directed against governments or institutions of power. And more often than not, terrorism stems from deep frustrations and grievances on the part of a community, a group of people, or individuals who feel alienated and powerless within the larger community around them.

Many questions continue unresolved in the hijacking of Athens-to-Cairo Flight 648 and the commando raid by Egyptian troops that resulted in a large number of casualties. But surely, the governments of Malta (where the commando raid took place) and Egypt warrant the backing of the world community. That is not to say that commando raids would always be an appropriate response. They are not. In this particular case, however, where the terrorists had already carried out several shootings, including against women, it was apparent to officials that the perpetrators were not amenable to reasonable negotiation.



It is important that the world community have more than just a simple "policy" on terrorism. What is needed is a broad range of strategies, tactical tools, and better diplomatic and intelligence channels to deal with such incidents.

As pointed out by Robert Kupperman, a terrorism expert with the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, each incident must be dealt with on its own terms. There may be times to retaliate against terrorists, or to storm a plane. But there are times not to retaliate, not to take any military action. At times, restraint and negotiation are called for.

Two tracks regarding terrorism merit special attention:

#### PUBLICITY

The world's response to terrorism needs to be ratcheted downward, particularly by the news media. A studied "indifference"—not allowing requisite discussion and reportage to be overwhelmed by emotionalism—should not be confused with inaction, or unconcern for victims. Terrorism thrives in publicity's glare. Terrorists must be made to know that they cannot trifle with the sovereignty of a nation. They cannot be allowed to command the attention of the world. A more temperate response to a terrorist incident allows a government greater freedom to reach a correct course of action—rather than being hurried by public opinion into potentially unwise or rash actions. Although action at times may be called for, governments should not feel compelled to take violent steps to protect their reputations for decisiveness.

#### SHORT-TERM STEPS

Security arrangements must continue to be tightened in airports and at other points of travel. Antiterrorist units require more sophisticated training. Terrorists should be quickly brought to trial. Intelligence and diplomatic channels should be bolstered to identify assailants. And nations that deliberately finance or encourage terrorism must be made to feel the opprobrium of the world community.

In showing cool heads during terrorist incidents, nations must work to resolve the long-term disputes that spur terrorism in the first place.

### JAPANESE THREATENS TRADE PUSHMI-PULLYU INTERNATIONAL

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

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in the classic children's story, "Dr. Doolittle," was a description of an animal called the pushmi-pullyu. This two-headed beast was afflicted with what bureaucrats might call a critical decisionmaking breakdown, or operational problem-solving inabilities. Basically, both ends worked against the middle. If one head of the pushmi-pullyu wanted to eat some grass by the river, the other wanted to nibble fruit off a tree. If one end was pushing for a nap in the Sun, the other was pulling for a romp in the fields. Since neither side of this animal would cooperate

with the other, it was never able to get anything done.

I was reminded of the pushmi-pullyu yesterday when I read in the Wall Street Journal that the Japanese Government is preparing to subsidize small exporters that have been hurt by the rising yen. This action would, of course, work against all the initiatives by the G-5 ministers to devalue the dollar and revalue other currencies. It would undercut the efforts of the United States and other countries to reduce their trade deficits with Japan and restore some balance and stability to the international trading system. It is yet another example of the Japanese spurning the rules of the trading game in a misguided, mercantilistic attempt to bolster their economy at the expense of everyone else's. Once again, the Japanese are pushing while everyone else is pulling. Notable economists from E.F. Schumacher to Lester Thurow have warned against efforts by any country to run a continuing trade surplus, recognizing that the inevitable results would be a contraction of the trade system and reduced benefits for all countries. Japan's policy in recent years has been reckless, shortsighted, and irresponsible, and it is making it very difficult for anybody in the multilateral trading system to get anything done.

Mr. Speaker, the multilateral trading system could become something like a multiheaded pushmi-pullyu. The potential for destructive intransigence is enormous. In "Doctor Doolittle," the pushmi-pullyus all starved to death and the species became extinct. We must be very careful that the same does not happen to our system of world trade.

### KENT COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL'S CONTEMPORARY ISSUES CLASS SPEAKS OUT ON THE ISSUES OF PEACE AND SECURITY

#### HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, a group of fine young citizens from Kent County High School in Maryland's First Congressional District visited my office to express their support for a successful summit meeting between President Reagan and Secretary Gorbachev.

Their concerns are the concerns of all of us. In a world capable of destroying itself, they spoke of their hope for a lessening of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. They voiced their hope that one day the specter of nuclear war would no longer loom over us.

I believe that we all share these hopes. We all hope for a time when nuclear arsenals no longer exist; when the security of our Nation need not be tied to our ability to wreak mass destruction on our adversaries.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that as policymakers, we owe it not only to those we repre-

sent, but also to all those who will come after us, to diligently pursue peace. At the same time, we must never waiver in our commitment to the cause of democracy. And we must remain mindful that the relative peace we have known these past four decades is owed to the security that comes through strength.

These fine young Americans left me with a letter written by Shelia Rowe and Shavon Jones and a poem written by Courtney Phelps—all students at Kent County High School.

At this time Mr. Speaker, I would like to share these statements in support of peace with my colleagues in Congress:

As young Americans, we see an urgent need for our leaders to take the first giant step for a just and lasting peace. We really do live in the worst of times and the best of times. The technology is in place for unprecedented prosperity and opportunity throughout the world. However, so also is the potential for complete destruction of our beautiful planet. The latter casts a melancholy and cynical attitude over much of what we do.

All people, especially ourselves, need to hear a message that is realistic and hopeful. A message that conveys the idea of rugged individualism, a healthy sense of magnanimity toward all people and assurances for a future.

Let this be the generation that conscientiously, sincerely and creatively prepares the way for a peaceful and secure world.

#### A RENDEZVOUS WITH LIFE

We want to walk safely with worries not of war;

A rendezvous with living, not of death, loss, nor destruction of each other.

Why fight for control, when all strive for power?

We have a rendezvous with life, not death and destruction.

But with all the shaky ground, how can we function?

To walk in the leaves, stroll on the Beach, now taken for granted, later out of Reach.

We want to live healthy and strong;

We stand for freedom Like our nation's song.

We have a rendezvous: It's of living, you see—

Please keep the world here for you and me.

### OPPOSITION TO TAX REFORM THAT WILL DISCOURAGE SAVINGS

#### HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I received an excellent letter last month from my longtime friend, P.J. Wonn III, with whom I grew up in Ashland, KY.

P.J. Wonn III, now president and chief executive officer of First Bank & Trust Co. of Ashland, has written to me about his strong opposition to pending tax reform legislation that will adversely affect savings by Americans, which he believes will result if the laws are changed that will eliminate

or reduce 401(k), individual retirement account [IRA] or other employer-sponsored thrift/savings plans.

I agree with Pete Wonn that changing our tax laws in such a manner will be detrimental to the many people in our Nation who are trying to plan for their retirement years.

I urge my colleagues to read Pete Wonn's November 1 letter to me, which follows:

FIRST BANK & TRUST CO.,  
Ashland, KY, November 1, 1985.

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD,  
House of Representatives, Rayburn House  
Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CARROLL: I have been reading of changes proposed in the income tax reform program now being considered by Congress. As I understand it, if these proposals are incorporated into that tax reform bill, such would have a dramatic, adverse affect on employer sponsored Thrift/Savings Plans.

Our company has had its Thrift Plan in place since 1975 (now a 401K Plan). Many of our employees have accumulated substantial accounts through years of careful savings to use for retirement security, home purchases, college educations or for the secure feeling of having savings to fall back on in the event of a financial emergency.

I am presently a participant in and advocate of our company's Plan. We have about 150 employees and retirees in our Plan with a broad mix of employees from clerical to top management, with participation representing over 80% of our total work force. Because our company matches some of our contributions, it provides our employees an incentive to save.

Ideally, our citizenry should depend more upon themselves for retirement security, but we know that has not happened in the past without corporate plans and encouragement and incentives to do so. I believe it is essential to our country's growth and prosperity that our citizens should be encouraged to save—to depend more upon themselves for retirement security.

I ask for your careful consideration and urge you *not* to support any tax reform program which eliminates or reduces the present 401K, IRA or other employer sponsored Thrift/Savings Plans.

Sincerely,

P.J. WONN III,  
President and Chief Executive Officer.

ONE YEAR AFTER BHOPAL,  
DECEMBER 3, 1985

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today marks the first anniversary of the world's worst industrial accident; the release of a deadly gas from a Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India. More than 2,000 people lost their lives in this tragedy and thousands more were injured. To this very day and for years to come, thousands of those who were injured by the deadly release of methyl isocyanate will suffer from a variety of ailments. What lessons are we to draw from this tragedy?

