

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HANDICAP OF LIMITED
EDUCATION

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, among the many wonderful people who live in the Eighth Congressional District is the great former heavy-weight boxing champion of the world, George Foreman, also a 1968 Gold Medalist in the Olympic games in Mexico City. None of us can forget that night when he waved the American flag from the center of the ring in the Arena Mexicana, as he lifted our hearts in a troubled time and made known to the world his love for his country.

I'm delighted to say that that was no whim or flash in the pan with him, as through the U.S. Information Agency and other good efforts he has continued to speak for America all over the world. During the week of June 15, he was a participant in the VII Inter-American Special Symposium for the Handicapped in St. Lucia, in the Caribbean.

Hardly, a man physically handicapped in anyway himself, he knows a great deal about another shortcoming—the handicap of a limited education, as he was a high school dropout and because he gave up the fight with this books he had to make up for it by taking—and giving—great punishment in the ring. He spoke to the young people of St. Lucia about the importance of staying in and with school. George learned to box in a Job Corps Center operated in Pleasanton, CA, by Litton Industries, and it was in that Job Corps recreation hall that he first learned he could negotiate a future with his fists.

Unlike so many other athletes, he always had his eye on what he would do with his life beyond boxing. Now a minister in Humble, TX, his money saved to give him freedom to do as much and as many things as he enjoys and finds helpful to society, I ask permission to insert his remarks in the RECORD:

REMARKS OF GEORGE FOREMAN, FORMER HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION OF THE WORLD AND OLYMPIC GOLD MEDALIST IN THE 1968 GAMES IN MEXICO CITY BEFORE THE SPECIAL SYMPOSIUM FOR THE DISABLED AND HANDICAPPED, ST. LUCIA, JUNE 15-18, 1986

Distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen:

You have done more than you think by asking me to be a part of this very special festival for the disabled and the handicapped. You have brought me back to my wife's homeland, and the neighborhood of my mother-in-law. She has told me she doesn't mind how many places you think I might be helpful to what you are trying to do, or how many of your people you ask me to talk with, as long as I set aside a little time for her. She wants me to help fix the roof on her house. I don't really think she

has thought this thing through very well, as who in the world would want somebody who weighs as much as I do on her roof?

In the United States we once had an author named Mark Twain. One of his most famous characters was Tom Sawyer. Every year, this Tom Sawyer was told by his Aunt Polly that the time had come for him to whitewash her fence. He hated to do that, but he had to do it, so he did the next best thing. He made his friends think it was a great privilege that was denied them, and he actually talked them into paying something to allow them to help him do it. It was more than that—they did the whitewashing and he supervised it. Right after I finish here today, taking a cue from Tom Sawyer, don't be too surprised if you see me out in front of this place selling hammers, nails, shingles, and a road map to my mother-in-law's place. That's how I'm going to try to get her roof fixed—without me falling through it.

Seriously though, we are here today to address the very real problem of finding ways to introduce the handicapped to types of instruction which will make them employable. This is close to my heart as I was once involved in such a program—skill training. And as you are trying to enlist the private sector in your effort, it was a representative of the private sector which ran the center where I was enrolled. The center was run by one of America's biggest and most forward-looking companies, Litton Industries. My handicap was not physical—I had more than enough in muscles and good health—my handicap was self-inflicted—a limited education.

I disliked school with a passion, every part of it except recess, lunch, and when school was out. I could smell mathematics and could never see any way it would be useful to me—other than add up all the things I didn't have and wanted and had no hope of getting. If anybody had told me then that the day would come that they would pay me \$5,000,000 for a fight that I lost—the one against Muhammad Ali in Africa—and I'd find mathematics useful then, I would have said to lock that guy up as he was out of his mind. Geography to me was Houston and Marshall, TX, and poor neighborhoods in both. I was so sure I was never going to go anywhere else—other than to jail—it was of absolutely no concern to me.

When my friends went off to prison, they were always escorted and the people driving the police wagon knew where they were going—so knowledge of geography was of limited worth. Just last year the U.S. Information Agency asked me to go to the Camaroon and Nigeria in Africa to talk to young people there as a sort of goodwill ambassador for the United States. That was a lesson in geography I will never forget, and I was sorry every step of the way that I hadn't cracked those books about the world and its people in school when I'd had the chance. Grammar and language studies meant little to me—I caused people to get out of my way by doubling up my fists and looking mean. I didn't need spoken words for that, or any proper order for them in saying them out loud.

And then, the day would come when—after losing the championship—that the great television network—ABC sports—hired me as what they call a color commentator to work with none other than Howard Cosell. Among sports commentators he is without exception the most knowledgeable about grammar and language. He really made me think about what grammar and language can mean. Civics—that was another nothing for me as somewhere in it was law and order—which meant there were policemen attached. When I was a mugger in the streets—they came after me, and sometimes with dogs. I felt I could do without civics, too.

School itself was a series of disappointments for me. When I was young I tried to get the attention of my teachers so they would see me as important—as I thought I was. They saw me as a kid big for his age and therefore potentially dangerous, so they told me to get lost. I finally thought if I was to get any attention at all, it was within my capabilities to be the "meanest kid in the neighborhood." I got very good at that—so good, in fact, when I was in the ninth grade I decided to wave bye-bye to formal education. I became a self-declared graduate, but no diploma went with that. I thought "who needs it?" And that I would show them how unnecessary such things were.

This meant I could give full time to becoming a society problem. My mother didn't think much of my decision and told me so. She was a lady barber and there were six other kids in our family, so there wasn't very much she could do about it other than complain and express her disappointment.

In those days, I knew every policeman and they all knew me—in both cases for all the wrong reasons. They were always looking for me and I was looking out for them. More and more they were able to catch up with me and finally they read me the two ways my future might go—one was to jail, first as a juvenile delinquent to a reformatory and that would prepare me for later prison sentences or worse as I grew older. The other was open to me if my mother would sign an application for me—still under age—to enter a program called the Job Corps. I may not have been well educated, but I had always preferred fences I could jump. The Job Corps was the direction I took.

In that Job Corps Center operated by Litton Industries, the staff that was hired to train us looked over what was coming in the door and they—and America, too—were appalled at how little chance at life any of us really had. Until then, it didn't really know how much society was being menaced by kids like myself addicted to cutting and running from educational facilities, first to play in the streets, and then prey on people in the streets.

By making ourselves unemployable except for lifting and carrying we put ourselves in position for every bad thing to happen to us in terms of role models we would choose to follow proably to our own destruction, directions we would take which had no solutions for what ailed us that day and promised us absolutely nothing but disaster for tomorrow.

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

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

row, and perhaps worst of all—we concluded that people who worked were foolish, as only suckers did that. A person's mind is a fantastic thing as it can justify about anything that suits you, or it can send out signals as to whether you are doing what's best for you. The tricky thing is that what suits you is always easiest to do, and what's best for you is always the hard part.

No matter what kind of a handicap one has—whether it be physical, or one of attitude, or from disability, I believe the first important discovery you will ever make is when you find that there are those who really care about what might happen to you if they didn't help.

Here in Saint Lucia today, we are gathered to make that kind of a statement—that we do care. We have come to your country from all over this hemisphere to say here in Saint Lucia that somebody—several somebodies care about your young people who are the key to Saint Lucia's future, particularly those who have been shortchanged physically or in some retarded way. We hope by focusing on this dilemma, we generate enthusiasm for assisting the handicapped gain stature as an employable resource and to aid in coping constructively with life around them. Life's betterment needs the best from all of us, and as much as we can give, each in our special ways.

I can tell you from personal experience that there is nothing quite so pleasantly surprising as to find you can do something you had never thought you could do. When I look at the size of these hands of mine—and they have always been big—if someone had told me I was ever going to be an electronic assembler when I was young, I would have laughed at such an idea. Yet in the Job Corps, a whole bunch of us were put to work assembling transistor radios. They threw in one important thing—they called it an incentive. Our incentive was that if we followed instructions, did what they told us to do, and assembled our radios correctly, they would not only work but each of us could keep the transistor radio he'd built.

I did what they told me, all the while thinking of how much easier it would be to shoplift one, and not expecting it to work. But it did. That was the first surprise. Then they gave it to me, and that was the second surprise. It told me there were knowledgeable and believable people in this world, and I hadn't known too many like that before. That transistor radio meant so much to me. It was the first constructive thing I had ever done with my hands. There was no diploma attached to this lesson learned as I had the evidence there in my hands.

Here in Saint Lucia today, I would like to say to all parents, no matter their station economically, urge your children to stay in school and make the most of it.

I ask all you young people to listen to the wisdom of your parents and teachers when they ask you to avoid the handicap of a lack of education.

And I ask you who are handicapped in some way to look hard for the ways around the obstacle you've been given as the additional burden you bear.

The George Foreman you see before you today would be telling you a great untruth if with all the strength I have I would shake my fists in the air and declare I'm a self-made man. Nobody is that. He is the combination of all the influences and people who helped him and who cared about him. The Job Corps was a National Government Program. It got me out of the streets and heading straight for prison and more. It was a

private sector company, Litton Industries, which cooperated with a national effort to do something to reduce the problem. Litton picked up on me when I had no prospects at all, and its people have been available. Every time I've called on them.

Some might be casual about such help and believe in their minds it is actually owed to them. That is dangerous thinking, and I know because there was a time in my life when I thought the whole world was against me. All the time I was thinking that it was George Foreman who was against me. I had to first lick George Foreman before I could win an Olympic Gold Medal and become world champion by licking Joe Frazier down here in Jamaica.

No handicap is easy to overcome, even more true when it's within yourself. But every time one more person among us deficient in some way makes an upward move, we all win. It's all very well to recognize the limitations a handicap may seem to have inflicted but all kinds of surprises and happiness and fulfillment awaits those who focus on what can be done in spite of one.

A SALUTE TO "CAMP BOARDWALK," ATLANTIC CITY, NJ

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to a very special reunion to be held in Atlantic City November 2-4. "Camp Boardwalk Revisited," as it has been named, will reunite many thousands of World War II veterans who went through basic training in Atlantic City, rested there after a tour overseas, or convalesced at the military hospital that is now Resorts International Casino Hotel.

Shortly after the United States entered the war in December 1941, all the major hotels in Atlantic City and many smaller ones were drafted by the military to be used as soldiers' barracks. Convention Hall became a command center in what was dubbed the U.S. Camp Boardwalk of World War II, one of the largest training facilities in the country and the major one on the east coast. About 200,000 members of the Armed Forces either went through basic training here or received treatment in the military hospital. For thousands of others, Atlantic City was a spot for rest and reunion with family members after an overseas tour of duty.

Atlantic City's role in the war effort was unique in that the entire city was a participant. Local residents volunteered in the hospital and mingled freely with the military. It was common for residents to invite the GI's into their homes. The community adapted itself to the military presence by passing ordinances designed to prevent any disturbances. These included curfews for young people and prohibiting alcoholic beverages to be served after a certain hour. The military made use of the city streets for training purposes. The boardwalk was suddenly filled with new soldiers learning to march in line and with hospital patients, including many amputees and paraplegics rolling in wheelchairs. The large crowds of soldiers were a boon to the area's economy.

Camp Boardwalk Revisited will be held at Convention Hall on the Atlantic City Boardwalk and will reunite veterans from 30 States including California and Hawaii. Special hospitality groups will be held over the weekend to reunite surviving spouses, POW's, Purple Heart recipients and couples who met at Atlantic City during the war.

The residents of Atlantic City and the veterans who passed through there during the war are to be commended for participating in what may have been one of Atlantic City's finest hours. I know that my colleagues will want to join me in wishing Camp Boardwalk a happy and successful reunion. It promises to be a great event.

WILLIAM F. MATSON

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I learned of the passing of William F. Matson, president of the Pennsylvania Rural Electric Association on June 16, 1986.

The members of the Pennsylvania congressional delegation have lost a true friend and the rural people served by the electric co-ops under his leadership have lost a very capable and forceful advocate.

For most of us, it is difficult to comprehend that not too long ago people living in rural areas did not have electricity. Farms and small villages were so scattered that investor owned utilities would not serve them. Through the efforts of Bill Matson and the excellent team he led, thousands of rural Pennsylvanians were given the opportunity to have a reasonably priced and dependable supply of electricity. The way of life in rural Pennsylvania literally changed overnight.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Matson possessed the ability to provide a vision of the future and he had the will to translate that vision into reality. I ask that our colleagues join to express sorrow at Bill's untimely passing and that we extend our deep sympathy to his family, his colleagues, and to all of those whose lives he has touched.

INTERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, the President gave an interview to Radio Marti on June 9, 1986, regarding the situation in Nicaragua and U.S.-Cuban relations. This interview was broadcast to the people of Cuba, portion of which appear below. I commend it to my colleagues who wish to be fully informed on the President's policies in Central America.

INTERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT BY RADIO
MARTI, JUNE 9, 1986

1. Mr. President, the Cuban government says that the United States is conducting imperialist aggression against the legitimate

government of Nicaragua. What is your reaction to this charge?

Well, if I were not as used to the extravagant claims of Cuban propaganda as I am, I would be outraged by such a charge. First of all, there are no U.S. forces in Nicaragua. But there are several thousand Cubans there. So it makes you wonder who might be the real imperialists. That's not even to mention the Soviets or the Bulgarians, or the Czechs, or the East Germans, or the Vietnamese, or the North Koreans, or the PLO, or the Libyans, or the Iranians. Does anyone really believe that these people are in Nicaragua to help them harvest their coffee crop?

What we are doing is supporting democracy in Nicaragua and all the people who seek to build it. They're the real revolutionaries. They joined the popular effort to overthrow Somoza, but then they saw their democratic revolution betrayed. What we're witnessing is very much a repetition of the betrayal of the Cuban revolution by the communists. In each case, the reins of power were seized by a well-organized, disciplined minority of communists who liquidated the genuine democrats. They do not rule by the people's consent. They are militarizing and regimenting Nicaraguan society because they fear the power of the real democratic revolution, still very much alive. The people are joining a spontaneous uprising against the Sandinistas—an uprising which today has more than twice as many guerrillas as did the Sandinista movement when it was fighting Somoza. The Nicaraguan democrats have organized themselves into an effective movement. All they need is enough material support to compete with the vast quantities of arms supplied to the Sandinistas by Cuba and the Soviet bloc. By the way, they should not be called Sandinistas—they've stolen the name of a true national leader who in fact rejected communism. What they really are, in truth, are "Stalinists" because their revolution is a Stalinist one.

2. Why do you disagree with some members of Congress who are urging you to delay any further aid to the Nicaraguan resistance and to seek a solution through negotiations?

In the first place, there's no truce in the fighting because the communist regime feels that it can achieve its objectives without peaceful negotiations with the democratic opposition, and by delaying negotiations with its Central American neighbors. It should be clear to everyone that the Sandinista strategy is to delay. The longer they can drag out negotiations, the easier it is for them to destroy the democratic forces while Congress waits to see if a peace treaty is just around the corner. But with each day of delay, the communists are attacking and killing freedom fighters while we deny them the means even to defend themselves.

Since the March 19 vote in Congress, denying aid to the resistance, the Sandinistas have used the delay to move to consolidate their totalitarian control over society. They have increased their militarization of the country, invaded Honduras, and launched an unprovoked attack on a number of Miskito Indian villages. That attack triggered a panic that led to an exodus of 11,800 villagers to Honduras. The regime has forced thousands of small businessmen to shut down. And the persecution of the Church continues every day. Didn't Cardinal Obando y Bravo just say that the communists were suffocating the Church?

Unless we help those who are resisting these crimes against the Nicaraguan people,

we will share responsibility for the increasing toll of human suffering. Any further delay by us just plays into the hands of the communists and their stalling tactics.

We have never shied away from negotiations as a solution, but we would want them to result in a real democracy in Nicaragua in which all sectors of the Nicaraguan society are really free to participate. We have always supported a dialogue of reconciliation and believe that this is the answer. President Duarte has taken the courageous step of reopening talks with the armed and unarmed opposition in his country—why can't the Sandinistas? Are they afraid that these talks would lead to the real democratic outcome we all hope to achieve? Are they worried that they would result in real arms reductions and the elimination of their Soviet, Cuban and other Soviet Bloc advisors?

4. Mr. President, before your Geneva Summit with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, you delivered a major speech at the United Nations in which you referred to five regional conflicts which were of major concern to the United States. Cuba is militarily involved in three of them: Angola, Ethiopia and Nicaragua. Do you believe that your general policy of supporting the forces of freedom in these conflicts increased the danger of conflict between the United States and Cuba?

No, I don't. The real conflict going on in each of those countries is between the communists dictatorship and free people fighting to regain liberty for their entire country. None of these dictatorships could stand on their own without the massive intervention of Cuban troops and advisors sent as mercenaries for the Soviet Union. This intervention has placed innocent Cuban soldiers in the midst of other people's battles, and their lives are a great risk. The United States would like to see these battles come to an end as quickly as possible—with freedom replacing dictatorship. That's why we support freedom fighters in each of these countries—indeed in all countries. But we have no intention to get involved directly in any of these conflicts ourselves. Today, the freedom movements in Nicaragua and Angola are so strong that, if it weren't for the intervention of Cuban and other foreign forces, they could win all by themselves. Innocent Cuban soldiers are in a trap—and many may have to give their lives if they are forced by their government to stand in the way of these freedom movements. We deeply regret that Cuban families may suffer because their government insists on waging war in faraway lands.