One lesson must be that we cannot blindly accept the assurances of those who

would deemphasize the risks of accidents involving the manufacturing or the transportation of hazardous and toxic chemicals and other substances. Those who work in and live near plants which manufacture these hazardous substances have a right to know about them. They also have a right to expect that local and Federal Government agencies which are entrusted with responsibility for the public health and safety will carry out this responsibility in a firm and effective manner. It is clear that emergency procedures at the Bhopal plant were woefully inadequate. It is also clear that the local officials in the community surrounding the Bhopal plant were completely unprepared to deal with a tragedy of this scale.

If we are to prevent a similar incident from ever occurring in this country, we must pass strong and effective right to know legislation which will give Federal and local authorities the power that they need to monitor facilities which manufacture, store, and transport hazardous substances. We will soon have an opportunity in the House to consider a reauthorization of the Superfund Program. This legislation will include community right to know provisions which were carefully considered in the committees to which this issue was referred. I hope that this House will speak with a strong and united voice to support these provisions.

CONGRESSMAN EDWARD  
ROYBAL HONORED FOR LEADERSHIP  
IN PUBLIC POLICY  
AND THE ELDERLY

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, the members of the California delegation take great pride in informing our colleagues that one of our own has just received a richly deserved and fitting recognition for his years of legislative service. Congressman EDWARD ROYBAL has long been a cherished Member of this body. The citizens of his district, the 25th District, have sent him to Washington as their representative 12 times. But his service to them really began in 1945 when Congressman ROYBAL assumed the directorship of the health education division of the Los Angeles County Tuberculosis and Health Association. After 4 years in that position, Congressman ROYBAL served as a Los Angeles City councilman from 1949 until he took his seat in Congress in 1962.

Beyond his dedication to the people of Los Angeles, Congressman ROYBAL has also served a second constituency, a constituency that is not limited by the boundaries of a single city, but is nationwide and growing in numbers everyday. That constituency is made up of the elderly. EDWARD ROYBAL and CLAUDE PEPPER, are the acknowledged leaders in the Congress in the effort to assure that the rights of the elder-

ly will be guaranteed under the law. This year alone, Congressman ROYBAL is the sponsor or cosponsor of legislation that would guarantee lifeline telephone service to the elderly, that would prevent raises in the cost to the aged of medical care, that would prevent restrictions in eligibility for Medicare for the aged, that would allow elderly persons living in group settings to be eligible for food stamps, that would provide a tax credit to families who care within the home for elderly members, that would provide for the elimination of physical barriers to the elderly in public buildings, that would provide pharmaceutical assistance to the elderly under Medicare, that would extend food assistance programs to the elderly, and that would establish an office within the Justice Department on crimes against older individuals. And that is legislation for the first half of the 99th session of Congress. His record on behalf of the elderly over the past nearly quarter of a century is awesome.

How fitting it is, therefore, that on November 15 the EDWARD R. ROYBAL Endowed Chair in Gerontology and Public Affairs was officially dedicated at California State University, Los Angeles. That chair will serve as the nucleus of a research and training facility dedicated to research in gerontology including research on specific problems of aging members of ethnic and racial minority groups. Congressman ROYBAL has been a strong supporter of California State University, Los Angeles, an institution that educates many of his constituents and mine as well. I know I speak for each and every Member of the Congress when I extend a hearty congratulations to our friend and colleague EDWARD ROYBAL. California State University could not have made a more appropriate choice.

THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
THE MOUNT HOLLY SOCIAL  
SECURITY OFFICE

HON. H. JAMES SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, on August 14 of this year I was pleased to participate in celebrations commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Social Security Administration. For 50 years Social Security has been one of the most successful programs established by the U.S. Government. It has provided economic stability and security to millions of senior citizens.

But, Mr. Speaker, Social Security is much more than just an esoteric, yet successful, program, and it is not an intangible bureaucracy. In the final analysis, the essence of Social Security is people helping people.

Therefore, it is indeed an honor for me to acknowledge the 10th anniversary of the opening of the Mount Holly, NJ, Social Security Administration office. Since it opened on December 8, 1975, the Mount

Holly office has served the vast majority of Burlington County. Prior to that date, beneficiaries were serviced by the Bristol, PA, district office, aided by only two contact stations located in Burlington City and Mount Holly.

The Mount Holly Social Security office receives almost 800 visitors each week. Presently, there are 47,155 Burlington County residents who receive Social Security benefits netting \$18,281,000 per month. This demonstrates the importance of this office to the Burlington County area.

The office is most ably managed by Emil R. Gatti, who is assisted by June F. Harmon and an outstanding staff of 29 persons. Mr. Gatti and his staff have been of invaluable assistance to my district office in Mount Holly, as well as to my constituents in Burlington County. My district staff speaks very highly of Mr. Gatti and his staff, and I am grateful for all their experience, assistance, and input.

Again, Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize, in this small way, December 8, 1985, as the 10th anniversary of the Mount Holly Social Security Administration office. I look forward to working with these fine people in the future, and I thank them for a job well done.

#### WASTE CLEANUP PROGRAM

### HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, this week the Members of this Chamber will vote on the extension for 5 years of the Superfund Toxic Waste Cleanup Program.

But, in voting for the Superfund Program, we are being asked to partially fund that program through what some proponents of H.R. 2817 call a Superfund Excise Tax [SET] or a Manufacturers Environmental Excise Tax [MEET].

However, I think it is time in this Chamber to call this broad-based tax what it really is—a value-added tax [VAT].

The VAT, as currently attached to H.R. 2817, would be a tax levied on the sale of manufactured goods at each and every stage and step of production and processing.

And the cost of this tax will be paid in the end by the American consumer who had no responsibility for creating the hazardous waste sites in America.

The VAT is inherently regressive.

The VAT is difficult and expensive to administer and enforce.

The VAT for Superfund undermines our Nation's tax policy and violates the principle of Superfund and all other U.S. environmental laws: that the polluter pays.

So as we prepare for a vote this week, let us be honest with ourselves and our constituents and forget SET's and MEET's and call a VAT a VAT.

In this regard, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleague's attention to an excellent editorial by Mr. Oliver Starr, editorial page

editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of November 4, 1985.

#### VAT UNLEASHED IN U.S. HOUSE

Those who have been pushing for enactment of a value-added tax (VAT) to provide the major financing for a five-year Superfund program have insisted on calling the VAT an "excise tax." But they can no longer do this because Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., head of the House Ways and Means Committee which recently completed action on a Superfund bill, has come right out and called the tax approved by his committee for funding \$4.5 billion of the cost of a \$9.69 billion Superfund toxic waste cleanup program a value-added tax. Furthermore, Rostenkowski, along with four other senior House Democrats, has denounced this attempt to foist the first-ever VAT on the American people.

For those who still think that this is an excise tax, read what Rostenkowski and four other senior Democrats said about the tax the Ways and Means Committee approved by an 18-17 margin. Here is their official comment on the tax to other members of the House:

"In our narrow approval of the Superfund Manufacturers Excise Tax, the Ways and Means Committee, has actually pushed the Congress dangerously close to the edge of a hidden trap for American taxpayers, the value-added tax.

"The supporters of this new Superfund tax have called it a Manufacturers Excise Tax. However, this regressive tax should be examined for what it really is—a value-added tax. The tax approved by our committee is imposed on manufactured goods . . . the Superfund VAT contained in HR 2817 will be levied on the sale of manufactured goods at each stage of the production process."

What it means is that if the House joins the Senate in approving a VAT, and the new tax somehow escapes a presidential veto, the United States could have its first value-added tax, one that would levy a .08 percent tax on manufacturers' gross receipts, minus the cost of goods sold. This value-added tax would be levied each time a manufacturer received raw material or a manufactured product from another manufacturer, and then added value with his own manufacturing process. This would go on all down the line until the product reached the marketplace.

As we pointed out earlier, the history of value-added taxes in Western Europe is that they start out small and then grow explosively. After being introduced at modest rates, VAT shot up to 15 percent in Britain, 18 percent in Italy and 33 percent in France. Americans had better wake up soon to what members of Congress are trying to slip past them in this big Superfund bill, and call on their senators and representatives in Congress to vote against it. If this VAT is approved, the door will be open for a hidden tax that could give the big spenders in Washington billions of dollars more to spend each year.

JACK KEMP ON WHY AID TO UNITA IS RIGHT

### HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, the essay on Angola which my colleague JACK KEMP wrote for today's New York Times is an important extension of the debate on American aid to the democratic resistance movement UNITA. I completely concur with the Member's views, and urge that my colleagues give his arguments close consideration.

Not long ago, a plurality of us approved sanctions on the Government of South Africa for its human rights policies. Why should we now decline to place some modicum of pressure on the MPLA government of Angola, whose repression of all of its citizens is no less reprehensible than South Africa's repression of a majority of its citizens?

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Dec. 3, 1985]

SHOULD THE U.S. AID SAVIMBI'S REBELS?

(By Jack Kemp)

WASHINGTON.—Jonas Savimbi helped liberate Angola from Portuguese colonialism in 1975. Now he's fighting to free Angola from Soviet and Cuban-backed forces that seized the Government in the vacuum left by Portugal's withdrawal. America has a duty to assist his struggle for Angolan freedom and independence.

Angola's Government is propped up by more than 30,000 Cuban mercenaries and 12,000 Soviet and East bloc advisers and personnel. It has violated the human rights of its political prisoners with torture, prolonged detention and arbitrary death penalties. It controls the trade unions, practices forced labor, enforces censorship and recognizes the legality of only one party—the ruling Marxists.

Mr. Savimbi and his Union for the Total Independence of Angola received no help from us after Congress prohibited American assistance under the now repealed 1975 Clark Amendment. He was forced to turn instead to South Africa, whose Government's racial policies he abhors.

Unita's morale is high. It serves as the de facto government in about one-third of Angola and enjoys wide-spread support. Using limited weapons, Unita's troops have downed Soviet MIG aircraft and helicopter gunships, captured Soviet-made trucks and confiscated thousands of Soviet AK-47 rifles.

Earlier this year, it seemed that for the first time in history, a Soviet- and Cuban-imposed despotism in Africa would be forced to share power with anti-communist forces. But a late Communist counterattack has severely blunted Mr. Savimbi's drive toward independence.

Legislation that I have offered along with Representative Claude Pepper and a bipartisan group of members of Congress would provide a modest \$27 million in nonlethal humanitarian aid for Unita's drive for independence from Soviet neo-colonialism. As the House minority leader Robert H. Michel wrote to Secretary of State George P. Shultz, "United States support for Unita—

even in such a small way—is not only a geo-strategic but a moral necessity.”

Angola's Government is an outpost of white, Soviet-style colonialism on the African continent. Profoundly reactionary, it flies in the face of the historical liberation of Africa from colonial regimes and the gradual march toward democracy. We have no right to sit on our hands while soldiers from Cuba and commanders from the Soviet Union crush the aspirations of five million blacks.

Some say we should not “march to Pretoria's tune” by assisting a revolution South Africa supports. But this is a case of the tail wagging the dog. Given the repeal of the Clark Amendment, and financial aid from us, Unita need not rely on South Africa. Our obligation to help people fighting for freedom does not disappear merely because a Government we don't like is on the same side. That is a rationalization for shirking our responsibility.

Moreover, the South Africans often offer the threat of Communism as a reason for not dismantling apartheid. This excuse would carry less weight if Communist regimes such as Angola and Mozambique were replaced by genuine democracies.

Although assistance to anti-Marxist freedom-fighters is basic to the Reagan doctrine, the State Department has argued that support for Unita would undermine the neutrality of our efforts to arrange a negotiated settlement for the withdrawal of foreign forces. But aiding Unita does not prevent a political settlement. On the contrary, the cost to the Marxist Government of keeping its Cuban phalanx is high—estimated at between \$400 million and \$800 million a year. If negotiations succeed, it will be because Unita has put pressure on the Marxists to remove foreign forces and move toward free elections. Assist the freedom-fighters and negotiate—we can and should do both.

It's regrettable that Mr. Savimbi's forces have found it necessary to accept support from South Africa. But in foreign policy, you deal with one evil at a time. George Washington achieved American independence by seeking aid from an autocratic French king; Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt defended democracy by an alliance with Stalin to defeat Fascism. American support for Jonas Savimbi is essential to the progress of self-government and freedom in southern Africa.

**RAE WRUBLE IS HONOREE OF  
UNIVERSAL AID FOR CHILDREN  
AWARD**

**HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to attend the Universal Aid for Children's Seventh Annual Children's Thanksgiving Luncheon in North Miami at which the 1985 Kathryn Lehman Weiner Advocate of Children Award was presented to Mrs. Rae Wruble for her outstanding work on behalf of children.

Named in memory of my daughter Kathryn Lehman Weiner, who was a teacher in the Dade County Public School System, this award was established to recognize an outstanding individual whose dedication to

children carries on the love and commitment that so characterized Kathy's work. I could not think of a better choice for this award than Rae Wruble. She has been recognized as the No. 1 school volunteer and outstanding citizen by the Dade County public school administrators and Dade County school board officials.

Our community is indeed fortunate to be the recipient of Rae's boundless energy, creativity, and respected understanding of how to best meet our children's educational needs today. I would like to commend Universal Aid for Children, Inc., for conferring the Kathryn Lehman Weiner Advocate of Children Award to Rae Wruble and to congratulate UAC and its executive director, Lorrie Kellogg, for its outstanding humanitarian work. Without the truly dedicated commitment of Ms. Kellogg and the many individuals making up this nonprofit organization, many children would not receive the medical attention they need nor the loving homes they deserve. It was wonderful to see the beautiful smiling faces of so many children with their adoptive families at the luncheon.

I place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a listing of some of the achievements for which Rae Wruble has been honored:

Rae Wruble is a human dynamo and an official angel, in the opinion of Dade County school principals who have been fortunate enough to work with her. She is a rare human being whose energy and genuine interest in the youth of this community seems to be limitless.

The expansive and wide variety of services of Mrs. Wruble has rendered to our young people is truly commendable. For the past 9 years she has volunteered in the Dade County Public School system and has demonstrated her sincere dedication to all of the youth of our school system, regardless of race, economic status, or achievement levels. This is verified by her continuous support and assistance to schools serving children from all social and economic stratas which make up our district's tri-ethnic community. Mrs. Wruble not only gives countless hours of service to the schools in which her own children are enrolled but for the past 8 years has also been extremely supportive to the students and staff at two alternative centers. These centers cater to the special and distinctive needs of Dade's troubled and disenfranchised youngsters.

Mrs. Wruble's services to the student bodies of these alternative schools include soliciting donations for the behavior modification programs, trophies, and incentive awards for the students as well as serving as the schools' official photographer. In addition she contributed valuable assistance in contacting community artists, business, and civic leaders to visit the schools and speak with the students about future career opportunities and job responsibilities. With her gentle smile and encouraging words, Rae also provided an uplifting and positive influence to the entire staff during some highly stressful situations.

Furthermore, Ms. Wruble worked with J.R.E. Lee Youth Opportunity School to

secure a grant from the State of Florida for student workers from the Florida Youth Conservation Corps Program to work on enhancing the appearance of the school. Students at the center worked on the beautification project throughout one summer, coordinating their tasks to the basic skills curriculum by applying math concepts while measuring and landscaping and consumer reading skills while interpreting directions, and so forth. Thanks to Rae's efforts and continuous support throughout all phases of this unique project the youngsters experienced a practical way of applying their studies to a project that would directly affect their environment as their own self-esteem was raised through their active participation.

Mrs. Wruble's list of activities barely tell the story of her talent and accomplishments. She has given so much of her time in support of public education that to count all of the hours spent would be impossible. However, the following activities reflect the range and wide scope of services she has performed over the years.

Realizing that the essence of volunteering is the improvement of students, she spent additional time tutoring and counseling troubled youngsters from several schools.

Coordinated numerous parent workshops in four schools in order to inform parents and enhance their abilities to help their children with their studies.

Served as chairperson of school advisory committees as well as serving as a member of area and county advisory councils and task forces. Served as Dade County School Board Chairman's representative at the District Advisory Committee, 1982-83.

Worked closely with counselors in four schools assisting and coordinating cultural arts activities for the entire school throughout the year. In addition, she has coordinated career day activities and behavior modification programs for several student bodies.

Was instrumental in arranging and establishing an after school Spanish program for students and their mothers in grades K-6. She also served as chairperson of the study team on bilingual education for the South Area Advisory Council.

Established a lunchtime concert program at Coral Reef Elementary School. Local high schools and junior high schools bands and choral groups perform for the elementary students during their lunch hour.

Collected and distributed items, donated by local merchants, to numerous schools to be used with a variety of instructional programs.