5. Since January 1961, the United States has not maintained diplomatic relations with Cuba. Throughout this period, the Cuban government has pursued a policy of hostility toward the United States and has kept the Cuban populace in a military state of preparedness under the supposed threat of U.S. military intervention. Do the Cuban people have anything to fear from the United States?

To the contrary, I would hope that the Cuban people would look at the United States as their friend and moral supporter. Unfortunately, they have been subjected to all sorts of propaganda about the supposedly aggressive intentions of the United States. In particular, the Cuban government has used propaganda to blame my Administration for the frequent defense mobilizations in Cuba and for the increasing militarization of Cuban society. But these mobilizations began before I was even nominated

to be President. And they're nothing but false alarms. The Cuban government is using the so-called "American threat" as an excuse to maintain its de facto martial law. So long as it has such an excuse, it can maintain a military-style system of authority that reaches into every household in Cuba. This, I suspect, is the way that the government keeps control over the force that it fears most of all—the free will of the Cuban people themselves. The government fears a free election. It knows that never in history has the full majority of a free electorate elected a Communist Party to power in any major nation.

6. Mr. President, what conditions do you think are necessary to improve relations between the United States and Cuba?

America's relations with Cuba will improve on the day that Cuba stops exporting violence, stops exporting terror and stops facilitating the trafficking of drugs. These conditions are simple. The Cuban government must begin to respect the rules of international life. It must, in effect, start to live by the Golden Rule—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

At the time of the Cuban missile crisis, President Kennedy stated that there would be peace in the hemisphere if the nuclear missiles were removed and Cuba stopped exporting revolution. The Soviets removed the missiles; but Cuba never did stop its subversive activities in the region. And these activities were not just a problem for the United States. They were a threat to countries throughout Latin America. That's why the Organization of American States expelled Cuba. Cuba still isn't a member and it won't be until it begins to behave like a good neighbor. Likewise, there cannot be good relations between the United States and Cuba, until Cuba remembers the Golden Rule.

Imagine if we did to Cuba what it does to us and its other neighbors. Many Cuban parents would be heart sick over their children destroying their own lives with addictive drugs. Cuban towns would actually live in fear of attack by well-armed guerrillas. We do not want these things for the Cuban people. And so we do not do these things to Cuba. Why does the Cuban government do such things to its neighbors?

7. When Radio Marti broadcasts began one year ago, the Cuban government unilaterally suspended an immigration agreement with the United States and curtailed exile visits to the island. Critics have charged that the decision to establish Radio Marti is keeping Cuban families apart. Do you feel that broadcasting by Radio Marti prevents the reunification of Cuban families?

No, I don't think so. It is the sincere wish of the United States to see Cuban families reunited. This was one of the key points in the U.S.-Cuban immigration agreement. But that agreement was suspended by the Cuban government when Radio Marti went on the air. It was not Radio Marti that suspended reunification, it was the arbitrary decision of the Cuban government made with an eye to getting us to stop broadcasting the truth about Cuba.

In fact, we've learned many times from communist refugees about the problem of whether to keep silent about communist human rights violations in the hope that these regimes will release people and reunite families. We've learned that if we're silent, the communists would have a perpetual lever to enforce this silence—they could always hold people hostage to prevent the truth about the regime from being told. We

can never accept such a situation. The truth as an instrument for the protection of human rights is too precious for us ever to relinquish it.

9. The United States has committed itself to helping the Nicaraguan people realize their dream of democracy. But what can it do to help the Cuban people achieve the same dream?

That's a difficult question. We want very much to see democracy in a free Cuba. A democratic Cuba would be a country at peace with itself and at peace with its neighbors. Democracies do not wage war on their neighbors. Democracies are always more peacefully inclined than totalitarian dictatorships, because the people can restrain the excesses of their leaders. But however strong and deep our affinity for the Cuban people, we cannot solve their problems.

What we can do is offer the Cuban people a beacon of hope—by standing up for ideals we cherish—freedom, unconditional individual human rights, and equal justice under law, and by standing by our friends and allies in the world who share these ideas. We also have an obligation to resist those ideas and forces, such as communism, which enroach on democratic ideals and destroy democratic societies. If we're successful in resisting Soviet and Cuban expansionism, which we have been, we can show the world that communism can be resisted. And if the people living under communism can see this, they will know that there is hope. And if people have hope, then they can avoid becoming demoralized and paralyzed. They can learn that the future can be in their own hands—that it hasn't been completely taken away from them.

10. Would you like to send a personal message to our listeners in Cuba?

Yes, I would. I would like you, the Cuban people, to know of America's deep and abiding respect for you and your contribution to Western civilization. There is a great number of your fellow Cubans in the United States whose hard work is making our country a better place. In fact, the city with the largest Cuban population outside Cuba is here in the United States—the city of Miami. Thousands of you have family members living here. Your relatives are part of the heart and soul of our nation. It is my hope and prayer that the barriers separating you will someday be torn down.

That day will come when our relations with your country can be reestablished on the basis of the historic tradition which has guided both nations. Americans fought for your independence and Cuban battalions fought for our independence. One of George Washington's close friends was Juan de Miralles, a Cuban maritime businessman, who helped guarantee the credit notes for the purchase of arms and supplies for the American rebels. His wife, Dona Marie Josefa, and other Cuban women, even sacrificed their jewelry to raise funds for American independence. It was this kind of devotion to the principles of our cause that won Miralles the highest regard of Washington, the Father of our country.

I believe that the new day *will* come when U.S.-Cuban relations, based on the ideals of democracy, will be restored. The philosophical foundation of these relations already exists in the hearts of the Cuban people. We see them most dramatically expressed in the courage of the "plantados"—the men who will not sell their souls to gain greater creature comforts in the Cuban gulag. It is this principled devotion to the truth—not the so-called truth of the Communist Party but

the real truth as revealed to man in his soul—that will be the source of that new day and a new era of peace between our nations. I hope and pray that this day will come soon. God bless you.

GOOD AIRPORT SECURITY BEGINS AT HOME

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, while recent terrorist incidents reveal that international airports and airlines have become new targets for terrorists, our Government must do all that it can to ensure that American international airports are made as safe as possible. It is difficult for the U.S. Government to preach good airport security to our allies around the world, if we ourselves are negligent in this important area.

Over the past few years, the Congress has devoted much time and attention to the need to protect U.S. Embassies overseas. A few months ago, the House passed the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986. That proposed legislation is now pending before the Senate. As our Government strengthens the security of our diplomatic missions around the world, terrorists have begun to shift their targeting from diplomats to tourists. Obviously, terrorists have found international airports and aircraft to be soft targets. The 1985 terrorist attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports, as well as last year's hijacking of TWA flight 847 and the recent bombing of TWA flight 840, are tragic examples of the vulnerability of our air carriers and foreign airports.

Given the threats of Qadhafi and Abu Nidal to bring terrorism to the United States, I encourage the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] to do all that it can to quickly improve the security of our domestic airports. Under the Foreign Airport Security Act, the FAA is already conducting periodic security assessments of foreign international airports used by U.S. carriers. If an FAA assessment demonstrates that a foreign airport is substandard from a security point of view, the Secretary of Transportation, after advising the Secretary of State, must notify that foreign government and recommend the necessary steps to upgrade the security of that facility. If after 90 days that government has not brought its airport up to the appropriate standards, sanctions can be imposed by our Government.

Last week, the Government Activities and Transportation Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations held hearings on the adequacy of security at Dulles Airport. An FAA official rated security at Dulles Airport marginal earlier this year.

Given the rising number of terrorist incidents involving the aviation industry, and the possibility of terrorism here in the United States at some point in the future, I encourage the FAA to do all that it can to obtain additional resources to properly undertake the important task of securing U.S. airports as well as complying with the requirements of the Foreign Airport Security Act.

With these concerns in mind, I commend the following editorial from the Washington Post on the status of security at Dulles International Airport to my colleagues in the Congress:

DAUGHTER DULLES

As if any more anxiety needed to grip the increasing numbers of people flying in and out of Dulles International Airport, officials have acknowledged that security there is alarmingly poor. Guards have failed to recognize pistols hidden in carry-on luggage in nearly one out of every four spot-checks conducted by airlines, and as many as 25 percent of the 9,000 identification badges issued to employees at Dulles—for access to restricted areas—cannot be accounted for. These are the findings described by an official of the Federal Aviation Administration, which is responsible for assessing security at Dulles and which earlier this year rated it "marginal." While officials note that the FAA has moved to improve security since this evaluation, clearly they've got much more to do.

As it stands, the people who screen departing passengers and baggage are employees of private security firms, and they are not required to have any formal training for their duties. There aren't any educational requirements, either. The pay is less than dazzling, with screeners starting at \$3.75 an hour and working up to \$4.20. Not surprisingly, the annual turnover rate is about 30 percent.

Is this any way to run a security system at an airport that has been growing faster than any U.S. airport over the past year? You're talking heavy passenger traffic, up from 3.4 million in 1984 to almost 5.1 million last year. Leaving the screen checks to a pickup crew of itinerants with no training or sense of mission is irresponsible. And even though a new identification system is being set up to replace the old one with all the missing badges, what's to ensure that the new system will be monitored any better than the old one?

As long as Dulles remains under federal control—and that could and should end this year if the House joins the Senate and the administration in support of legislation to lease Dulles and National to a regional authority—Congress should demand that security be upgraded. More training in security techniques, better pay and closer supervision are essential if the security forces are to be effective. All the sophisticated security machinery in the world isn't worth installing if no one is looking at it.

RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE CONVENTION

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, last week the National Right to Life Committee held its annual convention in Denver, CO. I had the privilege of addressing the 1,300 delegates to the convention on Friday, June 13. Upon concluding my remarks, I had the honor of introducing my good friend and colleague, JACK KEMP.

I found JACK KEMP's remarks to be poignant, timely, and insightful. He touched a very

responsive chord in the audience by delivering a very hopeful and compassionate message. Mr. Speaker, I share JACK KEMP's optimism that the sanctity of human life—born and unborn, healthy, unhealthy and handicapped—will once again be affirmed as a fundamental principle in our country. I recommend Mr. KEMP's remarks for my colleagues' consideration.

REMARKS BY CONGRESSMAN JACK KEMP

I thank you Chris, for that warm introduction. I thank you even more for your magnificent pro-life leadership in the U.S. House of Representatives—I am proud to be your comrade in arms.

And I am proud to be here today at this convention with all of you. You are a very special breed. I know that you have not come here to celebrate great prestige and position and power. You have not come to pay homage to the mighty.

You have come out of conscience and commitment the most simple and pure—a conscience and commitment that say our place is with the least of our brethren; our place is to protect the weak, to put the love of children first, to preserve their future at the expense of politics as usual or any other political consideration—that's why you are here.

And we are here together, you and I. Together, because of all the great questions of our time, of all the great challenges that define who we are and what we stand for, none commands greater moral authority than the preservation of innocent, human life.

It is a daunting challenge—hard, long, uphill all the way. In 1 year, we will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the American Constitution and our forefathers' solemn promise "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to posterity." But unless the Supreme Court undergoes a change of heart—or of personnel—we will commemorate that occasion of a day when young lives—precious young lives—of some 4,000 children will be destroyed by abortions across this land.

We shudder at this grisly thought. And I am deeply troubled that, in the midst of this tragic betrayal, so many eyes will not see, so many mouths will not speak.

Even as we meet, some will not appear here. Others mock your cause. Still others are trimming long-held principles to winds of higher political ambitions. And the national leadership of one political party has all but turned its back on millions of its members and the decent, noble values they hold dear.

There can be no rejoicing in all this. But nor is there reason for despair. My friends, let our message be the same to one and all. You may stand with us or you may turn away. But you will never change the belief that grips the very core of our soul; we are not going to lose this great, historic battle for human rights, we are going to win.

We are going to win because our ranks continue to grow. And our ranks continue to grow because more and more Americans understand the sanctity of life transcends any political question of right vs. left—it is a profoundly moral question of right vs. wrong.

Who can look around this room and doubt that, with your faith, with your determination, with leadership from giants like Dr. Jack Wilke, right shall make might and, yes, we shall overcome.

Already we have overcome in important ways.

Thanks to you, we have a hero in the White House in President Ronald Reagan, who not only champions the right to life but appoints judges who will uphold that right.

Thanks to you, the Department of Defense has been put out of the abortion business, and abortion is no longer permitted in the Indian Health Service.

Thanks to you, we passed the Smith-Denton law prohibiting subsidized abortions under Federal employees health insurance plans. Before Smith-Denton, 17,000 abortions were performed under those insurance plans. Last year there were none.

Thanks to you, the House of Representatives has moved to stop the city government of Washington, D.C. from using any Federal or local tax dollars to pay for abortions on demand.

Thanks to you, Congress adopted the Kemp-Helms amendment prohibiting U.S. international population-planning funds from ever again being used by organizations that participate in programs of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization.

Thanks to you, the House is with us, the Senate is moving toward us, and most States are firmly pro-life. And this week's Supreme Court decision on the Thornburgh case, while still a defeat, shows we are only 1 vote away from reversing *Roe v. Wade*. People do not change their views on abortion we are told. Well, let me tell you, every person here today deserves praise and credit, because the chief justice of the Supreme Court has changed his view on abortion.

Ultimately, this is what we seek, not just a change of law, but a change of heart. And all across America, we are seeing an important sea-change in the values Americans cherish and live by.

You know about these stories; you know about the teenagers in high school; and the women at work; and the abandoned mothers in the ghettos and barrios across America. You know how each was pushed to the edge by intense pressure and anguish as they wrestled with the most difficult decision of their lives.

Yes, you know. You know because at some moment in that dark night for each, your warm hands of generosity and compassion reached out to touch a human heart, to soothe the sorrow and dry the tears, and to restore hope and save a helpless baby's life.

You are those miracle healers. You are the ones filling the cradles of America with the gift of life for those who yearn to adopt. You are the ones, God bless you, who show that, just as there will be no limit to our vigilance against those who practice and profit from this ugly business, so there will be no limit to our tolerance, to our friendship, indeed, to our love for every woman who cries out for help—for they, too, are victims. You are showing we must not only do the right thing, we must do it the right way.

Oh, yes, ladies and gentlemen, this movement is growing, and pushing on, and winning because we are guided by the shining star of an idea far brighter and more powerful than any party or individual. Strengthened by our numbers, heartened by our courage, emboldened by the rightness of our cause, let the word go forth from this convention; the pro-life movement is no straggling army falling back in retreat; we are a fit and fearless force rising on the wings of victory—and victory shall be ours.

The longer I live—and I became a grandfather this past year—the more I am impressed by the power of ideals and ideas. Bad laws can be changed. And a law as bad

as *Roe v. Wade* must be changed and will be changed by a superior idea.

It is the American idea, written in our Declaration of Independence, written in our Constitution—a clear and compelling truth if only we could persuade one more Supreme Court Justice to read it there. Thomas Jefferson summed up the American idea best, "The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time."

To Jefferson and our other Founding Fathers, human liberty is inseparably linked to human life, the values which anchor our Judeo-Christian civilization. They were filled with wonder at the miracle of man created in the image of God. And they were driven by the conviction that an infinitely loving, perfect God would never give us the blessing of life so that we may be born as slaves. We were born to be free—free to unlock all the treasures of talent that lie within each mind and spirit.

It took Americans a long time to understand the meaning and consequence of this American idea. It took us a long time to understand that, when all enjoy equal worth and dignity in the eyes of God, we cannot diminish the rights of another person—because he is a black—or diminish the rights of another person—because she is a woman—without debasing the value of life and the standard of freedom for all Americans.

And may I say, respectfully, it is taking some on the Supreme Court too long to understand that neither can we treat the unborn as something less than human, neither can we "terminate," to use that cold and clinical word, a tender, young life without debasing the value of life for all Americans.

Life and liberty—they must go hand-in-hand. It's no coincidence that we who place the highest premium on life also believe that, as President Reagan said in his second inaugural, "there are no limits to what men and women can accomplish when they are free to follow their dreams."

We so often hear America's greatness attributed to our natural resources. Yet the world is filled with places rich in resources where people live in squalor.

No, America is great because the American idea is great and the measure of our greatness is our willingness to live up to that idea—to ensure that, here at last, the richest of all resources, the human mind and spirit, will be valued at their worth and freed to achieve their potential.

Nor is it a coincidence that those who reject the American idea, those who so casually deny the right to life and liberty are also deeply pessimistic about human potential. For these modern day malthusians, the world is hopelessly overpopulated. And our future will be hopelessly gloomy as long as we permit unneeded and unwanted people to drain away dwindling resources. Each new life for them becomes a competitor whose liberty can only be purchased at the price of our own.

It was back in the 60's that the United States first veered sharply from the American idea into these blind alleys of pessimism and despair. Some of the most tragic mistakes took root in the notion that our quality of life was threatened by the birth of children. More children meant more wants, more hunger, more social instability.

Childlessness became a virtue. Large families were out. The professional population planners were in—they were the new growth industry. The Congress and the executive branch put the weight of Government

against childbirth, against growth, against the family.

Roe v. Wade was a logical conclusion to this blatantly antipeople mentality. And since 1973, we have seen the tragic results of these ideas descending like a tornado to devastate victim after victim.

Who are the victims? We see them all around us. They are the weak and powerless without a voice—babies never given a chance; the handicapped infants allowed to die—even helped along to die a little sooner; and the elderly reminded by the Governor of this State of their duty to die, like so many falling leaves in the late autumn of their years.

What has happened to America when a group, the Population Reference Bureau, attacks what it calls "the dubious goal of keeping people alive beyond their years of vigor, because of their disastrous . . . impact on society" and the Federal budget?

Other nations have slid even further down the slope of believing one person's liberty can only be purchased with another person's life. In India, during this period, whole communities were seized by the Government and forcibly sterilized—often in the most brutal conditions. In China, the policy of one couple/one child has been enforced by coercive abortion and infanticide.

As ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee Foreign Operations Subcommittee, I have fought successfully to end U.S. funding of organizations that support programs of coercive abortion and forced sterilization. You have my assurance that I am going to continue that fight.

Tragically, and to a startling degree, the anti-natalists have succeeded. Were it not for immigration, our population would already have fallen below replacement rates. No nation can long remain a world power when its most precious resource is a perishing resource. Most of the Western World today is shrinking. Only recently have serious scholars like Allan Carlson begun asking the haunting question—"Must our children be our enemies?"

To which all of us here reply, "Never!" Our children are not our burdens, they are our hope. Our children are tomorrow's dreams and ideas and imagination. Our children are the pioneers who will unlock the secrets of the universe, harness new technologies for peace, strive to create a world free from want and bring forth long-awaited cures for dread diseases like cancer. They are the artists and poets who will make life more vivid and gentle and kind, and the faithful who will send our prayers up to Heaven in a symphony to God.

We in the pro-life movement must make this case. America has no need to fear babies; we need to love them. America needs children. Indeed, America needs more children. America needs more policies that are forthrightly pro-children, pro-family and pro-people. And so it is high time for the Federal Government to rouse itself and help America's child-full families as they renew our land with another generation of builders and darers and dreamers.

Henry Hyde, Vin Weber and I have been working with the White House on an important initiative to set out the pro-life position plainly and clearly. Together, we plan to introduce the legislation in the near future and it will have three major parts.

First, like the Helms human life statute, it will state that abortion takes the life of an unborn child. It will declare that a right to abortion is not—I repeat, is not—secured by the Constitution. It will further state that

in *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court erred in not recognizing the humanity of the unborn child.

Second, the legislation would make the Hyde amendment permanent.

Finally, the legislation would limit the use of all Federal revenues, so that abortion providers could no longer receive taxpayers' funding.

Please forgive me if I take advantage of this opportunity to appeal to you—can President Reagan count on you? Can the White House count on you? May I count on you to get this vital legislation passed this year?

And count on your support for the appointment of judges, and above all justices, who respect the sanctity of human life and traditional family values?

And your support for more pro-life members to your legislatures, to the United States House of Representatives and the Senate?

You'll have to bear with me, I'm still not finished with my appeals. I have one more, and it's the biggest yet. My friends, can we resolve, you and I, that victory for the American idea is our goal, that nothing short of victory will do, that from this day forth, we stand together for life, not just to repudiate abortion, but in the broadest possible sense to encourage the birth of more children, to foster stronger family life and to build stronger communities clear across America?

We can begin by ensuring fair treatment for those who have children; fair treatment for those who forgo added income to provide maternal child care; fair treatment for those who sacrifice to provide value-based education for their children, and, yes, fair treatment for those who adopt—that will be a victory for the American idea.

In this land where men and women came to breath free, I think it's about time we stopped allowing people to deduct the cost of abortions and started allowing people to deduct the cost of adoptions—that will be a great victory for the American idea.

Making sure that our Tax Code does not discriminate against one-earner families, does not penalize homemakers, does not transfer income away from those who care for children—that will be a victory for the American idea.

If you'll forgive me for putting my economic hat back on for a moment—some people would tell you I never take it off—I must make a point here about economic justice for families. In spite of the 1981 tax cut, family burdens are immense and growing. Ladies and gentlemen, the most overtaxed institution in America today is the American family.

That's why passage of the Senate tax bill, which would lower personal rates to 15 and 27 percent, lift 6 million low-income families onto the ladder of economic opportunity, and raise the personal exemption to \$2,000 would be the beginning of an historic victory for American families.

Only a beginning, however. Because for my part, we won't see the light of true economic justice until we bring down personal rates even lower. We won't see true economic justice until we raise the personal exemption even higher to make up for the value eaten up by inflation over the years. And we won't see true economic justice until we finally summon the courage to make inflation illegal—yes, make inflation illegal with a monetary policy that makes the dollar as good as gold, so every dollar you earn and save will be worth as much in 30 years as it

is today. Honest money is not just an economic issue, it is a moral issue.

But ladies and gentlemen, you of all people know the victory we seek will depend on more than a bigger G.N.P. and more dollars in our pockets. Victory will depend, above all, on the America we create from the values and traditions we carry in our hearts and live by each day.

Our children don't just grow up, our children have to be raised. It won't be good enough to develop a new generation of computers if we lose a new generation of Americans to depression, alcohol and cocaine.

It won't be good enough to put a new VCR in every classroom and living room in America, if children learn nothing about the old virtues: about the importance of faith and moral courage and square-dealing, about the importance of patriotism and personal responsibility and truthfulness—because these are the permanent things that will hold them and bind them and guide them long after today's technology has been scraped and rusted away.

And finally, it won't be good enough to coax our children to take risks and become entrepreneurs if violence stalks our streets, and our sea lanes and airways are unsafe, because unless we have courage to defend our Judeo-Christian, democratic values from the terrorists and totalitarians of this world, then peace will never be secure and we will never be truly free.

The American idea won't be easy, but it's worth everything we've got. In Whitney Houston's words, teach our children well and let them lead the way. Show them all the beauty they possess inside. Give them a sense of pride to make it easier. Let the children's laughter remind us how we used to be.

How long will it take? How long must we struggle and pray and picket and march until the American idea is victorious?

Our answer must be, as long as it takes. As long as it takes until there is no more pain and until there are no more tears;

Until red or yellow, black or white, all are precious in His and our sight;

Until those 4,000 children will not perish, but live to see the dawn of birth, and feel the joy of a mother's love;

Until they have their day in the sun, their chance to become our next George Gershwin or Jackie Robinson or Mother Teresa;

Until your commitment to life, to helping mothers and children in need, and to providing homes and care for the handicapped and the elderly is shared by all Americans;

Until America finally is one nation, under God, with liberty and justice for all.

Where we're going is beyond the mountain. We can't see it. But we know it's there. And know we're climbing higher and edging closer.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are in a battle for the heart and soul of this nation. And as long as there is a breath in our body and a beat in our heart, we will remember the dream. We will remember that our way must be the way of peace. But we will also remember Winston Churchill's determination in another battle, in another time—the days of peril when the British stood alone and did not flinch against the overwhelming might of their enemy.

By late October, in 1941, when Churchill returned to his old school at Harrow, he could say to those young men, the worst now is behind us; the tide will now turn; so let us learn the lesson of our valor: "Never give in, never give in, never, never, never, never—in nothing great or small, large or

petty—except to convictions of honor and good sense."

My friends, we're not giving in, we're going on, and there's no stopping us now. Thank you for having me today. God bless you for the miracles you do and for the miracle you are.

MINORITY SCIENCE CONSORTIUM HONORS CBC MEMBERS

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to offer for the record a statement made by Jose F. Mendez, president of the Ana G. Mendez Foundation in San Juan, Puerto Rico. On May 20, 1986, President Mendez joined in honoring our colleagues, congressional Black Caucus member LOUIS STOKES and CBC-LSO associate member LINDY BOGGS for their contributions and support for a consortium agreement expanding minority youth participation in the sciences. The Mendez institutions, along with Jackson State University and the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory are charting new horizons for education in America. We believe this program, and the remarks of President Mendez will inform and inspire the people of this nation.

The statement follows:

DR. JOSE F. MENDEZ, PRESIDENTE, FUNDACION EDUCACION ANA G. MENDEZ

Ladies and Gentlemen, thank you for joining us tonight. In the Fall of 1983 a memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed between Jackson State University, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and the Ana G. Mendez University system in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Energy. At the time we knew we were writing history. A major federal laboratory, a major black university and a hispanic university system had joined together, pooling their resources to deliver educational programs of excellence. Impacting the lives of approximately 24,000 black and hispanic young people.

The consortium collaboration has become a model for the advancement of the sciences at historically black colleges and universities and other minority institutions. Its accomplishments are impressive:

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOUNDATION

Bachelor degrees in chemistry and biology have been established at the University of Turabo.

A Bachelors degree in biology is being established at Metropolitan University.

Six AGMEF faculty members have been placed in Ph.D. programs in Physics, Chemistry and Biology at major universities (Notre Dame, University of Chicago, University of Puerto Rico).

Eleven faculty members are receiving Masters Degrees from Jackson State University in the field of Computer Science, in 1986.

Ten AGMEF faculty have been appointed as visiting research scientists working with principal investigators at LBL.

A collaborative research program in Atmospheric Science has been established at Metropolitan University involving faculty and students from AAGMEF and LBL Scientific staff.

Curriculum Development projects funded by U.S. Department of Education, Minority Impact Science Improvement Program (MISIP) have been established at all three of our institutions.

We are updating our laboratory equipment and academic research capability through another DOE, MISIP grant of \$180,000.

STUDENT PROGRAMS

Twenty-one gifted students from AGMEF have participated in research programs as research assistants at LBL during the past two summers including nine students that will go to LBL this summer.

Undergraduate students are participating in the AGMEF/LBL atmospheric science research program at Metropolitan University.

OUT REACH PROGRAMS

A comprehensive Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between AGMEF and the Department of Education/Puerto Rico Public Schools targeted at upgrading the science offerings for 700,000 students—Kindergarten through 12th grade.

AGMEF and P.R. Department of Education have received \$335,000 for a Precollege program from Carnegie Corporation:

600 public school students will take this coming Saturday a special test developed by the College Board as applicants for the Precollege program to start this Summer.

Two high school students and four teachers from Puerto Rico will participate at LBL in its distinguished teachers program and students science awards week.

More than 34 students have been admitted to a recently established honors programs at University of Turabo.

These accomplishments, over an extremely short period of time could not have been made without our consortium relation with JSU and LBL and the dedicated efforts of our colleagues from our three consortium institutions.

I must also give special recognition to friends that have made possible the success of our consortium. I refer to:

Miriam Cruz—Our D.C. Representative.

Bill Albers—Consultant and Colleague.

Director David Shirley from LBL who has been most supportive.

Dr. Harold Wilson, Head of LBL's Office of Cooperative Education and Research.

Walter Hartsough, LBL Associate Director.

President James Hefner, Jackson State University, and his colleagues who have captured the dream and have been my strong support.

Argelia Rodriguez, Minority Impact Science Improvement Program.

Bernard Charles, Carnegie Corporation, who has become our mentor.

Mr. Alvin Trivelpiece, Department of Education.

Richard Stevens, Department of Education, another mentor for us.

Ike Sewell, Elmer Lee, and the staff of the Office of Minority Economic Impact, who have helped us to steer a clear and straight course.

And all our friends in the Congress, Federal agencies and the White House.

It is my very special pleasure to now recognize and present merit awards to several Members of Congress who have contributed greatly to the legislative process which created the consortium funding agreement. Congressman Louis Stokes of Ohio and Congresswoman Lindy Boggs of Louisiana . . . [other Members of Congress were honored].

We have taken on a difficult task and you can see that many of our dear friends have joined us in the task. Soon close to 40% of America's youth will be minority: Hispanic, Black, Asian, American Indians. We have not done a good job of moving them into the Post-Secondary Education World. For the security of our country. We must be reminded of the words of a renowned scholar who said: "The nation cannot prosper without sustained investment in science and engineering research and education in our universities."

OPTIONS FOR THE NORTHEAST/MIDWEST REGION

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, as cochair of the Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition with my esteemed colleague, Mr. FRANK HORTON of New York, it has been my pleasure to meet and work with private sector leaders from throughout our region who share our concern about the economic future of the older industrial States. On Tuesday we received a report from a group of these leaders on some of the major issues facing our region.

The report, entitled "Options for the Region," was prepared by the Northeast-Midwest Leadership Council, and is the result of several months work. The council, which is composed of top business, labor, and education leaders, was formed at the request of the coalition to provide regular advice and assistance to the region's elected officials.

The leadership council adds an important dimension to our efforts to ensure continued economic growth in the Northeast and Midwest. Public policies favoring economic development will be far more effective if they have the strong support of the constituencies represented by the council's members.

Under the very able chairmanship of Mr. William S. Woodside, the chairman of the American Can Co., the council established four task forces to examine issues of importance to our States. "Options for the Region" reports on the activities of the task forces, offering policy recommendations and outlining their future work plan. The four areas are:

Educational investment and its role as a job creation strategy;

New means of assuring adequate supplies of low-cost electricity;

The impact of prospective tax law changes; and

The region's infrastructure and its impact on economic growth.

I encourage members of the Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition, and our colleagues from other regions of the country, to read the report carefully. And on behalf of my cochair, FRANK HORTON, and all the members of the coalition, I want to express our gratitude for the hard work done by the members of the leadership council. So that we all can get a sense of the importance of this effort, I insert the letter from Bill Woodside conveying the report in the RECORD:

AMERICAN CAN CO.,
Greenwich, CT, June 16, 1986.

HON. FRANK HORTON,
Co-chair, Northeast-Midwest Congressional
Coalition, Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

HON. HOWARD WOLFE,
Co-chair, Northeast-Midwest Congressional
Coalition, Longworth House Office
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES HORTON AND
WOLFE: I am very pleased to transmit to you
the first formal report of the, Northeast-
Midwest Leadership Council. This report,
Options for the Region, outlines strategies
for economic growth on which the region's
public and private-sector leaders can have
tremendous influence.

This report includes important recommen-
dations for members of the Northeast-Mid-
west Congressional Coalition. Equally im-
portant, it signals a commitment by corpo-
rate, labor, and academic leaders in the
older industrial states to be full partners
with the Coalition in capitalizing upon the
region's enormous assets. I believe this
region-wide public/private partnership ben-
efits our states greatly.

I am happy to note that members of the
Leadership Council and our four task forces
see this process as ongoing. Each of the task
forces has defined a number of issues on
which we can provide assistance over the
next year.

The Leadership Council is pleased with
the economic upturn the region is enjoying.
Though certain sectors and geographical
areas have not recovered fully, the region's
future is bright. We have both the will and
the means to sustain long-term economic
growth, if we use our assets wisely. The at-
tached report contains dozens of ways that
we can work together to improve our al-
ready bright future prospects.

The Council believes the Northeast-Mid-
west organizations must redouble efforts to
protect the region's educational investment.
For decades, these educational institutions
have given the region a great competitive
advantage. However, problems exist which
we cannot afford not to attack. The region's
youth dropout rate is a disgrace. The educa-
tion "infrastructure" of the buildings and
equipment is in poor shape. Both our K-12
systems and our colleges and universities
are having difficulty gaining proper funding
and assuring quality teaching.

We think the educational reform move-
ment has great meaning for the region. As
our Education and Economic Development
Task Force stresses, each of the above prob-
lems demand innovation. We simply cannot
go on giving inadequate education to our
children. We are eager to work with Coali-
tion leaders to spur new efforts to change
educational systems to better prepare the
work force of the future.

Another Council task force has identified
infrastructure as a continued priority for
the region and developed a work plan to
assist the Coalition on this issue. The Coun-
cil is particularly concerned about the lack
of certainty on governmental investment in
public works. In many cases basic mainte-
nance of public works systems in the region,
is deferred even if such expenditures will
avoid much larger costs in the future. Budget
cuts and tax policy changes have made it
impossible for public managers to determine
the resources and investment tools they will
have available.

To assist your efforts in addressing this
problem, the Council plans to sponsor new
Northeast-Midwest programs to rationalize

infrastructure investment in the region. We
need to plan better, preserve the essential
federal government role, and find new
means of financing necessary projects. In all
these endeavors, we must remember that
the condition of the region's highways,
bridges, mass transit, water supply and pol-
lution control systems are critical to our
long-term economic health.

In these two projects and in our work on
electricity and tax policy, we welcome our
close relationship to the Northeast-Midwest
Congressional Coalition. I commend this
report to you and look forward to meeting
with you and other Coalition leaders to dis-
cuss our efforts further.

Best regards,

WILLIAM S. WOODSIDE,
Chairman, Northeast-Midwest Leadership
Council.

WHAT ARE THE SOVIETS AFRAID OF?

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to
share the following article by Charles Z. Wick,
the Director of the United States Information
Agency, entitled "What are the Soviets Afraid
Of?" Mr. Wick presents some interesting and
informed opinions on why the Soviet Govern-
ment strictly limits the information available to
its people.