Served as the official photographer for three schools, capturing on film precious moments of teacher/student successes. Rae places these photos into albums for the schools to use. New students can look at the albums and become less apprehensive about coming to a new school and students already attending school enjoy the memories of good times relived through the snapshots.

Actively coordinated articulation plans between Coral Reef and the feeder schools which the children will attend after graduation. This articulation process helps to assure a smooth transition and continuation of strong instructional programs for students as they graduate from one school to another.

Served as PTA membership drive chairman resulting in 100 percent membership from a school with over 1,000 students.

Produced a slide presentation which was shown to the school board for support and funding of a pilot math program at F.C. Martin Elementary School.

Initiated and assisted with an after school program for learning disabled students which emphasized the building of high self-esteem in youngsters experiencing learning difficulties.

Served as an ambassador for public education for her children's elementary school as well as for two alternative schools, J.R.E. Lee Youth Opportunity School and Miami Douglas MacArthur South. Ambassadors are selected by public schools to meet with parents of prospective students and individuals who are considering relocating within the Dade County area to discuss the positive aspects of the schools in the immediate community and the school system as a whole.

Rae truly serves as a general good-will ambassador for public education. The influence she radiates throughout the county creates a positive attitude and desire in others to improve educational excellence for all students. Her optimistic outlook is contagious to all those with whom she comes in contact.

Served on a task force to promote the expansion of the Academic Excellence Program, which serves students in all geographic areas who score in the 50th percentile or above on the Stanford achievement tests.

Utilized her professional nursing background, Mrs. Wruble served as a clinic volunteer for several years at Coral Reef Elementary School.

An indication of Mrs. Wruble's tremendous effect upon the schools she serves is that she was selected as the parent/citizen exemplary volunteer from Dade County for 1982-83. Her willingness to serve the need regardless of a school's location and student body composition is a remarkable attribute which was reflected in this prestigious honor.

Furthermore, as evidenced by the sample list of accomplishments, another feature which influenced the decision that Mrs. Wruble be chosen as Dade's outstanding volunteer was the vast variety of programs in which she is involved, affecting educational improvement for all students throughout the school system.

Other honors have been bestowed throughout the years upon this attractive petite mother of two whose energy and genuine interest in the students of Dade County seems to be limitless. Examples of these awards include:

July 1983: Distinguished Service Award for notable and exemplary volunteer serv-

ice to public education in Dade County benefiting the community, making it a better place to live presented by Metropolitan Dade County Mayor Stephen P. Clark and Commissioner Barbara Carey.

June 1983: Certificate of Recognition—Distinguished Service Award for distinguished service to public education presented by Congressman Claude Pepper on behalf of the Florida Congressional delegation 18th Congressional District, House of Representatives.

April 1982: WINZ Radio Citizen of the Day for outstanding service and dedication to the community of south Florida.

May 1979: Lady of the Day of WEDR Radio for efforts and services given to J.R.E. Lee Youth Opportunity School.

In conclusion, the vast amount of service this extraordinary citizen gives to the youth of this school system would fill a book and cannot all be enumerated on this form. However, the administrators, parents, teachers and students whom Rae touches all express the thought described by Dr. Rasamma Nyberg, Principal of J.R.E. Lee Center: "We at J.R.E. Lee feel that we can fulfill our school's motto "We're Gonna Make It" if we just had a few more Rae Wruble's around.

#### ASBESTOS STANDARDS ARE NEEDED NOW

#### HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, parents, school administrators, and school employees are alarmed and confused about how to resolve the critical public health threat posed by asbestos in our public schools and the Federal Government has done little to help ease these concerns. Indeed, the Federal Government, through its limited action, has likely added to the confusion.

It is estimated that 15 million children attend school in the more than 30,000 buildings that contain deadly asbestos. Although some schools have tried to abate this imminent hazard, Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] surveys show that perhaps as much as 75 percent of all local asbestos abatement work has been done improperly. EPA estimates that almost 1,200 additional cases of cancer will result from this shoddy work. The numbers are numbing. We are talking about destroying our most important national resource—our children. We cannot continue to let them be exposed to the silent killer that is asbestos.

What is EPA's response to its own stunning estimates? It refuses to set standards defining just what an asbestos hazard is. It refuses to promulgate regulations prescribing recommended abatement procedures. And, it has yet to establish a model contractor certification program that the States must adopt. This EPA inaction comes despite the calls of the asbestos industry, trade unions, school groups, and

State governments—virtually every group involved with asbestos—to set standards. Congress must deal with this problem before it gets any worse.

A recent series of insightful articles in the Pittsburgh Press details the struggles of Pennsylvania school systems that are attempting to ease this deadly problem without Federal help and with only limited State assistance. I commend one article from the series in particular as well as an editorial that followed the series to my colleagues.

The articles follow:

[From the Pittsburgh Press, Oct. 29, 1985]

#### SCHOOLS GET POOR EPA ADVICE ON ASBESTOS, AUDITS SAY

(By Paul Maryniak)

Roger C. Wilmoth's memo opened with a startling message that belied the cool, analytical detachment of his job as a scientist at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's laboratory in Cincinnati.

Wilmoth, acting chief of nonferrous metals and minerals for EPA's industrial research lab, wrote his superiors March 20 last year:

"I feel asbestos is the pollutant of the century. Because of past exposures, an estimated 10,000 persons will die each year until the year 2000 from asbestos-related illnesses.

"Virtually nothing we do now will save these 200,000 people who have already been exposed. They will die horrible deaths from mesothelioma, lung cancer, asbestosis, and/or gastro-intestinal cancers."

He then shifted to his primary concern—the type of test EPA had been telling school districts for five years to use in determining airborne asbestos levels in classrooms after removal projects could detect less than 10 percent of all asbestos fibers.

Like Wilmoth's memo, other internal EPA reports and outside audits suggest school systems are spending millions of dollars to correct asbestos hazards without sufficient guidance from EPA on how to locate and treat them.

Documents reviewed by The Pittsburgh Press show experts—including medical authorities, building engineers and scientists—can't agree among themselves, let alone with EPA, on basic aspects of the asbestos problem.

The scientific community is divided over what constitutes asbestos health hazards, the proper way to detect them and the best ways to correct them.

Pennsylvania school systems alone have spent an estimated \$100 million to correct asbestos—usually by removing it—since 1979.

Only this year, however, has the agency started studying the effectiveness of asbestos-removal projects in controlling the release of cancer-causing fibers, Wilmoth told The Pittsburgh Press.

Meanwhile, the agency has taken no action on experts' requests that it initiate studies that could give EPA some idea of precisely how dangerous asbestos is in schools and other buildings.

"We can't address that with any degree of confidence at all," Wilmoth told The Pittsburgh Press. "There ought to be a tremendous amount of work in that area."

There is little. In an analysis May 3 last year, EPA officials had a brief response to recommendations by medical authorities that the agency conduct "urgent" studies to

evaluate health risks to school employees and occupants of public buildings: "No recommendations on these points."

Last year, EPA prepared changes in its asbestos-in-schools program that experts said were necessary to prevent districts from undertaking abatement projects, which may increase children's health risks or waste thousands of tax dollars.

Under pressure from White House budget officers, however, EPA abruptly dropped those proposed changes.

The agency also postponed plans in address health risks posed by asbestos in an estimated 750,000 non-school buildings, such as city halls, aging office complexes and older apartment high-rises.

Criticism directed against EPA's handling of asbestos has been underscored by three program audits completed in the last six weeks by the inspector general's office for the environmental agency.

Those audits say that in three EPA regions—including those covering Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia—administrators were allowing school districts to use incorrect sampling techniques to locate asbestos-containing material.

The audits were obtained by The Pittsburgh Press through the Freedom of Information Act.

"Had an effective program been fully implemented, (school districts) throughout the region could have obtained better assurance that the sampling and analysis inspections properly identified and characterized any asbestos present," one said.

Asbestos was popular in construction during the late 1940s to mid-1970s.

In 1979, after medical research estimated that 40 percent of 21 million Americans who worked in asbestos mines and shipyards between 1940 and 1980 will die from related cancers, EPA declared asbestos a significant health hazard.

The agency initially focused on schools and asked for voluntary inspections.

When it realized its then three-year-old voluntary program was failing, EPA in 1982 flatly ordered districts to inspect school buildings for friable, or flaky, asbestos-containing materials.

Districts also were ordered to notify parents and school employees of the presence of such materials.

The law did not require corrective action, but EPA believed notification would prompt public pressure for local abatement projects.

Experts say, however, that districts are at the mercy of an emerging industry of consultants and abatement contractors who often perform shoddy work. That industry is unregulated in about 35 states, including Pennsylvania.

Even if abatement work is performed properly, memos like Wilmoth's suggest that parents and teachers may not have the best assurances that asbestos fibers are not floating inside their schools.

Wilmoth's memo expressed alarm over the advice that EPA had been giving school districts since 1979 on the tests that determine the level of asbestos fibers in the air.

Asbestos is a potential danger to human beings only if its fibers can be released into the air.

The danger of fiber release can be prevented by removing asbestos-containing materials, encapsulating them with special paints or blocking them off with barriers.

Although asbestos removers must work in areas encased in plastic to limit fiber release, experts say even the best work may leave tiny fibers floating in the air.

Wilmoth said that for five years, EPA's guidance books have left school districts with the false impression there was no difference between two microscopic tests used to count the number of fibers in the air.

Yet, as Wilmoth's memo stressed, there was a major difference—and one crucial to children.

Until recently, scientific data indicated that longer, thinner fibers were the most toxic.

New studies, however, suggest that smaller fibers may have a greater potential to cause cancer. And those fibers can be detected in air samples only by transmission-electron microscopy.

Yet, EPA was telling school districts to use phase-contrast light microscopy to detect airborne asbestos—the same method used by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to measure asbestos risks to workers.

In an EPA-funded study, Dr. Eric Chatfield concluded that "results based on phase-contrast light microscopy should be discounted" because they could detect only less than 10 percent of asbestos fibers than can be seen with transmission-electron microscopy.

Citing the 1983 Chatfield study and other work, Wilmoth warned:

"The (EPA) Office of Toxic Substances in their guidance for removal of asbestos from schools requires the use of phase-contrast light microscopy.

"In those situations where removal techniques are used, a low phase-contrast light microscopy count may not mean a low hazard. In fact, we are concerned over the possibility of the removal technique creating a worse situation than was present initially and not knowing because of phase-contrast light microscopy limitations.

"We need immediate research to address this topic—the implications and potential are awesome."

Wilmoth told The Pittsburgh Press that EPA's latest guidance material now recommends transmission-electron microscopy. Yet, the agency does not require it, he said, "It's a more expensive test, and it's not available in all areas of the country."

Although new guidance books were printed a few months ago, school districts complain they can't obtain them yet from EPA.

EPA this year finally began studying the effectiveness of abatement projects by visiting some schools where asbestos has been removed.

Those results won't even start circulating within the agency until January, Wilmoth said.

Three inspector-general reports circulating within EPA in recent months have turned up more distressing news for parents and school districts on the agency's guidance.

Program audits of EPA's asbestos-in-schools program for regions covering Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia were obtained by The Pittsburgh Press through the federal Freedom of Information Act.

The audits were particularly critical of EPA regional offices' failure to stress the importance of special techniques for looking for asbestos.

Unless districts use specific random-sampling methods when looking for asbestos in friable material, they can't be sure the samples are representative of the suspect material.

One audit noted improper sampling techniques "can result in students and employees becoming exposed to asbestos hazards or

(school districts) spending thousands of dollars removing material that may not contain asbestos."

The audit found that most schools in all three regions never even received a key guidance book published by the agency in 1980. That book outlined many details of the program, including how to properly sample for asbestos.

Compounding that problem was the failure of EPA employees to tell school districts that other kinds of sampling techniques were forbidden.

In Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, auditors found that EPA's own inspectors used improper sampling techniques in 2,674 private schools.

The auditors also questioned the ability of some of EPA's own inspectors to identify crumbling building products that often contain asbestos. "Consequently, some of these schools are not aware that hazardous conditions may exist in school facilities," they warned.

The audits said schools in 17 states and the District of Columbia—those covered by EPA offices—were not following the agency's recommended sampling technique.

Regional office heads balked at the findings, stating the agency never ordered that the recommended sampling technique be followed. The auditors, however, rejected that argument.

Even before the audits, there were signals that some Pittsburgh region school districts were having trouble keeping track of EPA's revisions in its sampling requirements.

In Westmoreland County, New Kensington-Arnold School District spent \$4,625 in 1983 for tests that showed no asbestos.

When inspected by EPA officials last year, however, the school district was told its paperwork was in order, but tests had to be redone because of an update in federal guidelines for testing.

EPA said an insufficient number of samples had been taken by the contractor under the old guidelines.

The district spent another \$5,266 on new tests; school officials said no asbestos was found.

#### POOR SAMPLING

EPA regional asbestos coordinator Pauline Levin said many schools had samplings done under the guidelines changed in 1982 and didn't read the new regulations.

The recent audit of Pennsylvania regional office, however, states that her inspectors were not following EPA headquarters' recommendations on the proper amount of samples that should be taken of suspected asbestos-containing materials.

In its response to the audit, regional officials asserted that the sampling recommendations were just that—recommendations.

Stephen R. Wassersug, EPA regional hazardous-waste management director, said the recommended sampling techniques "would increase the economic impact of the regulation."

"This reasoning was also applied when the regulation required polarized (or phase-contrast) light microscopy instead of the more expensive (transmission) electron microscopy, which is sometimes a superior method of analysis.

"We certainly do not agree that this region should unilaterally implement such requirements (by the inspector general) without the full backing of a regulation or agency policy," Wassersug stated.

He also took issue with the audit's criticism of the use of random selection to

choose school districts for compliance inspections in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, the District of Columbia and Delaware.

EPA is inspecting districts for compliance with its 1982 asbestos-in-schools rule and fining those that aren't obeying it.

Estimating it will take the regional office 36 years to visit all school districts in its jurisdiction, auditors said Wassersug's office hasn't first targeted school systems most suspected of disobeying the law.

Wassersug said his office feared if the regional office first went after suspicious districts, EPA would be accused of harassment.

#### UNUSUAL ALLIES

EPA's sensitivity to public reaction to its asbestos program also affected its development of a concerted approach to asbestos hazards in non-school buildings, documents at agency headquarters suggest.

In public, the agency says it has insufficient data to develop a program for asbestos hazards in as many as 750,000 public structures, such as office and apartment buildings.

A diverse group of organizations is clamoring for such a program, claiming that untold millions of Americans who spend long hours in such buildings could face health risks from asbestos contamination.

Such concerns have been expressed by the industry-related Safe Building Alliance, the Environmental Defense Fund, custodial unions such as the Service Employees International Union, and the National Association of Governors.

Those groups also want EPA to develop more specific guidelines so that building owners, including school districts, know how to identify hazardous asbestos situations and what to do about them.

They want EPA to order states to adopt certification programs to ensure proper abatement work by licensed contractors.

EPA, however, maintains that it can't develop more specific guidelines because asbestos hazards will vary from building to building.

Because White House budget officers have warned EPA not to consider such a rule, records show that the agency merely has suggestions on how to select a competent contractor.

EPA also has asserted that it won't have enough data to adopt a more comprehensive asbestos program for non-school buildings until the end of this decade.

In a deposition last May, EPA lawyer John Rigby admitted that agency officials privately recoil over the panic it created in some school districts with the asbestos-in-schools program.

Explaining how many top agency officials view the idea of extending its schools program to non-school buildings, he said:

"There is a feeling that by EPA doing an inspection and notification rule that EPA had created great alarm, and if that this were done again and extended to (non-school) buildings, EPA would also create great alarm and perhaps require unnecessary removal of asbestos and make the problem worse."

In public, EPA also is undaunted by criticisms of its schools program from education officials, asbestos experts, Congress and industry.

The broad range of criticism is evidenced by a suit in federal court in Washington, D.C., filed against EPA by the Service Employees' union, the Safe Building Alliance and the Environmental Defense Fund.

In the suit, EPA claims its approach to asbestos—which it considers one of its top five public-health issues—is the best it can develop given budgetary limitations and existing technology.

Rigby, who drafted the agency's Nov. 30 rejection of requests for overhauling the asbestos-in-schools program, testified in his deposition:

"I myself do not believe that there is one document in the record that shows the asbestos program as a whole is working."

Happy with a schools program that dissatisfies most everyone else, EPA has "produced a program that is not only ineffective, but probably dangerous," said a report Nov. 28 last year by Dr. Robert N. Sawyer.

Sawyer, a physician and asbestos expert who helped EPA write its first guidance material on asbestos in 1979, ended his critical review of the agency's program by quoting a French physician's comment on a troubled 1881 program for smallpox vaccination in France:

"An ineffective and possibly dangerous program should be continued . . . since it can raise the moral of the people who are very stirred up."