I urge my colleagues to take a moment and
read Mr. Wick's statement. It explains the
challenges information poses to the entire
Soviet system and offers some ideas on in-
creasing the flow of information for the Soviet
people. I think it will prove illuminating and I
hope they can find the time to consider Mr.
Wick's thoughts.

WHAT ARE THE SOVIETS AFRAID OF?

(By Charles Z. Wick)

Why do the Soviets continue to jam the
Voice of America (VOA) and other broad-
casts—a right supposedly guaranteed by
international convention to which the Soviets
are signatories? What is Moscow afraid
of?

Why not permit our Russian language
broadcasts to reach the people of the Soviet
Union? After all, jamming violates interna-
tional law and costs the USSR valuable re-
sources, including money and some 15,000
technicians at 2,000 jamming stations. The
Soviets spend more on jamming our broad-
casts than we spend to transmit them. Last
fall, a senior engineer at the BBC estimated
the jamming cost to the Soviet economy
each year at no less than \$750 million and
perhaps as high as \$1.2 billion.

Does the Soviet regime fear subversion?
We don't use disinformation to tell the
American story. We are not trying to sub-
vert the Soviet government, to overthrow it
by force or other means. We go to great
lengths to avoid the taint of partisan report-
ing, if for no other reason than this would
violate the congressionally-endorsed Char-
ter of the Voice of America and would be
unacceptable to Americans as contrary to
our principles and values.

Why then do the Soviets spend and spend
to block out information available to the
rest of the world? Surely not just to break
international law! I asked these questions

when I met recently with Leonid Zamyatin
in Moscow. Mr. Zamyatin was then chief of
the International Information Section of
the Central Committee of the Soviet Com-
munist Party, as well as a member of the
powerful Central Committee.

His response: The Soviet government does
not want its citizens wasting valuable time
deciding what broadcasts are worthy of
their attention. Mr. Zamyatin was saying in
essence: Why should our citizens listen to
VOA telling the Afghanistan story when
they can learn all we want them to know in
the Soviet media; why hear bad news about
the Soviet ruling class? Apparently, Mr. Za-
myatin desires censorship on the theory
that what people don't know won't hurt
them—or the Soviet government.

Mr. Zamyatin's view is that the Soviet
government is not interested in allowing its
citizens to sit by their receivers and make
their own decisions.

On the other hand, this well-placed and
powerful member of the party elite admit-
ted to me that he listened to (unjammed)
VOA broadcasts in English. What he did not
say—what he could not say—was that VOA
is a principal source of honest, objective
news to him and most other Soviet officials.
It provides some of the same news and in-
formation denied by jamming to the majori-
ty of the Soviet Union's ordinary citizens
who do not understand English.

Anyone who finds this sort of no-informa-
tion policy and disinformation difficult to
believe should look at the historical record.

On November 10, 1917, the Soviets offi-
cially limited freedom of the press. It was to
be a "temporary" measure, but is still in
effect with even more rigid controls almost
70 years later.

At the fourth Communist Party Congress
in March, 1918, a man cried out complaining
that "our newspapers have been closed." Lenin
responded by saying: "Of course, but unfor-
tunately, not all of them. Soon they
will all be closed . . . (and we) will wipe out
the shameful purveying of bourgeois
opium." Much more communication control
followed.

In 1950 the Soviets jammed the BBC on
the grounds it was filled with "lies." At the
time, Soviet Ambassador Andrei Vyshinski
responded to the criticism of the blackout
by saying that it was necessary because the
Russian people were becoming "upset" by
the broadcasts.

Then came "detente" with some relax-
ation of jamming which allowed more infor-
mation to flow.

But with the Soviet invasion and occupa-
tion of Afghanistan, Soviet jamming came
back with renewed power. Today, their
static bars the ordinary Soviet citizen from
listening to the news of death and destruc-
tion in Afghanistan—on not only VOA, but
Radio Liberty and the BBC. And there is
only selectively released news of Afghani-
stan in the Soviet media. It is the electronic
Bear which takes a terrible bite from the
truth.

Soviet jamming is the most onerous evi-
dence of the larger effort by the USSR to
control communication. Television is a pow-
erful medium in American society. And it is
not lost on the Soviet party leaders that tel-
evision has potentially the same kind of
impact and influence in the Soviet Union as
it does in the United States. But in the
Soviet Union, the Communist party is the
only sponsor and the only network, and the
programs only carry the party line. It is es-
sentially a closed circuit with limited access,
by invitation only. What a contrast with the

access the Soviets and others have to the diverse media outlets in the United States!

Since Geneva, some communication exchanges have occurred. The President and the General Secretary talked directly to each other's citizens on television, with resulting radio and print commentary, the first time since 1972. For our part, we continue to offer the Soviet audiences—through USIA's international print, broadcast and television services—people who can discuss and debate issues concerning American policy, our society and institutions, and our fundamental beliefs and values. All that is needed is a positive response from the Soviet leadership to create meaningful dialogue.

Certainly, exchanges in the fields of culture, education, science and technology, as outlined in our agreement signed last November 21 in Geneva, are important. These exchanges, along with our exhibits program and presentations by performing artists, are essential to fulfillment of the agreement. They help to further a dialogue between numerous people in both nations.

Since November, a great deal has been written and commented on what some have termed, the "Spirit of Geneva," implying a lessening of tensions, of more friendly relations between the U.S. and the USSR. Of course, that appeals to millions of Americans who desire arms reductions, a more constructive relationship, and more peaceful world.

But "spirits" are elusive and ephemeral. Ultimately, they drift away and dissipate unless we give them form or create substance from them.

The Soviet government prevents its citizens from having access to divergent opinion and uncensored news because it fears the effect of an informed public opinion on its ability to maintain power.

These Soviet bureaucrats know that information produces knowledge; that knowledge produces ideas; and that ideas often have consequences regimes cannot control. Therefore, they are afraid.

At the summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev, it was evident that both countries could advance the cause of the world peace by better understanding of the issues by the people of both countries. If the Soviets will turn off the jammers and allow the people to hear the news and views from elsewhere, it would go a long way towards removing the doubt and mistrust that now exists. In addition, the Soviets will save an estimated \$750 million a year, or more.

Until they face up to their fears, and force themselves to allow their citizens a basic right guaranteed by international law, we can only remain hopeful—not optimistic—about meaningful exchange and better understanding.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO LEN M. THORELL

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Len M. Thorell, a distinguished business and community leader in my

district, who will be the recipient of the National Management Associations' Gold Knight Award. Mr. Thorell is the vice president and general manager of Todd Pacific Shipyards Corp.'s Los Angeles Division.

A native of Stratford, CT, Len Thorell received a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Bridgeport in 1951. Following a year at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard as a piping system engineer, he attended Officer's Candidate School at Newport, RI, and was commissioned in March 1953. His tour of duty included planning and estimating officer at the Office of the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, U.S. Navy in Groton, CT, and submarine squadron communications officer on board the U.S.S. *Orion*.

Following his service in the Navy, Len Thorell joined General Dynamics and served in various engineering and management positions at their Electric Boat Division, their Washington, DC, office, and at the Quincy Shipbuilding Division. In July 1978, Len joined the Los Angeles Division of Todd Pacific Shipyards Corp. as manager of engineering. In January 1981 he was appointed assistant general manager-technical and by July 1981 he assumed his present position as vice president and general manager of the Los Angeles Division.

Mr. Thorell maintains a high level of professional awareness regarding innovative technical developments in the maritime industry. His fine work over the years, and his expertise in shipbuilding, have earned him the respect of the Navy, commercial shipbuilders, maritime leaders, many of my colleagues in the House, and numerous Senators. Len Thorell is truly a well respected expert in both management and shipbuilding.

In addition to his fine professional work, Mr. Thorell is active with a large number of professional associations, and devotes time to community activities. Among the professional organizations of which he is a member, are the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the American Society of Naval Engineers, the Navy League of the United States, and the Society of Port Engineers, Los Angeles-Long Beach. He is on the Board of Governors of the Propeller Club of the United States-Port of Los Angeles-Long Beach, and a director of the Western Shipbuilding Association. His community activities, which are too numerous to list, include membership in the Chambers of Commerce of San Pedro, Long Beach, and Los Angeles; service as a director of the San Pedro Peninsula Hospital, and the Catholic Social Services of Long Beach, and membership on the Department of Mechanical Engineering Advisory Council of the California State University-Long Beach, and the advisory board for the Southern California Ocean Studies Consortium. Clearly, Len Thorell has been a positive force in improving the quality of life in the South Bay area of Los Angeles.

It is with great pride that my wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating Len M. Thorell on this auspicious occasion, and in wishing Len M. Thorell, his wife, Marilyn, and their children—

Susan, Lennie and Caren, continued success and all the best in the years ahead.

ELECTRIC UTILITIES AND POWER COGENERATION

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, during the first session of this 99th Congress, legislation was enacted allowing three registered gas utility holding companies to participate in cogeneration activities. Because different constraints exist for registered electric utility holding companies, relief from the restrictions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 was not sought at that time for electric utilities.

Legislation I am introducing today will grant relief to the registered electric utility holding companies to enable them to engage in cogeneration activities outside their normal service area, just as gas utility holding companies are now able to. Under existing law, electric utilities are permitted to invest in qualifying cogeneration facilities within their service area, as this is considered to be functionally related to their utility business. They are, however, currently prevented from investing in cogeneration facilities located outside the geographic boundaries of their service areas, as this activity is not deemed to be functionally related to their power generation business.

By eliminating geographic restrictions presently imposed on electric utility holding companies, this legislation will assist energy-intensive basic industries and reduce our national reliance on imported energy, a goal particularly important in view of the current oil and gas crisis. Cogeneration is an extremely efficient means of generating power, and, by allowing electric utility holding companies to join gas utility holding companies in cogeneration endeavors, utilities bring their generating expertise as well as financial interests to ensure the success of the venture.

It is not my intention to release the electric utility holding company from regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to the acquisition of securities, assets or other interests. The electric holding companies would also be subject to continued restrictions on intercompany loans and intercompany transactions as well as regular reporting and recordkeeping. No regulatory authority of the SEC is subject to change by my legislation; therefore the SEC retains the ability to prohibit any cogeneration activity it deems not in the public interest or not within the scope of the holding company system.

I commend this legislation to my colleagues' attention and welcome their support. Passage of this proposal will be a significant step toward continued energy independence and self sufficiency.

ASPARTAME CONSUMPTION AND SEIZURES

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, in April, the Washington Post published an article reporting allegations of a link between aspartame (marketed and popularly known as Nutra-Sweet) consumption and seizures.

These allegations—the result of a study by one doctor—run contrary to the findings in the scientific community. As one who has epilepsy, I would like to dispel the unnecessary concern about aspartame consumption. In an effort to do this, I would like to share with my colleagues the most recent published statement by the Epilepsy Foundation of America. This statement is as follows: "After study and review of available scientific reports, the Client Services Committee of the Epilepsy Foundation of America's Professional Advisory Board has concluded that at present, there is insufficient evidence to suggest that aspartame, a sugar substitute, should not be used by people with epilepsy."

In addition, I would like to share with my colleagues a letter which was written in response to the Washington Post article by the Epilepsy Institute in New York.

THE EPILEPSY INSTITUTE,
New York, NY, April 30, 1986.

HEALTH SECTION,
Washington Post, Washington, DC.

DEAR EDITOR: The story in the April 23 Health Section of the Post reporting allegations of a link between aspartame consumption and seizures unnecessarily raises deep concern, anxiety and undue fear for over 2½ million Americans with epilepsy. This is especially true of that portion of the epilepsy population (about 50%) that, through the use of medication, is seizure free.

As an organization devoted to people with seizure related problems, we are the Epilepsy Institute have evaluated the current scientific evidence and found aspartame to be safe for people with epilepsy. Aspartame contains two amino acids found naturally in all protein-containing foods from meats to vegetables to milk. People consume these ingredients every day.

Allegations made by Dr. Richard Wurtman of Massachusetts Institute of Technology are not based on any scientific studies; they are based on anecdotal reports made by individuals who believe their experience may be linked to aspartame consumption.

Collectively, the members of the Professional Advisory Board of the Epilepsy Institute looked at the seizure activity of our patients, many of whom consume aspartame regularly, and saw no change over the past three years. At the Epilepsy Institute, where there are 5,000 client visits a year, there have been no reports of change in seizure patterns.

The Center for Disease Control investigated nine anecdotal reports of seizures during its investigation of some 500 consumer complaints relating to aspartame. The CDC concluded that it "could not find convincing evidence that any of the documented seizures had a high probability of being due to aspartame-containing products." Also, the American Medical Association, The United Kingdom Committee on

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Toxicology of Chemicals in Foods, the Scientific Committee for Food of the European Economic Communities and the Canadian Health Protection Branch have all affirmed the safety of aspartame for the general population.

At the Epilepsy Institute, we certainly want to evaluate carefully any allegation relating to the health of our patients. However, the only scientific way to do so is through controlled clinical studies, such as those now under way at Yale University and Mt. Sinai Hospital. For scientists to needlessly alarm the public without any scientific evidence would be irresponsible.

Sincerely,

REINA BERNER,
RICHARD REUBEN, MD.

H.R. 5062, DISLOCATED FARMER TRAINING AMENDMENTS OF 1986

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a bill to amend the Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA] for the purposes of: Encouraging increased participation and delivery of services to dislocated farmers and ranchers under the act; improving existing data collection methods to more accurately account for rural and particularly farming community employment and unemployment statistics; and focusing more emphasis within the act on the problems and special needs of rural communities that can be met through programs authorized under JTPA. I am pleased to be joined in original cosponsorship of these amendments by Mr. LIGHTFOOT of Iowa and 20 other of my distinguished colleagues, who share a strong support for this and other measures aimed at meeting the needs of our Nation's farmers.

Since 1982, JTPA has served as the cornerstone of the Federal Government's efforts to provide employment and training assistance to economically disadvantaged adults and youth, and to workers who have been displaced from their jobs. While programs under JTPA can serve only a portion of those who are eligible for services, these programs are working well throughout the country, due in large part to the partnership that was established under the act between Federal and State governments, local officials and the private sector. However, there are still a number of problems within the act for which fine-tuning changes may be in order to make JTPA more responsive to all populations that it is designed to serve.

One such area of concern which would be addressed, at least in part through enactment of these amendments, is the concern that up until now, much of JTPA's thrust has been geared toward urban, industrial needs rather than focusing on the needs of rural communities. This of course has resulted from efforts to target assistance to those areas in which the highest concentrations of unemployed and economically disadvantaged individuals reside. And, it is understandable that we should make every effort possible to address the needs of those residents of our urban centers. Howev-

June 20, 1986

er, at the same time, we must take care not to overlook rural America, its special problems and inherent needs that must also be addressed through Federal employment and training programs.

A situation which has heightened awareness that increased efforts must be made in meeting rural employment and training needs in recent years, has been the movement of growing numbers of farmers out of farming into other areas of employment. When enacted in 1982, the farm crisis had not yet risen to the proportion that it has today. Therefore, the need to address the problems of dislocated farmers was not specifically addressed in the statute. Since that time, last year in fact, the Department of Labor did issue regulations that have allowed distressed farmers to participate in programs under JTPA—and the Department should be highly commended for allowing States the flexibility to serve eligible farmers under both the title II-A and title III programs. Further, under the Secretary's discretionary fund, found in title III of JTPA, the Secretary of Labor has awarded over \$5 million to date in grants to nine States, including Wisconsin, for dislocated farmer employment and training programs, which has benefited many in making the transition to alternative employment. However, even with this special consideration by the Department of Labor, many States and service delivery areas, particularly those with high concentrations of distressed farmers, continue to experience difficulties in identifying and serving this population.

While numbers vary, agricultural economists calculate that at least 100,000 farmers—roughly 5 percent of the Nation's 2.2 million—found themselves unable to finance their 1986 crop planting this spring. Other figures estimate that at least 200,000 farmers—or 12 percent of the total number—are close to insolvency. Over the 32-year period from 1950 to 1982, the United States experienced a trend in the agricultural sector that resulted in a decrease of approximately 3,147,461 farms nationally, or a decline of 58.4 percent. During that same period, Wisconsin also saw a decline of nearly 86,362 farms, or 51.2 percent. But, it should be noted that this trend has not been all negative. In fact, this decline in farming in many instances was a natural, positive move for many, who for various reasons saw better opportunities outside of agriculture. However, over this time there have been periods, especially in the past several years, in which this decline in farming has been accelerated by outside economic pressures which have resulted in a number of farm operators being forced to liquidate their holdings who wanted to stay in farming, but had no alternatives. These are the people that we want to help in this and other programs aimed at assisting the dislocated farmer. We cannot pretend that these problems do not exist and we must not turn our backs on those farmers who have decided or have been forced to leave farming in search of alternative occupations and sources of income.

For most who have to make this move into another occupation, it is an extremely difficult transition and one in which the majority will need some form of assistance. It is in the Na-

tion's best interest to fully recognize the needs of these dislocated farmers and to see that our Federal employment and training programs assist them in moving back into the mainstream of the economy. However, providing this assistance can prove to be a very difficult and frustrating task.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN SERVING DISLOCATED FARMERS UNDER JTPA

Although their employment and training needs are very similar to those who have lost their jobs through plant closings and layoffs, the overall situation of the dislocated farmer is vastly different from that of the dislocated industrial worker.

First, one of the biggest problems facing farm States and particularly local service delivery areas [SDA's] is that of simply identifying and reaching those eligible farmers who would benefit from the available programs. As opposed to the dislocated industrial worker who has a definite date of termination or at least of notification of that termination, the dislocated farmer has no such point in time at which he or she can be easily determined eligible for services under JTPA. To complicate this problem, many farmers in need of transitional services offered under JTPA are reluctant to seek government assistance or to formally admit to the fact that they must leave farming. Finally, lack of information, particularly due to rural isolation, has resulted in many displaced farmers not knowing about potential assistance. For these reasons, it is of utmost importance that effective outreach networks be established in areas with high concentrations of distressed farmers, not only to get the word out about the availability of transitional assistance, but to encourage them to come in and talk to program counselors and administrators, and if found eligible for services, to encourage their participation in the programs. Further, it is very important that effective linkages be made to improve coordination between employment and training, educational, social service, community health and mental health, and agricultural agencies, such as local extension offices, to provide information on availability of services to eligible farmers and to avoid needless duplication of these services.

A second major problem that continues to face SDA's in addressing the needs of this population is the inability to intervene quickly enough to help farmers making the transition to other occupations less painful. Early intervention is of particular importance to the distressed farmer, especially since he or she is not eligible for unemployment insurance as are most other dislocated workers. As mentioned above, industrial workers under the Dislocated Worker Program are eligible for services upon notification that their job will be terminated, even if this notice comes 6 months or a year in advance. Farmers have no such official notification. There are certainly many signals that warn of impending farm closures; however, these are not formally recognized in the statute. While the Department of Labor has allowed States the flexibility to define "dislocated farmers" for eligibility under the Dislocated Worker Program, title III—and several States such as Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota have provided definitions that do allow for earlier intervention than would otherwise

be possible—these definitions vary significantly from State to State, with many States still fearing to be too liberal in their interpretation of the statute without increased Federal guidance.

This brings us to the third, and possibly most difficult, problem confronting SDA's in serving displaced farmers—that of actually determining their eligibility under both the title II-A and title III programs. Income records and expense reports are very complicated for farm operators which make it a very frustrating and time-consuming process to determine eligibility. As noted above, lack of a uniform policy by which to determine eligibility under title III has resulted in some farmers being declared ineligible for services until they have been foreclosed upon or until they have filed for bankruptcy.

Under title II-A programs for disadvantaged adults and youth, program participation is based on the participants' being determined as "economically disadvantaged." While many farmers should be able to qualify for job search, support services and job training assistance under this program, eligibility is determined on program applicants' previous 6 months income prior to applying for participation. For many farmers this 6-month "look-back" does not fairly reflect their true income for the whole year. Further, most farm operators determine their income levels only once a year for income tax purposes; therefore the 6-month provision currently in the act does not realistically reflect the economic status of the distressed farmer, as would a 12-month review. And then comes in the question of whether or not the selling off of farm assets should be counted as income when determining program eligibility.

Finally, not only farming communities, but rural communities in general, nationwide, face certain obstacles in the implementation of programs under JTPA which need to be addressed. First, there is shared concern that rural underrepresentation in employment and unemployment data directly affects formulas by which program moneys are distributed under JTPA as well as other major programs. Second, the special problems and needs inherent to rural communities at times seem to be overlooked by many major Federal programs, including JTPA. We must do more at the Federal level to ensure the effectiveness of our employment and training programs in rural communities, which includes the need to study and encourage employment generating activities within these areas in order that residents of these communities are not forced to leave in search of work.

WHAT EXACTLY DOES THIS BILL DO TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH SERVING THE DISLOCATED FARMER UNDER JTPA?

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

To address the problems encountered by dislocated farmers in determining eligibility for participation in programs under JTPA, our bill would make several changes in current law.

To ease participation criteria for farmers under title II-A, the Basic Grant Program, this bill would amend the current definition of "economically disadvantaged" to allow for consideration of the previous 12 months' rather than the previous 6 months' income for determining eligibility. This should reflect more

realistically the true economic circumstances of the financially distressed farmer. Further, these amendments would exclude the counting of any liquidation proceeds from family income when determining income eligibility for programs under JTPA, when such proceeds result from a sale of farm or business assets of that family resulting from voluntary or involuntary foreclosure, forfeiture, or bankruptcy. Finally under II-A programs, currently 10 percent of participants may be individuals who are not determined as being economically disadvantaged, but who experience barriers to employment due to other factors. Our bill amends this section of the act to include those individuals for participation who, due to rural residence, are geographically isolated, thus experiencing barriers to employment.

To address the problems associated with determining eligibility for displaced farmers and self-employed individuals under title III, these amendments clarify that self-employed individuals are eligible for participation under the Dislocated Worker Program if they are or will become unemployed due to general economic conditions in the community or because of natural disasters. Further, in order to encourage early intervention for dislocated farmers, this bill specifies that States may determine farmers eligible for participation under title III if the farmer certifies that the farm operations will terminate because of circumstances which may include one or more of the following events: First, the issuance of notice of foreclosure or intent to foreclose; second, the failure of the farm to return a profit during the preceding 12 months; third, the entry of the farmer into bankruptcy proceedings; fourth, the failure or inability of the farmer to obtain capital necessary to continue operations; fifth, the failure or inability of the farmer to make payments on loans secured by the farm premises; or sixth, the farmer's total debts exceed 70 percent of total farm assets. These criteria on which States may base eligibility determinations are not meant to be all-inclusive, they are simply meant to provide States with the guidance needed to intervene quickly, allowing assistance for farmers who are in the process of leaving farming, similar to that allowed to workers who have received notice of future job loss.

DATA COLLECTION

In order to adequately identify those farmers and ranchers who would qualify for assistance under JTPA, this bill amends title IV of JTPA, the Cooperative Labor Market Information Program, to require the Secretary of Labor to develop a means by which statistical data relating to permanent dislocation of farmers and ranchers can be collected and directs the Department to collect such data. Included in this information is to be the identification of: The number of farm and ranch failures; the number of farmers and ranchers dislocated, including farm spouses dislocated; the location of the affected farms and ranches; the types of farms and ranches involved; and if available, the causes for such failures. The Secretary would then be directed to publish a report based upon this data, including a comparison of these findings with data currently used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in determining the Nation's annual employment and

unemployment rates and an analysis of whether or not farmers and ranchers are being adequately accounted for in such employment statistics. This amendment is intended to formally identify, for the first time at the Federal level, those farmers and ranchers who are being forced out farming and who will be in need of transitional assistance. Further, it addresses the concern that rural underrepresentation is occurring in current unemployment statistics. A similar provision is also provided in the bill to encourage at the State level that the Governor's coordination and special services activities include, where appropriate, collection and dissemination of information on the number of permanent farmer dislocations, on both a State and local basis, to service delivery areas.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND STUDIES

In order to fully understand and meet the special needs of rural communities in the future under JTPA, the bill calls for a number of studies to be conducted by both the Department of Labor [DOL] and the National Commission on Employment Policy [NCEP]. The bill requests that the DOL and NCEP conduct studies that would evaluate JTPA's current effectiveness in rural America, particularly evaluating rural needs for economic development and employment generating activities. The amendments would further require that the problems associated with serving the displaced farmer and eligible family members under current employment and training programs be identified and assessed, and that recommendations be made to Congress on how best to effectively serve this population in the future. Our measure further requires, that both the Department of Labor and the National Commission on Employment Policy examine current Federal coordination efforts between the Departments of Labor, Education, Health and Human Services, Commerce, and Agriculture in administration of Federal employment and training programs, and make recommendations on how to improve such coordination at the national level.

Because program coordination is so important to overall effectiveness of JTPA and particularly in its service to rural and farming communities, requirements are made throughout the bill that are aimed at increasing coordination efforts between Federal, State, and local employment, training, educational, social service, and agricultural agencies.

While this bill does not address all problems associated with serving displaced farmers—it does provide States with increased Federal guidance in serving the needs of rural and farming communities, without taking away necessary flexibility.

We see these amendments as a first step in addressing the needs of those farmers who have decided or are being forced to make the difficult transition to an alternative workplace. The Dislocated Farmer Training Amendments of 1986 simply amend current statute. The bill requires no new spending. While other measures have been proposed and certainly would be desirable that would provide additional money for employment and training assistance to farmers and workers in such need, in light of our budget deficit problems, it makes much more sense to update current programs at this time, such as we have done here

today. Hopefully in the future we will be in a better position to provide additional funding for these types of services. I appreciate the cosponsorship and support of my colleagues for this legislation, and I invite Members on both sides of the aisle to join us in support of this bill.

ACID RAIN—WE HAVE FOUND THE DISEASE, IT IS NOW TIME TO UTILIZE THE CURE

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, it is now time to rid America of one of its most dangerous, man-made, environmental concerns. Over the last 30 years, thousands of lakes, streams and other water ways throughout the Northeast and Canada have been put on the endangered species list. In the Adirondack Mountain region of New York State alone, nearly 200 lakes have lost all aquatic life and over 300 more are slated for the same fate.

Acid rain, the deadly fallout of sulfur and nitrogen compounds from the sky is a tremendous threat to areas as far West and South as California and Florida. Recently, a bilateral study commission of American and Canadian officials called for the United States Government and industry to undertake a 5-year, \$5 billion program to test cleaner methods of burning coal in factories and powerplants. While the White House at first questioned these findings, a recent summit involving the President and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney encouraged the administration to acknowledge this report and concede that acid rain is a manmade problem. This was a critical step in solving the effects of acid rain on our Nation.

However, it was the House of Representatives who has made the largest push for the control, and future elimination, of the acid rain problem. Through H.R. 4567, the House has carefully formulated legislation to control acid rain by sharply reducing air pollutants from coal-fired boilers and motor vehicles.

Under the measure users of coal-fired boilers would have to reduce their sulfur emissions by as much as 10 million tons over the next decade. Sulfur emissions are believed to be the primary cause of acid rain. The bill also calls for reductions in nitrogen oxide emissions from cars and trucks, another potential cause of acid rain, according to a schedule planned by the Environmental Protection Agency. The measure also spells out cuts for industrial emissions, and gives the States discretion in how to achieve these reductions. The proposal also includes a mechanism that would cushion utility customers from sharp electric rate increases.

I believe this is a very comprehensive bill in an attempt to make significant headway to end the ecological nightmare of dead lakes and defoliated forests. The legislation is the result of reasonable compromises between the concerns of industry and protection of the environment.

Although some feel that acid rain is not yet a critical problem, we do know that where

acid rain occurs there is environmental damage. With H.R. 4567, steps are now being taken to ensure the well-being of our country, forests and streams. I urge my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee to expedite action on this bill and work for its passage.

MORE SOVIET ARMS FOR SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS?

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, the following newstory deserves the attention of the House and requires no introduction or comment from me. I ask that it be included in today's RECORD.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 19, 1986]

PANAMA DETAINS SHIP CARRYING SOVIET ARMS

PANAMA CITY, PANAMA.—A Danish ship was being detained for carrying 200 tons of undeclared Soviet-made weapons, ammunition, trucks and other military equipment through the Panama Canal, authorities said yesterday.

The authorities said the 400-ton Pia Vesta was detained Saturday in Balboa, the port at the canal's Pacific entrance, after an inspection showed that the cargo was not what was listed on the ship's manifest.

The Pia Vesta's captain, Johannes Christiansen, 47, and the seven crew members were being held for questioning, the authorities' statement said. It said six of the crewman were Danish, and one Indonesian.

The authorities would not say where the military equipment was being shipped. But La Estrella de Panama, an independent newspaper that often reflects government views, said that it was destined for leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

Guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front have been fighting for power in El Salvador for 6½ years. The newspaper did not say where it got the information about the destination of the equipment.

The Register of Ships lists the Pia Vesta as belonging to Jorgen Jensen of Denmark. Danish authorities have accused Jensen of illegally carrying weapons to the government of South Africa in 1981 and 1982. That case is expected to come up in a Danish court later this summer.

Denmark's consul in Panama City, Sven-Olov Ruben Fahlgren, said in an interview with Danish national radio that the ship's representative said the cargo was picked up in Rostock, East Germany.

East Germany is an ally of the Soviet Union, which supplies arms to Nicaragua.

News reports in Panama said the Pia Vesta went through the Panama Canal, went down to Peruvian territorial waters without going to port, then changed course and again made for Balboa, where it was detained.

The reports said Peruvian authorities has tipped Panama that the ship carried suspicious cargo.

The Panamanian government statement said the Pia Vesta's undeclared cargo includ-

ing machine guns, rocket launchers and ammunition.

"It has 200 tons of military equipment," Fahlgren said in the radio interview.

DISLOCATED FARMER TRAINING AMENDMENTS OF 1986

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, displaced farmers should receive the same Federal job training assistance as other displaced workers under the Job Training Partnership Act. Under current law, however, farmers are often overlooked because the trigger for assistance is notice of job termination or layoff. But farmers do not receive this type of advance notice when their farm is going under.

Today, I am joining the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. GUNDERSON] in introducing legislation extending this trigger to include notice of farm foreclosure and other advance indicators of agricultural job termination. Rural unemployment deserves the same attention as urban unemployment. I urge the Education and Labor Committee to include our proposal in pending revisions of the Job Training Partnership Act.

TRIBUTE TO JOAN CAMPBELL

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to pay tribute today to Joan M. Campbell of Minneapolis on the occasion of her 50th birthday. Joan has distinguished herself as a political and civic leader both in my own congressional district and throughout Minnesota's Twin Cities metropolitan area.

In 1972 Joan Campbell became the first woman to chair the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party organization in Minnesota's Fifth Congressional District. She served three terms in that office.

During her years of party service, Joan earned a well-deserved reputation as a good-humored, evenhanded, and judicious leader who got things done. To this day, she is often called on to chair meetings where the anticipation of tensions are especially high.

Joan is currently serving in her 13th year as a member of the metropolitan Council of the Twin Cities. She was appointed to that post in 1973 and subsequently reappointed by three successive Minnesota Governors—not all of whom were affiliated with her political party.

As a professional nurse at the University of Minnesota Hospitals, Joan has combined her professional background and expertise with her political astuteness to become a leading advocate of health and human service programs in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. For many years she has chaired the council committee responsible for these program areas.

To recognize her invaluable service to the people of Minnesota, many of Joan's friends

will be honoring her formally tonight at a dinner in Minneapolis. I join them in thanking Joan Campbell for all that she has meant to us and in wishing her the best in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO DR. AND MRS. WILBUR WEIR

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur Weir. On June 21, they will be the guests of honor at the American Academy Alumni Association of New York's annual dinner.

Dr. and Mrs. Weir have dedicated countless hours in service to the youth of Cyprus. With his wife Elizabeth, Dr. Weir guided the American Academy through several decades of change and along the way accumulated a string of accomplishments.

Dr. Weir came to Cyprus upon graduation from Geneva College in Beaver Falls, PA, in 1916. He left Cyprus after 3 years, only to return after obtaining a master's degree at Princeton University. Except for intervals in the United States, during which time he earned an Ed.D. degree from Teachers College at Columbia University, Dr. Weir served as headmaster of the American Academy until his retirement in 1961.

Wilbur and Elizabeth Weir have touched hundreds of lives while dedicating themselves to the true spirit of education. They have provided inspiration and encouragement to countless Cypriot youth. Their spirit and dedication deserve to be recorded in history as part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

It is with great honor and pleasure that I join with so many alumni of the American Academy in paying tribute to Dr. and Mrs. Weir. I wish them continued health and happiness in the many more productive years to come.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO DAVID K. MURPHY

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives a well-deserved honor that will be conferred upon one of my closest personal friends and constituents, Mr. David K. Murphy of Sacramento, CA.

Tonight, Mr. Murphy will receive the prestigious Distinguished Santa Clara Award from the University of California at Santa Clara Alumni Association for his many years of community service and outstanding achievement since graduating from this institution of higher learning in 1965.

Over the years, Dave has emerged as one of Sacramento's most prominent community and business leaders. President since 1979 of one of Sacramento's leading independent insurance companies, Pickett-Rotholz &

Murphy, Dave has devoted thousands of hours of volunteer time in a variety of capacities to assist in the activities of numerous Sacramento civic clubs and service organizations.

I can say without hesitation that he has one of the finest records of community service—a fitting tribute to his drive, dedication and caring for the quality of life of the Sacramento metropolitan area. He has served as president of the Active 20-30 Club of Sacramento, Junior Achievement of Sacramento, Camellia Festival Association and as an officer in numerous other local service and civic organizations, including the Sacramento Young Men's Christian Association, the Rotary Club of Sacramento, the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, and the Independent Insurance Agents Association of Sacramento.