[From the Pittsburgh Press, Nov. 3, 1985]

#### EPA'S LIFE-DEATH CHALLENGE

The Reagan administration's policy of getting government off people's backs may be working even more thoroughly than any White House insider ever expected or intended.

Government, for hundreds of thousands of people in the workplace and especially in the nation's schools, has worked its way from their backs to their lungs.

Through inaction, inefficiency, disinterest, and, chillingly, through a setting of a dollar value on human life, the federal government is allowing deadly asbestos fibers to enter the lungs of these people, assuring that a huge number of them will die horrible cancer deaths after a latency period of 30 to 40 years.

The outrageous dealings of the federal body impolitic with the "pollutant of the century" were detailed in The Pittsburgh Press last week in a three-part series, "Hazardous Duty," by Reporter Paul Maryniak.

What he found was an Environmental Protection Agency—the organization that is charged with the responsibility of protecting the nation's environment—that caved in to the Office of Management and Budget, the White House office where the focus is on dollars. Human lives are secondary.

Called "the pollutant of the century" by Roger Wilmoth, acting chief of non-ferrous metals and minerals at EPA's Cincinnati laboratory, asbestos was widely used in construction from the 1940s to the mid-1970s.

Because asbestos deteriorates, it releases its deadly—and invisible—fibers into the air, to be ingested by unwary victims throughout the nation.

Indeed, the EPA in 1979 declared asbestos a significant health hazard after research indicated that 40 percent of 21 million people who worked in asbestos mines or shipyards—it was used heavily as insulation in ships—from 1940 to 1980 will die of cancer. There's no way of knowing how many others have asbestos-induced cancer.

What is known, though, is that the EPA was ready last year to inaugurate a program to make schools safer, to ban five major products containing asbestos and to phase out domestic mining and asbestos importation.

Incredibly, those plans were scrapped under pressure from the Office of Management and Budget, which, in the cases of the mining-importation and the ban on the five products, adopted a position identical to that of asbestos industry lobbyists—that EPA had no authority to enact the proposed regulations.

The EPA went even further, deciding the rules for schools were too expensive and would increase government regulation when President Reagan was advocating deregulation.

Even more incredibly, OMB assigned an arbitrary value of \$1 million to a human life and told EPA that it should figure that the fiscal value of life depreciates between 4 and 10 percent annually, making a life—with a 10 percent depreciation factor—worth \$22,000 after 40 years, the latency period.

In effect, OMB was saying that life, like a hamburger wrapper, is a throwaway commodity.

Of course, it isn't. And if there's to be any protection from asbestos, the EPA will have to shuck its shrinking violet attitude and challenge the OMB muscle-flexing.

We suggest that EPA expand its present one-shot abatement policy for schools and require that owners of non-school buildings undertake one or more of three abatement measures:

Removal—which EPA recommended until last year, when it heeded the advice of many experts who claimed it was not always necessary and, in some cases, was increasing exposure risks.

Encapsulation—which involves applying special paints to friable, or flaky, asbestos-containing materials.

Enclosure—barricading areas with friable asbestos-containing materials.

We also recommend that the EPA set a mandatory inspection program, with both the frequency and the intensity based on the type of abatement measure employed.

Further, the EPA should use its position to lobby the administration for federal financial support for abatement and inspection.

And fines for violations should be set high enough to discourage building owners and school districts from trying to evade the regulations.

#### A LONG-TERM CARE PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, the vulnerability of long-term care residents has been underscored recently by a rash of reports documenting the increased incidence of physical abuse in long-term care facilities, including cases of nursing home residents who have been unwilling subjects of drug experimentations. Because of the need to better protect individuals receiving long-term care, I am developing legislation to enforce the rights of all patients in facilities where the average stay is 30 days or more. Receipt of Medicaid funds by the States will be made contingent upon the development of a State plan to ensure the protection of patients' rights.

While there are currently Federal regulations designed to protect the institutionalized, there are no statutes which specifically assure the rights of older patients in long-term care facilities nor is there a mechanism for enforcement of those rights. A case in point is that of a woman who attempted to sue a nursing home for their abuses against her. The Supreme Court has ruled that in the absence of a direct statement of congressional intent to the contrary, the residents of long-term care facilities do not have the right to sue. There is also adequate documentation about drug experimentation on the elderly nursing home resident indicating a violation of rights that would not be tolerated in the noninstitutionalized population. These violations have included inadequate informed consent and testing of drugs on those who should not have received them.

It is my intention to provide a clear statement of congressional intent with respect to long-term care residents so that entry into an institution will no longer signify the surrendering of rights. Included in my legislation will not only be the rights that should be guaranteed to all long-term care residents, but also a multitiered mechanism for enforcement of those rights. States will be required to develop a plan outlining the rights of institutionalized patients, a means for monitoring that those rights are protected, and a plan for levying penalties when rights are violated. Since Medicaid is the principal source of reimbursement for nursing home care, receipt of Medicaid funding will be conditioned upon the acceptability of the State plan.

This bill will be a major step forward in the protection of persons who reside in long-term care institutions by affirming that rights can neither be denied nor abridged because of institutionalization. My legislation will ensure that residents of long-term care facilities have the same rights as the rest of us and that they will not surrender those rights to which they are entitled.

#### WELCOMING A NEW PRESIDENT

### HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, David Steinberg's inaugural address as the new president of Long Island University, the ninth largest independent university in the United States, eloquently expresses the essence of higher education and the joy of learning.

Dr. Steinberg has proven his commitment to education through his long years of service as a full professor at the University of Michigan and as secretary, vice president, and executive assistant to the president at Brandeis University, where he has played an integral role in the development of that prestigious institution.

As the Congress is currently in the middle of approving the reauthorization of

the Higher Education Act, I feel that it is particularly appropriate to enter into the RECORD the insightful words of someone who has worked so hard to promote vital higher education programs in this Nation.

I am proud to have in my district in Brooklyn a leader in the field of higher education such as Dr. David Steinberg. I wish Dr. Steinberg the best of luck in his new position, and am confident that he can lead Long Island University with the vision which is reflected in the following address which I commend to the attention of my colleagues.

DAVID STEINBERG'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS,  
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NOVEMBER  
13, 1985

Ninety-eight years ago a young man named Shmuel from a tiny shtetl called Seraye in the Lithuanian province of Suwalki came through Ellis Island. He was one of the millions of Europe's tempest-tossed, yearning to breathe free. As a boy he had won a local scholarship to go to the great regional Yeshiva at Volozhin, but the academy at Volozhin burned to the ground and the Czar threatened to draft him for several decades of military service. So Shmuel came through "our sea-washed, sunset gates," to New York, settling eventually here in Brooklyn for about half of his very long life.

Shmuel, or Samuel as he was known here, was not only an emigrant from political persecution and grinding poverty, but was also an intellectual pilgrim. Although he probably never heard of Henry Adams, he would have agreed with him that "from cradle to grave this problem of running order through chaos, direction through space, discipline through freedom, and unity through multiplicity, has always been, and must always be the task of education." Shmuel tried to reconcile the modern, bustling world of New York (still so perfectly symbolized by the majesty of the Brooklyn Bridge), with a tradition that predated subways and telephones. His quest, like that of his Rabbi son, was to reconcile "faith and reason," the eternal verities with the explosion of knowledge from science, technology, and secular humanism. To the end of his life, he could recite what he had learned as a boy, but—and more important—he kept on learning. He read his newspaper everyday. When he was 93 he became interested in automation and its effects on employment.

For Shmuel learning was a tree of life that he grasped firmly but tenderly. This Shmuel, this Samuel, my grandfather, never made it financially nor did he ever become fully acculturated. In his latter years, when I knew him, he was an old world figure as he shuffled down Avenue "J" to his apartment on Ocean Avenue. And yet, he was and is the link—not only biological but intellectual—that brings me here before you today. The adventure that began in Seraye and led him to Brooklyn eventually carried me via the study of history half way around the world to Manila only now to bring me back to Brooklyn.

In my intellectual odyssey, I have devoted my life to the institution of the University. Often petty, occasionally banal, frequently ludicrous, the University was once defined by Clark Kerr as "a series of individual faculty entrepreneurs held together by a common grievance over parking." And yet, the University is vital to our society, and, even more important, to the survival of our culture, values, and cherished traditions. In

1946 John Masefield said, "There are few earthly things more splendid than a university. In these days of broken frontiers and collapsing values, when dams are down and the floods are making misery, when every future looks somewhat grim and every ancient foothold has become something of a quagmire, wherever a University stands, it stands and shines; wherever it exists, the free minds of men, urged on to full and fair inquiry, may still bring wisdom into human affairs."