His vivacious spirit, professional composure, and warm friendship have served as an inspiration to all of his family, friends, and colleagues. I can think of no other individual who is more deserving of this demonstration of appreciation and commendation.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Sacramento and my colleagues in the House, I would like to extend my best wishes and sincere congratulations to Dave and his wife, Susan, and the rest of his family on the occasion of his selection as recipient of the Distinguished Santa Clara Award.

THE ACID DEPOSITION CONTROL ACT OF 1986

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOEHLERT], the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TAUKE], and the gentleman from California [Mr. WAXMAN] for the leadership they provided in fashioning H.R. 4567, the Acid Deposition Control Act of 1986. As a member of the 92 Group Task Force on Acid Rain, which Representative BOEHLERT headed, I can state with certainty that this measure was designed to address a pressing environmental problem in a bipartisan manner. I would also like to commend the members of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment for recognizing this and reporting H.R. 4567 out of their subcommittee so expeditiously.

It is hoped that H.R. 4567 clears the legislative hurdles it still faces just as smoothly, because Federal action is clearly needed to help curb the acid rain problem. According to a report recently released by the Hudson River Keeper and Fisherman's Association, acid rain is a definite and significant contributor to the increased acidic levels of the beautiful ponds and lakes of Harriman State Park, which lies within my congressional district. Countless other studies link acid rain to similar damage to lakes and forests throughout the Northeast. The acid rain problem is spreading quickly to other sectors of our country. Despite contentions from some that we need to further study the acid rain problem, the evidence linking

sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide emissions to acid rain is too great for Congress to ignore.

H.R. 4567 is reasonable and responsible legislation that will address the acid rain problem in a sensible, cost-effective manner. No one sector of the country will be forced to bear the full cost of reducing sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide emissions. Members from 32 States representing a wide spectrum of political viewpoints have joined in cosponsoring this vital measure. Accordingly, I urge all my colleagues to consider and support this bipartisan legislation. Acid rain will not abate until Congress acts. Let us join together in enacting significant acid rain legislation this session.

H.R. 4883

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, on May 21, 1986, I introduced H.R. 4883 a bill designed, in part, to provide an opportunity to Shee Atika, Inc., to exchange its Settlement Act lands on North Admiralty Island for other lands in southeast Alaska and other considerations. Chairman UDALL and Congressman SEIBERLING cosponsored the legislation. On June 6, 1986, Chairman SEIBERLING's subcommittee held a hearing on H.R. 4883, and the bill is pending markup.

I have received many inquiries concerning the bill, and how it evolved, and since that is a matter of interest I would like to explain the process. Chairman UDALL, Congressman SEIBERLING, and I directed our staffs to work with all interested parties to determine their positions relating to proposed exchange legislation and thereafter to put together a bill which they determined to be the best solution and present it to us for our consideration. This was done and as a result, H.R. 4883 was developed. Our staff people met on numerous occasions with representatives of the Forest Service, to determine lands that might be available for exchange, and have been in close contact with the Office of the Governor of the State of Alaska and with representatives of Shee Atika, Kootznouwo, Inc., the village of Angoon and numerous environmental groups, including the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, the Wilderness Society, and the Sierra Club concerning an exchange package. Every conceivable alternative was reviewed and analyzed before the final decisions were made and incorporated into the bill. While it is always possible to conceive of another combination of alternatives for trade with Shee Atika, all of the alternatives have been studied, all are available for consideration by the committee and the decision now is whether to proceed with H.R. 4883 or conclude that there are too many parties with an interest in the exchange who hold such diverse views that consensus can never be reached.

SATELLITE TELEVISION PROGRAMMING ACCESS ACT

HON. DAN COATS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. COATS. Mr. Speaker, over the past several months, I have continued to hear repeatedly from a number of my constituents in Indiana that they have concerns over the issue of scrambling satellite-delivered programming.

During the hearings on this issue before the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, of which I am a member, I stated that I believe the dish owners should have access to scrambled cable programming, and that it should be available at a reasonable price; that there should be competition in the distribution of these signals; and that there should be a sufficient quantity of decoding equipment available at reasonable prices.

The subcommittee held 2 full days of hearings, receiving much-needed input from the various parties involved in this issue. It has been my hope that we could arrive at an equitable solution to address the problems as presented by some of the witnesses.

For this reason, I have been working with a bipartisan group of members in an effort to come up with a balanced proposal that responds to the concerns that have been raised during the debate on this issue. In my home district in Indiana, I have both a cable constituency in Fort Wayne and a rural constituency that uses the backyard dish. I have attempted to find a compromise that addresses the legitimate concerns of both groups and believe the bill I am introducing today strikes that balance.

A summary of the bill is as follows:

The legislation provides the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] with responsibility to ban the satellite scrambling of a cable channel unless home dish owners have access to that programming at competitive prices. Those prices would be subject to a competitive marketplace. The FCC's rule would not involve any rate regulation. Instead they would determine whether the prices are subject to the forces of a free and competitive marketplace.

The legislation establishes an ongoing FCC investigation and evaluation of the newly developing home dish market for satellite cable programming, with annual reports to Congress. In addition, any illegal acts or practices discovered would be referred to Federal and State enforcement agencies.

The legislation removes administrative barriers to broadcasters' efforts to extend their broadcast signal to currently unserved areas of the country by use of translator stations.

The legislation increases penalties for jamming of satellites, such as the "Captain Midnight" incident on April 27. The bill also initiates new procedures to assist the FCC and other agencies in tracking down and prosecuting violators.

The legislation would be of a limited 5 year duration and does not create a permanent regulatory structure.

I believe that ensuring progress in communications technology is an important investment

in our future, and this bill attempts to provide some stability and foster growth in this new market. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the legislation.

TAX COUNSELING FOR THE ELDERLY PROGRAM

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, a valuable and worthy organization which for years has assisted the elderly population of our Nation with free tax counseling and services received the Presidential Citation for Outstanding Service in the Minority Sector. The name of the program is Tax Counseling for the Elderly, sponsored by the American Association of Retired Persons, and I am here today to record the long overdue recognition it so fully deserves. It has provided services for taxpaying groups traditionally underserved by tax counselors, especially minorities, the homebound, and the rural aged. In the spirit of volunteerism, the TCE has discovered that some of the most rewarding experiences can be found in assisting others in the community.

The need for tax counseling and preparation becomes even more compelling due to the changes the Internal Revenue Service has undergone in the past several years. As chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury-Postal Service-General Government, as well as chairman the Select Committee on Aging, I have had the opportunity to see first hand the effectiveness of this program for the elderly volunteers, the IRS, and the recipients of the TCE Service. During the 1986 tax season, the program enlisted the help of more than 21,000 volunteer counselors who assisted in preparing nearly 1.3 million tax returns for older Americans, including 30,000 shut-ins and 42,000 persons in hospitals, nursing homes, and other sites. Several newspapers across the Nation have lauded the success of the program.

I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in saluting the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program upon its receipt of the Presidential Citation for Outstanding Service.

RESULTS OF 1986 QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, early each year I distribute a questionnaire to my constituents requesting their opinions about issues of importance to western Kentucky and the Nation.

To date, over 34,000 western Kentuckians have completed and returned their responses to my 1986 questionnaire. The responses were tabulated by my Washington and district staff and by over 100 college students at Murray State University and the University of

Kentucky Community Colleges at Henderson, Hopkinsville, Madisonville, and Paducah.

I want to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues the results of my 1986 questionnaire which follow:

1. What steps do you favor to reduce the federal deficit?

(a) A constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget—12,283

(b) Passing the "line-item veto" to permit the President to trim a portion of an appropriations bill without eliminating the whole program—11,301

(c) Making further cuts in domestic spending, such as jobs programs, aid to the elderly, housing assistance, federal highways and parks, etc.—4,363

(d) Making cuts in defense spending—10,814

(e) Raising taxes which would cause your taxes to increase annually by a small amount—5,968

2. Let's assume domestic spending must be cut in order to reduce the federal deficit. As a start, are you in favor of reducing federal funds for:

(a) Education?—8,494

(b) Crime control?—4,421

(c) Clean air and water?—10,385

(d) Agriculture price supports?—14,427

3. About 43 percent of the federal budget is spent for the entitlement programs, such as Social Security, Medicaid, Medicare, black lung benefits, veterans' benefits, railroad retirement benefits, etc. Would you support a two-year freeze as to future increase in these programs? Yes—19,643; No—13,528

4. In adopting a budget this year, should Congress achieve their deficit reduction target (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act of 1985) through spending reductions only, tax increases only, or a combination of both?

(a) Spending reductions only—18,339

(b) Tax increases only—1,296

(c) Combination of both—13,499

5. Do you favor:

(a) A minimum corporate tax of 25 percent of a corporation's adjusted gross income?—10,215

(b) A greatly simplified income tax retaining certain exemptions (such as medical expenses, interest payments on home mortgages and other indebtedness, church and charitable contributions, local taxes, etc.)?—12,276

(c) No income tax, just a national, federal sales tax of about 5 percent, somewhat similar to the Kentucky 5 percent sales tax?—12,130

6. Do you favor providing aid to anti-communist guerrillas in Nicaragua or Angola? Yes—14,595; No—17,879

7. Would you support legislation which would lower air quality standards to permit greater use of western Kentucky high sulfur coal by electric power producing plants? Yes—19,579; No—13,778

8. Do you believe Congress should continue and improve the federal agriculture programs? Yes—19,584; No—12,489

9. Do you favor added import fees on foreign goods to protect American jobs and products even though such action will result in higher consumer prices in the United States and retaliation against our agriculture products sold to other countries? Yes—17,709; No—14,839

10. Because of the tragic explosion of the space shuttle Challenger on January 28, there is an increased interest in Congress regarding the funding level for future space programs. What level of funding do you support?

(a) about the same—18,646

(b) more—3,636

(c) less—11,328

11. Do you favor the proposed comparable worth plan calling for similar pay for jobs classified as comparable in skill? (For example, under the comparable worth plan, truck drivers and secretaries or perhaps nurses and auto mechanics could be rated the same and would be, therefore, paid the same wages.) Yes—11,256; No—21,438

12. Do you favor granting amnesty to illegal aliens in the U.S. who have been here for three years? Yes—5,739; No—26,656

13. Do you favor taxpayer financing of Congressional elections in order to weaken the influence of political action committees? Yes—9,344; No—22,776

14. Do you favor the 1973 U.S. Supreme Court decision which permits legalized abortions? Yes—14,340; No—18,658

15. Should voluntary prayer be permitted in public schools? Yes—30,021; No—3,051

16. Should parents who pay taxes toward the support of public education but send their children to private or parochial schools receive federal tax credits? Yes—13,907; No—19,662

17. Do you favor President Reagan's efforts to press ahead with research on a futuristic, space-based defense system (called "Star Wars") to protect against missile attack by our enemies? Yes—22,139; No—9,544

18. Do you believe the United States should cut back on military and economic aid to strategically located allies, such as Israel, Turkey and the Philippines? Yes—18,021; No—14,717

19. Should able-bodied men and women be required to do public service work in order to receive welfare benefits? Yes—32,562; No—1,465

CRISIS IN HEALTH CARE

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, a crisis of grave proportion in health care has surfaced in the city of St. Louis, MO, as a result of myopic, insensitive policies promulgated by Mayor Vincent Schoemehl.

The increase in cases of lead poisoning, as revealed by the following articles from the St. Louis Post Dispatch, is just one example of misguided health policies.

SAVING MINDS FROM WASTE

(By Paul L. Kuehnert)

The Greater St. Louis Lead Poisoning Prevention Council is a consortium of more than 20 public and private agencies in the St. Louis area concerned with the continuing problems of lead poisoning in children. Formed in 1984, the council is committed to the prevention and eradication of childhood lead poisoning.

On July 3, 1985, my immediate predecessor, Anthony Cuneo, addressed this board [Estimate and Apportionment] and stated:

"The recent dramatic changes within the city Department of Health and Hospitals affect both inpatient and outpatient services in St. Louis. The council is very disturbed about the possible negative effect these changes will have on the vital public health issue of lead poisoning, which endangers the health and well-being of numerous

children. . . . Because of the recent changes, the (Lead Poison Control) Program has been fragmented; central coordination and management no longer exist. . . ." I must report that the council's deepest fears regarding "negative effects" of the "dramatic changes" have, unfortunately, been realized.

There are currently 3,100 children in the city with known lead poisoning, an increase of more than 50 percent from the 1,900 known cases last July. This increase is largely due to lower federal standards for what is considered to be a toxic level of lead in a child's blood that went into effect here last July.

Yet, while the problem has grown, the city's response has been less than adequate. The city-funded program of detection and treatment of childhood lead poisoning, now administered by St. Louis Regional Health Care Corp., is failing to identify children and, more important, to follow up on and treat children with known lead poisoning. Objective measurements of this failure include:

Follow-up blood testing of children with known lead poisoning has dropped 43 percent since July 1985, with 3,199 tests done from July 1985 through March 1986, compared to 5,604 done from July 1984 through March 1985.

Outpatient treatment with drugs to remove lead from children with very high lead levels is down 43 percent since July 1985, with 154 treatments given from July 1985 through March 1986, compared with 269 such treatments from July 1984 through March 1985.

As indicated by the above statistics, anywhere from 800 to 1,200 children are lacking in medical follow-up needed to prevent serious brain damage as a result of these program failures.

It should be noted that our council has repeatedly and consistently brought our concerns about the lead program to the attention of both Regional and city officials since a clear pattern of problems emerged late last fall. We have argued and we have reasoned. We have made suggestions and recommendations both verbally and in writing. And still, for these children, we have seen no substantive change or improvement.

Thus, it is our council's conclusion, reached by unanimous vote on May 13 with 26 agency representatives present and voting, that we strongly recommend that the lead clinic, program and staff, be returned to the jurisdiction of the health commissioner of the city of St. Louis, along with adequate funds to administer a comprehensive lead poisoning prevention and treatment program.

We recommend this change immediately and for these five reasons:

(1) Lead poisoning is truly of epidemic proportions in St. Louis. As with any epidemic, there should be control mechanisms and accountability mechanisms to deal effectively and appropriately with it. These mechanisms are to be had in the city Health Division.

(2) Expertise is needed to handle lead poisoning. The Health Division contains knowledgeable men and women with experience in this field. Their day-to-day involvement is crucial in adequately attacking this epidemic.

(3) Cost-effectiveness is a necessity in dealing with such a massive problem. Does anyone know how much Regional spent on the lead program this last year? Was it an increase or decrease over previous city subsidies? We must know how many dollars are

going directly into this problem. We cannot have it buried in "outpatient care."

(4) In lead poisoning, medical and environmental measures must be coordinated in order to have the best outcome for the child. This coordination has been undermined by splitting up the program and the contracting out of the medical component. Restoring the program to the Health Division will restore this vital connection with the accountability and control of a common administration.

(5) It is, we believe, the law that this program be administered by the health commissioner. We believe city ordinance No. 56091 and the city Charter are quite specific about this.

Our final reference must be the children—these real, live, growing little people who are the reality behind the statistics. The effects of the sun during the summer months increases the mobilization of lead from the bones, where it is stored, to the bloodstream and, thence, the brain. Unknown numbers of children may be walking time bombs at risk for seizures, serious brain damage and even death due to lead poisoning this very summer because of the lack of screening and follow-up.

These dire forecasts cannot be made with any degree of certainty. However, the chance is there. And more than the chance, the reality of children being unmonitored even with low or moderate levels of lead causing gradual brain function loss is now present. By fragmenting and contracting out the lead program, the city has lost control over a disease that literally is damaging its future. We urge that you act immediately to restore the lead program to the jurisdiction of the Health Division.

(Paul L. Kuehnert is chairman of the Greater St. Louis Lead Poisoning Prevention Council. The above was taken from a presentation before the city's Board of Estimate and Apportionment.)

PREVENTING LEAD POISONING

Remarks on today's Commentary page call attention to the fact that lead poisoning has climbed to an unacceptably high and potentially fatal level for some children in St. Louis. That fact leaves a shameful blemish on the city's public health care system for permitting this preventable illness to get out of control.

The resurgence of the lead poisoning problem started after the Regional Medical Center began running the program last year. The city has experienced a 43 percent drop in outpatient treatment of children with lead poisoning since July of last year. In addition, the number of children found to have the disease rose by more than 50 percent during the same period.

Officials at Regional say the 50 percent increase is attributed to the fact that blood toxicity levels used to establish lead poisoning have been lowered by the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. But that doesn't make the city's sorry performance any less excusable; nor should the old response that progress is being made be tolerated any longer.

One of the biggest disservices in the city's reorganized health care system has been that of disrupting the city's comprehensive program for identifying children who are potential victims of lead poisoning and treating and following up on those afflicted with the illness.

Officials at Regional have placed far less emphasis on prevention and follow-up treatment, although these two components accounted partly for the program's success

when it was under the city health commissioner's jurisdiction. By their inaction, hospital officials have allowed defenseless children to fall prey once again to a preventable and potentially fatal illness.

THE DISLOCATED FARMER TRAINING AMENDMENTS OF 1986

HON. JIM ROSS LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join Congressman GUNDERSON in sponsoring the Dislocated Farmer Training Amendments of 1986. This bill amends the Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA] to encourage the delivery of services to dislocated farmers.

As you may know, the downturn in the agricultural economy has taken a toll on farmers and their families. Unfortunately, some of these farmers have had no choice but to leave farming. However, many of these farmers have found out that this transition from farming to another occupation is not easy.

Many of them are unaware of the Federal employment and training programs that could help them get back on their feet. And, for some farmers, they have found out that they are ineligible for training assistance because they don't meet the eligibility guidelines.

Under JTPA, farmers can qualify for assistance under two programs: The title II-A program for economically disadvantaged workers and the title III program for dislocated workers. Both of these programs have and will continue to serve farmers. But, as brought out in a Government Operation's Subcommittee on Employment and Housing hearing that was held last year in Council Bluffs, IA, the JTPA Program was not designed with farmers and other self-employed people in mind. Therefore, trying to assist these people poses special problems of JTPA officials.

For example, eligibility guidelines under title II-A limit the number of farmers that can qualify for assistance. Under title II-A, a farmer's income during the last 6 months is used to determine his eligibility. Several JTPA administrators at the hearing suggested that this 6-month timeframe did not accurately reflect the income picture of farmers and that a 12-month period would be better.

Another problem mentioned by JTPA officials was that many farmers were unaware of what services were available to them and their families. JTPA officials in rural areas were also having difficulty identifying these farmers and convincing them that they would benefit from the JTPA Programs.

As one JTPA participant testified, when he first enrolled in the program, he was doubtful that it would offer him much assistance, but by the end of the program he was telling other farmers that the program was of value and that others should try it. He emphasized, however, that the program needed to be expanded to serve more of the farmers.

Another concern of JTPA officials was that they were uncertain if they were correctly following the guidelines. For many States, job retraining is a new program for them. They don't

have much experience with providing these services. Also, JTPA was designed by Congress to give the States a great deal of flexibility to establish programs to meet the particular needs of the State's workers. Overall, States have done a good job in providing job training services, including the State of Iowa.

But, there has been some concern that a State might go beyond the intent of JTPA when identifying eligible participants. In April 1985, the Department of Labor issued a policy statement that farmers and other self-employed people could qualify for assistance under title III. This has helped, and many farm states have expanded their definitions to include more farmers and self-employed people. However, there is still a lot more that could be done to bring more farmers into this program.

In an effort to accommodate more farmers under JTPA, Congressman GUNDERSON and I have introduced legislation to modify JTPA to meet the needs unique to farmers. This legislation does a number of things. First, it addresses the problem mentioned in last year's Employment and Housing Subcommittee hearing that using the past 6 months income to determine eligibility under title II-A did not accurately reflect a farmer's income. In this legislation, we change the definition of economically disadvantaged by allowing the farmer's past 12 months income to be used to determine eligibility.

In title III, we include self-employed people, including farmers, as eligible participants. We also include a definition of which farmers may qualify for assistance. This definition will provide the States with some guidance in determining which farmers are eligible for assistance.

One of the most common problems encountered thus far has been that farmers operate under different income conditions than other workers, and it is harder to qualify them for title III. This definition should help States better determine which farmers are eligible for assistance.

Also included in this legislation is a provision allowing the Secretary of Labor to issue regulations excluding liquidation proceeds from family income when such proceeds are due to a sale of a farm or business assets because of voluntary or involuntary foreclosure, forfeiture, or bankruptcy. This should assist farmers whose proceeds from these sales count as income, although they do not have access to this income.

In addition to changing the eligibility guidelines, this legislation encourages greater coordination at the Federal level among programs that would assist farmers and their families. During the last year, it has been determined that greater linkages need to be established among education, training, mental health counseling, and other programs that would assist farmers. Farmers and their families are unfamiliar with these programs and are reluctant to seek assistance. Increased efforts need to be made to ensure that farmers are made aware of and receive the services which would help them through these difficult times.

This legislation also calls for the National Commission for Employment Policy to conduct studies that address the employment prob-

lems of rural Americans. It requires the Commission to address the special employment needs of the displaced farm family and report back to Congress with its findings within 2 years.

Adoption of these changes in JTPA should help ease the transition from farming to another occupation for many farmers and their families. When JTPA was created by Congress in 1982, no consideration was given to how self-employed people, such as farmers, would fit in the program. States have done remarkably well in serving farmers under JTPA, but more needs to be done to make their jobs easier. Congress needs to recognize the special circumstances of farmers by approving this legislation. I urge my colleagues to join me and other Members of Congress by cosponsoring this legislation to encourage the delivery of training services to America's dislocated farmers.

TIPS FOR BECOMING A SUPER-PARENT

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the children of America are one of its greatest resources. The youth of today is the backbone of a vibrant and productive country tomorrow. Children are influenced from many quarters as they grow and develop. Teachers, clergy, and playmates are all factors in determining what kind of an adult a child will become. The most important influence on children, however, is their parents.

On June 18, 1986 the Washington Post published an article written by Bliss Temple, 11, and Vicki Vantoch, 12, which intelligently addresses this subject. The article, titled "Treat All Kids Equally," lists 35 rules which the girls believe that every parent should follow in raising their children. I am pleased to share their precocious insights with my colleagues in the House and to commend them for their good advice to all of us.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, June 18, 1986]

TREAT ALL KIDS EQUALLY

(By Vicki Vantoch and Bliss Temple)

1. Let kids choose their own clothes.
2. Treat all kids equally.
3. Get everyone's side before you judge.
4. Don't be nicer to those who cry all the time.
5. Teach your kids to know what's in the food they eat.
6. Let kids make their own decisions.
7. Let kids learn by experience.
8. Never push a kid to do something that's supposed to be fun.
9. Teach kids to be sanitary.
10. Teach kids to be independent.
11. Trust your kids.
12. Never spoil a kid.
13. Don't always do what your kid says.
14. Teach kids manners when they are young.
15. Know what's happening at your kid's school.
16. Use constructive criticism and compliments.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

17. Make a point of not drinking, smoking or stealing.
18. Make a point of keeping yourself healthy.
19. Never hit your kids anywhere but the behind.
20. Don't embarrass kids in front of their friends.
21. Feed your kids enough, but don't force-feed them.
22. Teach them about growing up so they don't learn it from friends and get the wrong idea.
23. Let them speak openly to you about anything.
24. Never put down what they say (unless they use bad language).
25. Consider kids' privacy.
26. Teach them to be themselves in front of friends.
27. Teach kids not to show off.
28. Teach kids to be tough.
29. Teach kids to share.
30. Teach kids not to pout.
31. Teach kids not to get angry for unimportant reasons.
32. Keep kids from picking up bad habits.
33. Teach kids to be humble.
34. Teach kids to be considerate.
35. Teach kids to apologize and not to hold grudges.

Please read this list and seriously consider it. It will make your relationship with your kids better and make you both happier, too! Please read it to your kids and see if they agree.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CALIFORNIA ANGELS' PITCHER DON SUTTON ON HIS 300TH MAJOR LEAGUE VICTORY

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate California Angels' pitcher Don Sutton on the occasion of his 300th major league victory. Yesterday, Mr. Sutton became the 19th pitcher to achieve 300 wins, thus placing him on an exclusive list that includes Cy Young, Warren Spahn, and active pitchers such as Tom Seaver, Steve Carlton, and Phil Niekro. Don Sutton has earned a place in history and will almost surely be named to the Hall of Fame.

Don Sutton's career is an example of outstanding sportsmanship. In his 21 years as a major league pitcher, the 41-year-old right-hander has missed only four scheduled starts and is on this way to second on the all-time list, behind Cy Young, in games started. He is sixth on the all-time career strikeout list with 3,363 and is ninth on the all-time shutout list with 58. Don Sutton's outstanding career proves that dedication and hard work has its rewards.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially pleased to pay tribute to Don Sutton because of his long-standing roots in California. Although he was born in Clio, AL, and was raised in Florida, Don Sutton began his baseball career in the minor leagues in Santa Barbara, CA. After spending a year in the minors, Don went to work for the Los Angeles Dodgers where he spent the bulk of his career. He settled down

in Laguna Niguel, CA, during his 14 years with the Dodgers from 1966-80. He returned to southern California at the end of the 1985 season when the Angels acquired him for their pennant push. I know he is pleased to have won his 300th victory in southern California where it all began.

HONDURANS AND COSTA RICANS FAVOR AID TO THE CONTRAS

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, we often hear that our Latin American friends do not favor United States support to the democratic Nicaraguan resistance. This assessment is wrong, as public opinion polls have repeatedly shown. Here's what the public in the two Central American "frontline states"—Honduras and Costa Rica—have said: Nicaragua is the major threat to their future and democratic society; the Nicaraguan resistance should be supported and that Nicaragua would be better off with a victory by the resistance; and the United States is a positive force in Central America.

These findings were confirmed by a 1985 poll released earlier this year by our colleague, BOB LIVINGSTON. They were reconfirmed in a poll taken during the last 3 weeks of February by Gallup International's Costa Rican affiliate, Consultoria Interdisciplinaria en Desarrollo [CID]. Based on a representative sampling of 1,228 Costa Ricans and 1,300 Hondurans, the poll's major findings are:

Costa Ricans overwhelmingly favor U.S. military and financial aid to the anti-Sandinista (Contra) forces by a 50-percent to 11-percent margin, and Hondurans favor such aid by 57-percent to 10-percent. The rest have no opinion.

Six persons in 10 in the survey countries think Nicaragua will be better off if the Contra forces win the conflict, and less than 2 in 10 favor victory by the Sandinista Government. Over 6 in 10 say their own countries will be better off if the Contra forces win, and less than 1 in 10 disagrees.

Two-thirds of the Costa Rican public and half the Hondurans believe that the majority of the people in Nicaragua favor the Contra cause. Ten percent in Costa Rica and less than a fifth in Honduras think that a majority in Nicaragua favors a Sandinista Government victory.

More Costa Ricans (57-percent) think the Contra forces treat people with consideration in the war zones than do the Sandinista Government troops (5-percent). A quarter denies either side respects the people. In Honduras, while 4 in 10 say the Contra forces treat the people with more respect than the Sandinista forces, an equal number claims both sides demonstrate lack of respect for the populace. One in 10 speaks more highly of the Sandinistas than the Contras, and even fewer speak well of both.

Costa Ricans and Hondurans are far more inclined to believe a Contra victory would

result in free elections and return to democracy than doubt this (51 percent to 9 percent in Costa Rica, 57-percent to 6-percent in Honduras). The rest have no opinion.

Eight in every 10 Costa Ricans and Hondurans see Nicaragua acting as a tool of Cuba and the Soviet Union, not pursuing an independent policy.

GENERIC ANIMAL DRUG AND PATENT TERM RESTORATION ACT

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleague from the Judiciary Committee, Mr. KASTENMEIER, in introducing today H.R. 5069, the "Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act."

This bill has two main features. First, it would establish an expedited approval system for generic copies of off-patent brand name animal drugs. Second, it would provide for the extension of patents covering animal drugs for up to 5 years. The actual extension would be equal to a portion of the time that the animal drug was under testing by the sponsoring company and under review by the Food and Drug Administration [FDA].

These two features are virtually identical to those in the generic human drug—patent term restoration bill—The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act—that was enacted in the last Congress. That 1984 human drug bill expedited the approval system for generic copies of off-patent brand name drugs, and extended drug patents for up to 5 years.

The 1984 human drug bill has proven to be a major success. Many new generic drugs are available at prices which are significantly lower than their brand name counterparts, and a number of new innovative drugs have received patent extensions. The bill we introduce today can provide the same benefits in the animal field. If lower-priced generic animal drugs are available to farmers, the costs of producing food for consumers will be less. In addition, with patent extension providing new incentives for the development of new drugs, companies will conduct more research on innovative animal drugs that are safer for human consumption.

Mr. Speaker, Members in the House and Senate are familiar with the two basic goals of this bill because of our work on the human drug bill. When the 17-year patents expire on brand name drugs, whether they are human or animal drugs, consumers desire and deserve the aggressive price competition that is fostered by the availability of generic copies. This price competition is entirely consistent with our patent laws and free enterprise system. In addition, we can encourage higher research expenditures for new drugs by assuring longer patent terms during which the sponsoring company will have exclusive marketing rights.

This is an important bill which follows the precedent set by the 1984 human drug bill.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

We encourage all Members to join us in supporting it.

FREEDOM FOR THE SIKH NATION

HON. GENE CHAPPIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. CHAPPIE. Mr. Speaker, on June 6, the second anniversary of the siege on the Sikh's holiest shrine, thousands gathered in New York, San Francisco, and Washington, DC, to mourn the more than 1,000 Sikhs who died at the hands of the Indian Army, and to plead once again for an end to the violence.

The Golden Temple incident has become a symbol of the strife and suffering that divides India. Unfortunately, the siege was not an isolated event. Indian security forces again desecrated the Golden Temple on April 30, 1986, and we have just learned that Gurdaspur and Amritsar, where the Golden Temple is located, have been put under Indian security force rule.

Such actions fan the flames of resentment and anger that have burned in Punjab since 1947 when India was partitioned into Moslem Pakistan and predominantly Hindu India. Many Sikhs felt cheated because they didn't get their own homeland. Since then, they have pressed unsuccessfully for a measure of religious and political autonomy in Punjab, where they make up a majority of the population.

The Sikhs' struggle isn't that well known in the United States. The Indian Government prohibits foreign journalists from covering Punjab, so the only news available to us comes from the Indian Government or from firsthand accounts that leak out despite the news censorship. While we hear a lot about the Sikh extremists who have taken up arms to make their point, there is another side to the story.

The Sikhs who live in my district and who monitor events in Punjab tell of government brutality and religious persecution against their countrymen. Their claims have been substantiated by noted Indian jurists and human rights advocates in a publication called "Report to the Nation: Oppression in Punjab," which is banned in India.

The Sikhs also charge that the Indian Government has infiltrated their organizations to discredit them. After a 4-month investigation, the Toronto Globe and Mail, which had conducted a 4-month investigation into the charges, reported that it had found evidence of an Indian Government intelligence operation, "designed to divide Canada's Sikh community and neutralize the efforts of a separatist lobby that promotes a Sikh homeland in the Punjab."

These reports are disturbing to me and the 6,000 Sikhs who live in my congressional district in northern California. Today, I join with Sikhs around the world in urging a stop to the bloodshed. The June 6 anniversary of the Golden Temple siege is a haunting reminder of the factionalism and suffering in India. Before yet another year goes by, I implore Mr. Gandhi to make peace by negotiating a permanent and real freedom for the Sikh nation.

June 20, 1986

THE HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION BILL

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, in another week, the Committee on Public Works and Transportation will consider and mark up the 1986 highway transportation bill, H.R. 3129.

At that time, I plan to offer a series of highway beautification amendments with language similar in nature to that contained in the bill I have filed, H.R. 4635.

As many of you know, I have long been an advocate of reforming the existing Federal highway beautification statute which may be more properly deemed billboard protectionism.

Over the next several days, I plan to share with you through the 1 minute my reasons as to why this statute should be reformed as well as the many newspaper articles and editorials and television commentaries which have appeared throughout the country expressing similar support for this reform effort.

During this time, too, I would encourage each of you to consult with your constituents and local officials on this issue, and I think you will be surprised of their overwhelming support for billboard reform as well.

ROMERO RECEIVES NVOY AWARD

HON. MANUEL LUJAN, JR.

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, Rose-Tabet Romero of Albuquerque was recently honored as the 1986 National Volunteer of the Year for Joint Action in Community Service, Inc. [JACS]. The ceremony took place at the annual board of directors luncheon at the Ramada Hotel-Old Town, Alexandria, VA, on April 22, 1986. As the recipient of this distinction, Mrs. Romero was named to the board of directors of JACS to serve a 3-year term.

Selected from over 3,000 volunteers in five regions, Mrs. Romero received this honor as the result of 4 years of service and assistance to over 1,000 former Job Corps members. This assistance has included locating employment, providing transportation, locating housing, providing support as they readjust to their community, and assisting them in arrangements to continue their education and training.

Mrs. Romero also earned the title of 1986 Regional Volunteer of the Year for the Southwest Region, representing New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana prior to her selection as the National Volunteer of the Year. In 1983 and 1984 she was named an outstanding JACS volunteer and in 1985 nominated for the President's Volunteer Action Award.

Mrs. Romero is married to Joe Leo Romero and they have four daughters and two grandchildren.

Congratulations to Mrs. Romero for this outstanding award. She is most deserving and her efforts have helped to make New Mexico a better place to live.

CURRENT FARM CRISIS

HON. BEAU BOULTER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. BOULTER. Mr. Speaker, in light of the current depressed state of agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture should jump at any chance he gets to constructively help the American farmer without busting the Federal budget. I am introducing a resolution today which, by bolstering farm income and reducing burdensome commodity surpluses, has the potential to do just that.

This is a chance to increase farm income, reduce carryover stocks and reduce future budgetary expenditures.

Section 1009(e) of the 1985 farm bill gives the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to accept bids from producers for the conversion of crop acres to diverted acres, in return for payment in kind from CCC surplus stocks.