I affirm that with every fiber of my being, because the "futures" that then looked so grim are no less bleak today. This nuclear age still threatens humankind. Decades after the experience of the Holocaust, we have witnessed South African apartheid and Khmer genocide. "If the world is to be remade," my father once wrote, "it will be through intelligence, compassion, faith and idealism. These forces reside in the laboratory, the lecture hall, the library, the school. To guard these, to enhance them, is to contribute to the ultimate triumph over the ancient evils that oppress mankind."

I assume the Presidency of this, the ninth largest independent University in the United States, committed to the fundamental premise that through learning and self-discovery we provide each generation with the capacity to know itself and the world around it; to search for that which is beautiful in life; and to realize what it means to be embedded historically, intellectually, and culturally in time and space. We must provide each and every student with a capacity to think and to master the many languages of our day: our written and spoken Mother-tongue of English, Spanish, French, Russian, Chinese, Fortran, Basic, abstract expressionism, the DNA code. We must expose the students who come to Long Island University to the majesty of their heritage so that they can see for themselves how humane education can help them learn to live and ultimately to prepare to die. We must cultivate their passion for learning, nurturing an insatiable desire to challenge, to discover, and to reevaluate.

In that now distant and obliterated world of my Grandfather's Seraye, the beginnings of a child's education would include a tiny ritual of coating the first letter of the as yet unlearned alphabet with a drop of honey. The child would lick the honey so that he should never forget that learning is sweet. Our task with an older age cohort is just the same, if the brutish in modern life is to be tamed.

Long Island University must be an institution of effective learning, since most of its students approach these university years with the economic need to acquire the necessary skills to earn a living and to participate in the American dream of access to opportunity. Our task, therefore, is to meld instruction in the crafts of teaching, of health care, of accountancy, of the arts, of journalism, of business, of information science, and of pharmacy, with the traditional arts and sciences of broadly based liberal education. Except in specific research areas, our primary mission is to teach superbly what our students must master to succeed in the 21st century. There must be a sense of excitement, even glory, in this process. Access to opportunity is the dream that led my grandfather and millions of others to these shores.

The first President of Long Island University, the extraordinary Tristram Walker Metcalfe, wrote that "education must not only make democracy secure, it must also



direct its growth. Intelligence of a high order is necessary in the solution of the problems of democracy now and in the future." And the first catalog of this University published in 1926 declared that "the broad aim of the University is to fit young men and women for life by the cultivation of trained intelligence and to inspire in them a quickened sense of obligation to serve the general good."

Our task is formidable. Translating pieties into reality requires, skill, a shared sense of community, a new vision and money. Long Island University is now a multicampus institution. A vast system, it has big and small units, commuter and residential styles, inner city and rural settings.

Our task is to sustain "unity through multiplicity." I affirm my commitment to each campus and its educational style. Each must find its own identity. And yet we together form a single University. Gathered together today, we share a common purpose and a need to pull together. There is strength in our talents, our diversity, our numbers. Because we have so many needs, such transparent problems, we must link arms together in solidarity. Centripetal creativity must triumph over centrifugal fragmentation. We need to broaden our conceptual horizons so that we don't merely think of ourselves as students at Southampton, or faculty members of Post, or alumni of Brooklyn.

Even these priorities pale before the central challenge of reinvigorating the quality of the teaching by our faculty and the openness to learning by our students. I believe that to be a professor is to have accepted a secular covenant. I will continue to teach while President and I call on my faculty colleagues to think hard about what it is we have pledged to do with our lives. We must never be bored by our students or academic subjects. To lose our passion is to accept a moral bankruptcy, a professional dry rot destroying the very foundation of our university, far more serious than any budgetary shortfall or lack of endowment.

A university is a fellowship of faculty and students. I can appeal to my colleagues but I cannot mandate a new order. I can articulate a future but I cannot erase the past. I can raise money but only collectively can the faculty make Long Island University an institution where knowledge is cherished. This inauguration not only marks my assumption of the Presidency; it summons the faculty to recall its covenant.

Our University was named Long Island University 59 years ago when it was founded in Brooklyn. New York has three important islands: Staten, Manhattan and Long. Our island is the largest, with 6.7 million people. But it is artificially divided between two urban counties—Queens and Kings—and the two outer counties of Nassau and Suffolk. If you ask most people what they mean when they say "Long Island," they identify it as that which is beyond the City line, that part of the Island where the speed limit is 55 rather than 50, where the area code is 516 rather than 718. And yet, millions of people flow back and forth daily between one part of the Island and another, and most of the people who reside in Nassau and Suffolk either emigrated from Brooklyn and Queens or are the children of people who did. Long Island, as a regional entity, is diminished by the artificial division in people's minds—a division which diminishes the strength and economic viability of the area just as the University itself is diminished by its fragmentation.

Not by accident is Walt Whitman, celebrated at this inauguration. Born in Hun-

tington, he lived much of his life in Brooklyn and he adored this Island as a place of rare beauty. Interestingly, he knew C.W. Post as a young man. Whitman recalled how "the successive growth stages of my infancy, childhood, youth and manhood were all pass'd on Long Island, which I sometimes feel as if I had incorporated, I roam'd as boy and man, and have lived in nearly all parts, from Brooklyn to Montauk Point." He speaks out to us across the century, reminding all of us what we have done to his precious Paumanok, the Indian name he used for Long Island. If we have paved it over, if we have created purgatory on wheels on its parkways, we have also seen it grow from a virtual wilderness in Whitman's day to one of the most vibrant, economically prosperous places in America. Surely it needs and deserves great universities.

Walt Whitman was also a democratic poet. His art, like his Island, was for everybody, and so must this great university be for everybody—for the residential student, for the commuter, for the extension student, for the part-timer, for the student seeking a professional qualification, for the mature adult who wants to learn something new or refresh an older interest. Walt Whitman would have smiled with joy as we reaffirm with ceremony and procession Brooklyn's future and the Island's greatness.

Friends, colleagues, distinguished guests—I am proud to assume the mantle of President. You have invested in me the formal authority and the moral responsibility for leadership. We have also done something much more significant. We have symbolically rededicated the University itself and have physically come together as a community. We will not accomplish our ambitious goals in a year or a decade, but we can and must strive, because that very process is the way by we deliver quality education to our students, provide access for them to the American and the human dream, and perform service to our community.

In sum, we have within our university family the collective capacity and intelligence to succeed if we but believe more in ourselves and in our destiny. In his first preface to "Leaves of Grass" Whitman exhorted us to "read these leaves in the open air in every season of every year of your life, re-examine all you have been told at school or at church or in any book, dismiss whatever insults your own soul, and your very flesh will become a great poem . . . a great poem is no finish to a man or a woman but rather a beginning." With pride let us begin to craft that next stanza, so that generations to come will say, truly, they did make a new beginning.

A TRIBUTE TO PETER V.  
UEBERROTH

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, this Thursday, December 5, in Los Angeles, the 16th Annual Scopus Award Gala of the American Friends of the Hebrew University will honor Peter V. Ueberroth, Commissioner of Baseball and chairman of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee. I am pleased that Peter Ueber-

roth is the recipient of this extremely prestigious award.

Mr. Speaker, Hebrew University of Jerusalem is today the world's largest Jewish institution of higher education. It has more than 17,000 full-time students and 15,000 part-time students of varied ethnic and religious backgrounds attending classes in its 65 institutes and centers. The Scopus Award is the highest award that can be bestowed by the American Friends of the Hebrew University, which is the support arm of the university in this country. The award takes its name from Mount Scopus—the "Hill of the Watchman"—overlooking Jerusalem. It was on Mount Scopus that the Hebrew University's first classes met 60 years ago in 1925. In receiving the Scopus Award, Peter Ueberroth joins the company of President Gerald Ford, Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, Elie Wiesel, Arthur Rubinstein, Nancy Reagan, Bob Hope, and Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, to name but a few previous recipients.

Peter Ueberroth is particularly deserving of the Scopus award, which recognizes those individuals in public life whose achievements demonstrate commitment and leadership in their particular field. Peter Ueberroth's credentials, in several fields, are outstanding.

We all recall the superb job that Peter did as chairman of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee. Not only did he give us a stunning show, not only was it the smoothest-running Olympics in recent memory, but the 1984 games instilled a sense of civic and national pride in many Americans, a feeling which to this day remains with many of us. The records show that the games were a huge financial success. True, but beyond the balance sheet, beyond the logistics, beyond the sports, our renewed patriotism is Peter Ueberroth's Olympic legacy.

Today Peter Ueberroth is Commissioner of Baseball. In that capacity he has again performed admirably. Through his efforts, he succeeded in bringing to an end, almost before it began, a strike that would have ruined one of baseball's most exciting seasons in years. He presided over a sport which enjoyed almost unprecedented financial and fan support in 1985. And most importantly, he dedicated himself, in the face of heavy criticism, to cleaning up the image of baseball during a year of numerous drug scandals. This was, and remains, a courageous move, but courage is an integral part of Peter's personality. He will not back away from his war on drug abuse until baseball once again becomes a sport in which every American, young and old, can take pride in a game which is rightly called our national past time.

Undoubtedly, Peter deserves praise for these accomplishments. However, we cannot overlook the vital role his family plays—his wife, Ginny, and four children, Vicki, Heidi, Keri, and Joe. I know that it is their strong support for Peter that enables him to succeed in all that he does. This award really honors the entire Ueberroth clan.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I would just like to comment on the importance of the dinner itself. Each table at the dinner represents a full 3-year scholarship at Hebrew University leading to a degree. In other words, 120 students will receive these scholarships. They are to be granted to qualified students of all religious and ethnic backgrounds—Jewish, Christian, Moslem, and Druse. Appropriately, these scholarships are to be named "Ueberroth Scholarships." Benefits from the dinner will also go toward the creation of a Peter Ueberroth Tennis Center in memory of the Munich 11. The center will contain 11 tennis courts, each of which will bear the name of one of the Israeli athletes slain by terrorists in Munich in 1972. This is especially appropriate because the 1984 games, at Peter Ueberroth's direction, were the first games to honor the Munich 11 since that tragedy occurred.

Be it in the world of academics or the world of sports, Peter Ueberroth's legacy to the youth of Israel will long endure.

Mr. Speaker, I salute a man I am proud to consider a friend, a man truly deserving of the Scopus award, Peter Ueberroth.

#### TEXTILE BILL INVITES RETALIATION PRACTICES

**HON. JAMES V. HANSEN**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for the copper industry.

I recognize that the domestic copper industry is in serious trouble as a result of excess world production and foreign government subsidies. This has put our domestic industry in an unfair and unequal position. I have worked many long hours to support the copper industry, and I encourage the efforts of the Kennecott Corp. in the modernization of their operation in Utah. The Sohio Corp. announced plans today to upgrade their Utah facilities.

Today, I voted against H.R. 1562, the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act, which includes a provision to aid the beleaguered domestic copper industry. I voted against the bill, not because I am against the copper provision, but because I cannot support legislation which is protectionist in nature. I cannot support legislation which would result in further unfair competition. The majority of provisions in H.R. 1562 invite retaliation practices which will cause even more harm to our American industries and economy.

I feel that the ultimate solution to our trade problem is to work toward a policy of free and unfettered fair trade. One way to accomplish this goal is through negotiations which encourage other countries to follow the same rules of free trade and open markets.

I am hopeful that the administration will assist the copper industry whether or not this legislation becomes law by entering

into negotiations as outlined in the copper provision of H.R. 1562.

#### LET'S STOP INTEREST-FREE LOANS TO COMMUNIST NATIONS

**HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about the fiscal year 1986 U.N. contribution to the World Bank's International Development Association. Many in Congress are opposed to continued U.S. participation in IDA because this organization continues to award loans to Communist and Third World nations hostile to this country.

I drafted an amendment to House Joint Resolution 465 which withholds funds for the seventh replenishment of the IDA by the United States precisely because it helps America's enemies. It is lamentable, however, that the Rules Committee precluded sufficient debate on this important issue by not permitting amendments of this nature. These actions constitute a backroom approach in dealing with this important and controversial public issue. Funding for the International Development Association deserved full, open, and complete debate and would have been the most responsible way to judge the fate of this program.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the Record my amendment which documents my efforts and those of many concerned colleagues to stop zero-interest loans to Communist countries.

#### AMENDMENT TO HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 465, AS REPORTED OFFERED BY MR. DORNAN OF CALIFORNIA

Page 6, line 6, strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof the following: "; and no funds are appropriated by this subsection for the United States contribution to the seventh replenishment of the International Development Association."

#### CORRECTION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 428 COSPONSORS

**HON. VIN WEBER**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, due to a clerical error, Representative DENNY SMITH—Republican of Oregon—was not included in the list of original cosponsors of House Joint Resolution 428, legislation to delay arms sales to Jordan until direct and peaceful negotiations have begun between Jordan and Israel. For the record, he requested that his name be added to the list of cosponsors on October 23.

**PUBLIC CITIZEN OF THE YEAR  
FREDERICK C. SMITH, CHAIRMAN,  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
HUFFY CORP.**

**HON. BOB McEWEN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 3, 1985

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished service award, 1985 Citizen of the Year, by the National Association of Social Workers, has been bestowed upon Mr. Frederick C. Smith of the Huffly Corp. in Miamisburg, OH. Mr. Smith, chairman of the executive committee of Huffly Corp. has long been a supporter of community projects, both individually as well as in his role with the Huffly Corp.

During his tenure with Huffly, Mr. Smith formed the Huffly Foundation which commits 2 percent of the corporation's pretax income annually to community projects. In addition, the foundation extends support for qualified organizations which take on Huffly employees as board members. In turn, employees are encouraged to work with local community service organizations.

Residents of Dayton, OH know Frederick Smith. Through his efforts, the community enjoys a human services levy under which special purpose taxes, or levies, are approved by voters to fund social service programs. Through this voter referendum, residents have a direct hand in the way in which human service moneys are spent. Mr. Smith was elected first president of the Human Services Levy Council.

National Association of Social Workers' president, Dorothy V. Harris, praised Mr. Smith as, "bringing an unwavering commitment to community service from the board room to the councils of local government."

I commend the following statement by Mr. Smith, on the occasion of this award presentation, to my colleagues and thank him on behalf of all who have benefited from this wisdom.

[Mr. Smith's prepared statement follows:]

Good evening everyone.

I am surprised and pleased to receive this award.

Surprised because I had no idea that I was being considered. Pleased because it gives me an opportunity to accept it on behalf of the many thousands of former corporate executives who devote countless hours in volunteer service to improve the quality of life in their community. My selection is simply an accident of fate, in my view.

It also gives me the opportunity to acknowledge the support system which has made it possible for me to be here.

I am referring to my parents who nurtured and provided me with an education;

My wife who has molded and shaped my thinking during the past 45 years;

My five sons and their families;

My parish priest who has encouraged and strengthened my resolve;

My physician who has helped me to stay well;

Huffly corporation with whom I have been associated for nearly forty years;

And others like George Brock and Lida Smith who helped me when I needed it.

Like all of you, I am absolutely helpless without a strong support system.

It also provides me the opportunity to acknowledge the tremendous work of L.R. Jordan, the chief executive officer of Med-America Health Systems, Inc.; Joel Davis, executive director of United Way of the Dayton, Ohio area; Dr. David Ponitz, president of Sinclair Community College and Faye Wattleton, president and chief executive officer, of Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

I have worked intimately with these individuals for a number of years and have seen them go the extra mile in providing education, health, and social services to members of our society who so desperately need it.

And now, my brief message to you.

It is common practice to talk about the limitations placed upon us by money. We spend hours preoccupied with financial

plans, budgeted income and expenses. We see money as limiting our work.

In my perception an equal limitation is that of time. We squander time as though it were unlimited, when in fact, not only our own, but time of our leadership is limited.

If professionals and volunteers do not focus on the essential tasks before them, time is squandered. I have often wondered why we aren't as sensitive to the time limitation as the dollar limitation.

Let me ask you a question.

Do you think it is appropriate public policy to have millions of Americans without health care benefits?

I do not.

Are we going to change public policy on this matter?

I believe it is highly unlikely unless we develop a consensus that change is necessary. We don't have one now. This will take enormous amounts of time and energy.

As leaders in the field of social work it is your obligation, in my judgment, to be certain that the leadership in your board of trustees or your corporation develops a budget of time as well as dollars and devotes a significant portion of that time to devising appropriate public policy for the benefit of all Americans.

Start this process in your community.

We don't have a national consensus on health care benefits for everyone because we don't have a local consensus. I urge you to go home and initiate or participate in the debate we need on public policies which now adversely affect the less fortunate in our society.

Then use your volunteers to push through the legislation that implements new policies.

If we are successful we will have a stronger, more productive Nation.

Thank you.