The key element of this provision is that the payments aren't counted as part of the normal \$50,000 per person payment limitation established under section 1001 of the farm bill.

My resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that the Secretary should take full advantage of the authority to implement this program and provide much needed relief. It will provide the opportunity for increased farm income as producers would have the option of submitting bids and receiving payments in addition to deficiency payments and land diversion payments.

The program would also reduce huge carryover stocks that are creating downward price pressure on the commodity markets, and would lower future government storage costs for holding those stocks.

Finally, the in-kind payments do not constitute a direct budgetary outlay.

This is the kind of help hard-pressed farmers need to get through this particularly hard time. My resolution has the strong support of the American Farm Bureau, the National Wheat Growers, the National Cotton Council, and the National Corn Growers. And I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important effort to increase farm income without busting the budget.

There aren't any simple solutions to the current farm crisis. However, the Government, through its past policies of high interest rates and embargoes, has had a hand in creating many of agriculture's problems, and Government must take some responsibility for providing assistance to our farm families and rural America.

THE BATTLE OF KOSOVO

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, normally the defeat of an army in battle is a low point in a nation's history but in the case of the people of Serbian descent one lost battle has been the cause for a glorious celebration. Each year Americans of Serbian descent celebrate the defeat of the Serbian army at the Battle of Kosovo in 1389, not because their army was defeated and their nation fell to the Turks, but because the Serbian people endured this defeat and the 400 years of rule by the Turks that followed without losing their religious faith or their Serbian heritage and traditions.

The drive of the Turks to conquer all of Europe began in the 1330's, and by 1371 they had won a decisive battle against the Serbian king, Vukashin Mrnyavchevick, at the banks of the river Maritsa. Although this defeat of King Mrnyavchevick was a disaster to the Serbian people and their army, the people of Serbia continued to struggle against the Turks until the Battle of Kosovo in 1389. The defeat of the Serbians at Kosovo led to the eventual domination of the people by the Turks in 1459 which brought them into the Ottoman Empire. A domination which lasted for 400 years.

Throughout this time the people of Serbia were subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment but they endured these cruelties and remained united under the Serbian Orthodox Church. The Ottoman Empire eventually faded and the Serbs were given the opportunity to regain their autonomy and eventually their independence in 1882. Following World War I the Serbian dynasty helped lead the way to establishing the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenians, later to be renamed Yugoslavia. In 1945 the monarchy was abolished after the Communist invasion of Yugoslavia.

The Communists banned the celebration of the Battle of Kosovo in an effort to destroy the heritage and unity of the Serbian people. The people of Serbia have demonstrated their strength and pride for their heritage throughout history and the celebration of this defeat and Turkish domination is the embodiment of the endurance of the Serbian people. It is with pride, Mr. Speaker, that I join the Serbian people of my district and the entire Nation in commemorating this great battle and the endurance and pride of the Serbian people.

COAST GUARD AUXILIARY DAY

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, on June 21, 1986, the State of Michigan will celebrate Coast Guard Auxiliary Day. The celebration is being sponsored by the Ninth Central Region of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary.

The Coast Guard Auxiliary was founded by an act of Congress on June 23, 1939. Since then, it has performed innumerable public

services. The Coast Guard Auxiliary provides boating education, courtesy marine examinations and search and rescue services, as well as providing support and backup services for its parent organization, the U.S. Coast Guard.

What is perhaps the most remarkable feature of the Coast Guard Auxiliary's fine work is that it is done largely on a volunteer basis. The spirit of voluntarism is one of our proudest national virtues; it is what makes the American people, and therefore America, great. Thus, the work of the Coast Guard Auxiliary embodies the spirit that has established this country as the strongest and freest in the world.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to commend to my colleagues in Congress and to the American people the work of the Coast Guard Auxiliary, and to congratulate it on Coast Guard Auxiliary Day.

THE 1986 CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, awhile ago I received a letter from a constituent of mine who is concerned about the many "refuseniks" that remain in the Soviet Union. I too am concerned. In the midst of post-Geneva optimism, plans for increased Soviet trade and increased cultural and student exchanges, the Soviets continue to harass and detain individuals who express a discontent with their Government or simply desire to emigrate.

Sometimes the story of a single person can tell more about a system of government than all the statistics in the world. I would like to describe the situation of one such individual who has been grossly mistreated. Vladimir Lifshitz is a Hebrew teacher who has Israeli citizenship. He was arrested on January 8, 1986, on his way to work. Shortly thereafter, searches were conducted in his apartment. He was accused of "disseminating anti-Soviet propaganda" because he privately reacted to his son's rejection from the Leningrad Institute of Fine Mechanics and Optics. The content of his private correspondence to the West was the basis for his unjust conviction for slander. He was sentenced to a grim 3 years hard labor in a Soviet gulag. Mr. Lifshitz has suffered beatings at the hands of his captors.

Mr. Lifshitz is only one of many who have been so unjustly treated. At this time, it is especially important that we demonstrate our continued concern for human rights in the Soviet Union. In the anticipation of another meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev, I hope our efforts will contribute significantly to the outcome of talks on human rights. For many refuseniks, we are their only hope.

**TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL M.
ISENBERG**

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am sad to note that Michael M. Isenberg of Miami Springs, FL, passed away. Mike was a good and longtime friend, and he will be sorely missed by everyone who knew him.

Mike studied law at Northwestern University and began a successful career that was to last for over 50 years. But World War II intervened, and he served with distinction in the U.S. Army. Among the many honors he received, nothing gave him more satisfaction than the role he played in liberating the Temples in Neice that had been closed for so long during the Nazi occupation. The pain and suffering he witnessed during the war made a lasting impression on him.

Mike Isenberg moved from Chicago to Miami after the war and quickly developed the reputation as a kind and giving person who never hesitated to lend a helping hand to others. Through the years, he was especially active in Temple Israel, where he volunteered his time and effort with characteristic generosity and commitment.

Mike Isenberg was buried at Arlington National Cemetery, a fitting honor for a man who deeply loved his country and served it so well.

I want to express my deepest condolences to his wife, Louise, his two daughters, Jaclin Isenberg Mills and Linda Isenberg Keenan, and to his entire family.

**A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
RANDOLPH B. KOHL OF THE
LOS ANGELES AREA COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA**

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor for me to pay tribute to Randolph B. Kohl who is leaving his position as director of finance for the Los Angeles Boy Scouts of America to become executive vice president of the Cancer Society for the State of California.

A native of Buffalo, NY, Randy attended Diocesan Seminary and College and later studied to enter the priesthood at the University of St. Bernards Seminary and College.

After a brief period in the U.S. Air Force, Randy began his tenure at the Boy Scouts of America as the director of exploring in New York. Later, he held various positions with the Boy Scouts of America in New Jersey, Washington, and, lastly, California. Most recently, he was awarded a master's degree from Columbia Pacific University of California.

Mr. Speaker, Randy Kohl has been a positive force in our community. The great success over the years of the Los Angeles Area Council Boy Scouts of America can be traced to Randy's efforts. As a matter of fact, it was

through his guidance that enabled the Los Angeles Area Council to raise considerable revenue through many successful celebrity fund-raising dinners.

My wife, Lee, joins me in commending and congratulating Randy Kohl on this special occasion. We wish him and his wife, Marylan, and their children, Kathleen, Lisa, and Richard, success and happiness in all their future endeavors.

**TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND
FATHER FRED B. MILLER**

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Reverend Father Fred B. Miller, pastor of St. Michael's Church, Lindhurst, NJ. On Sunday, June 22, Father Miller will be honored by his parish on his 40th anniversary of his ordination.

As pastor of St. Michael's Church in Lindhurst, Father Miller has devoted unlimited hours to the spiritual renewal of his people. His untiring efforts have resulted in his parish becoming a vital center for religious and social activity.

Father Miller was ordained on June 15, 1946, and first served the parish of St. Hedwig in Elizabeth and later the parish of the Most Sacred Heart of Jersey City, NJ. He came to St. Michael's Church in 1984 after serving as pastor of St. Benedict's parish for over 20 years.

Father Miller has committed himself to the service of his community and service to his fellow man. Possessed with a natural ability to bring comfort to those in distress, Father Miller has always been available when needed.

I am happy to have this opportunity to congratulate Father Miller on the 40th anniversary of his ordination. It is with great honor and pleasure that I join with so many of Father Miller's parishioners in honoring him on this day.

**CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
MRS. HISAKO HIBI**

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, on June 14, 1986, an exhibition displaying the paintings of Mrs. Hisako Hibi opened in San Francisco. The paintings, which depict life within the barbed-wire fences of the Japanese relocation camps of the 1940's, constitute a valuable documentation of the history of Japanese-Americans in the United States.

Mrs. Hibi is a 79-year-old Issei (first generation Japanese). During World War II she was contained at Tanforan Assembly Center in San Bruno and Topaz War Relocation Center in Utah. During this incarceration, she painted 70 oil paintings reflecting the dreary life led by the internees. Her pictures depict both the bare physical surroundings of desert and

sagebrush as well as human suffering. However, amidst the suffering, Mrs. Hibi has meticulously imparted the sense of hope and survival felt by the internees.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Hisako Hibi's artistic contributions to Japanese-Americans and to our society as a whole are invaluable. It is rare to find an individual with the talent and ability to convey the emotional trauma of the internees as profoundly as she. On behalf of the people of Sacramento, I commend and thank Mrs. Hibi for her realistic portrayal of history.

**MEDICARE CLAIMS SHOULD BE
PAID ON A TIMELY BASIS**

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mrs. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues Representative BILL GRADISON and Representative PETE STARK, in introducing legislation to force the Health Care Financing Administration to pay Medicare claims on a timely basis. HCFA's goal in dragging its heels is to save the Government money, but the end, additional interest on the Medicare Trust Fund, does not justify the deliberate delay of claims processing and the costs late payments imposes on providers.

This legislation will enforce ethical business practices in Medicare. Delayed payment is an unconscionable burden for home health care providers, physicians, pharmacists, hospitals, and suppliers of durable medical equipment to be asked to assume. Health care providers are being asked to sacrifice the solvency of their businesses for a poor decision on the part of their Government.

HCFA's new policy will force providers to conclude that Medicare patients are no longer worth the business. One physician in my district, an individual whose claims have been delayed as long as 8 months, has informed me that soon he must file bankruptcy proceedings, since he accepts Medicare patients on an assigned basis. I ask you, is the savings achieved by delaying a physician's claims worth the loss of a concerned professional?

This places Medicare patients in jeopardy. Previously, Medicare patients received reimbursement within 2 weeks. They now wait in excess of 45 days before they receive their check from Medicare. HCFA's directive to delay claims processing is, in reality, forcing seniors to make hard choices between health care and other pressing needs.

Finally, cost-shifting is ever more expensive in the long term, for the savings to the program do not begin to meet the costs incurred to providers. Claims must be paid, regardless of whether they are paid when the service is rendered, or within 8 months of the service. Meanwhile the home health agency, the hospital, the physician, must borrow to stay afloat. So the interest drawn off the trust fund actually comes from the pockets of health care providers.

Private business must pay its bills in a timely manner. But there are no timely payment requirements for the Medicare Program. I look forward to swift action on this legisla-

tion. It is what the Medicare Program deserves.

A TRIBUTE TO ALFRED L. SWEENEY

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 1986

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to bring to the attention of my colleagues the death of an outstanding American.

Mr. Speaker, Alfred L. Sweeney died on June 14, 1986. He was a personal friend whom I greatly respected and admired. He was one of the top black newspapermen in America and enjoyed a distinguished career. In addition to the long friendship which he and I enjoyed, he and my brother Carl had an even longer friendship and involvement. Al Sweeney was a big, strong, warm, caring, loyal, and enormously talented human being who distinguished himself as an outstanding journalist. I am proud to have enjoyed his friendship. Several newspaper articles have been written capturing the highlights of his career. I offer these articles for the record so that colleagues can read them and join with me in extending our condolences to his daughter, Sheila and his two brothers, James L. of Dayton, OH, and John H. of Cleveland.

ALFRED SWEENEY, FORMER CALL AND POST EDITOR, DIES

Alfred L. Sweeney, a native Cleveland and former City Editor of the Call and Post, died suddenly in his Washington, D.C. home, Saturday. Sweeney joined the Call and Post in 1956 and helped mold it into an award winning newspaper. Under his guidance the paper won the Russwurm Award, the highest honor of a Black newspaper, three times.

Sweeney was also a leader of the movement which succeeded in electing Carl B. Stokes, as mayor of Cleveland. Sweeney was named deputy director of information for the Equal Opportunities Commission on August 23, 1965. He later left that position and became deputy director of public affairs for the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) where he received two distinguished service awards.

In March 1974 Sweeney was appointed director of the EEOC's Office of Public Affairs.

Sweeney retired several years ago but continued to write a syndicated column "Just Thinking" which also appeared in the Call and Post.

Prior to joining the Call and Post, Sweeney was an editorial supervisor of the Afro American Newspapers in Baltimore and Washington. These papers served as Sweeney's news base until his death.

With 30 years of journalism experience Sweeney won awards in national journalism, newspaper staff writing, and column writing.

As former president of the Capital Press Club in Washington, he received the organization's Newsman's Award in 1954.

Sweeney was a graduate of Wilberforce University and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. He also attended Western Reserve University and graduated from John Adams High School.

Survivors include one daughter, Sheila Sweeney; two brothers, John H. and James L.; two nephews, James and John; and one niece, Renee.

ALFRED L. SWEENEY, 66, DIES; WAS RETIRED EEOC OFFICIAL

Alfred L. Sweeney, 66, a retired public affairs director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission who also was a columnist for the Washington Afro American newspaper, died June 14 at his home in Silver Spring. He had a heart ailment.

Mr. Sweeney was born in Cleveland. He graduated from Wilberforce University and then returned to Cleveland, where he was a newspaper reporter. He served briefly in the Navy during World War II.

He moved to Washington in 1942 and for the rest of the war worked for the Office of Price Administration. He also wrote for the old Washington Tribune, which is now part of the Washington Afro American. When the war ended he worked for the General Accounting Office until about 1947, when he turned to newspaper work full time.

From 1951 to 1965, Mr. Sweeney lived in Cleveland and was the city editor and the news editor of the Cleveland Call Post, a black-oriented newspaper.

In 1965 he returned here and joined the EEOC as an information officer. From 1967 to 1974, he was deputy assistant director of public affairs at the Department of Transportation. From 1974 to 1977, he was director of public affairs at the EEOC.

In 1978, Mr. Sweeney went to the Department of Agriculture. He remained there until 1981, when he returned to the EEOC and again became director of public affairs. He retired in 1984.

From 1965 until his death, Mr. Sweeney wrote a weekly column for the Washington Afro American.

He received honors for his work from the Capital Press Club and the National Newspaper Publishers Association.

Mr. Sweeney was a founding member and past president of the Capital Press Club, a life member of the NAACP and a member of the Public Relations Society of America, the National Press Club and the National Urban League.

His wife, Norma J. Sweeney, died in 1978. Survivors include one daughter, Sheila Sweeney of Silver Spring, and two brothers, James L., of Dayton, Ohio, and John H., of Cleveland.

SPECIAL IN A DISTINCT BREED OF JOURNALISTS
(By Ethel L. Payne)

Al Sweeney is gone and his passing reminds those of us who are referred to as "pioneers" and "veterans" in the black press that our numbers are dwindling. He was special in a distinct breed of journalists.

Al had a caustic tongue and he used words that could make the toughest wince because, like Harry Truman, he didn't give them hell. He just told what he believed to be the truth and they thought it was hell!

He used to make me mad as hell with his male chauvinism, but I respected him or I knew that this was a way of venting his anger and frustration at a system that enforced its own brand of apartheid.

Al loved writing and he loved the black press. He was good at his craft, and to the end, he never forfeited his integrity. Like so many others in our class, the lean years brought mean days when putting bread on the table and sending kids to college were blood-draining sacrifices.

Some had to swallow pride and go into government to survive the institution that made the rules for the prescribed code of living according to race, creed and color. For Al and others, the safety valve was the black newspaper where one could say "almost" what one pleased or even do anonymous pieces. The man might suspect, but he couldn't prove who the seditionist was.

Al, we'll miss you. You won't be forgotten. When the last one checks out, you'll be part of the plan for the next generation to follow as a blueprint for courage and initiative.

WAS PROUD OF HIS WORK FOR THE BLACK PRESS

(By Louis Stokes)

Al Sweeney was not only a personal friend, but a political advisor to me. He was an enormously talented and insightful writer with keen political instincts.

Al always looked behind the scene to really analyze a situation. He was proud of his background as a reporter for the Black Press. This was where he established his credentials and distinguished himself in his field.

During his stay in Cleveland as city editor at the Call Post he, my brother Carl and I became close friends. It was a friendship that lasted until his death.

It was Al's strategizing that launched Carl's political career in Cleveland, culminating in Carl's election as mayor of Cleveland in 1969, making him the first black mayor of a major American city.

Al followed our careers closely and wrote about both of us on many occasions. I shall always cherish those articles. Whenever he called to discuss an article he contemplated writing he enjoyed bouncing his thoughts off of you. Intermittently, he would inject some humor and then laugh heartily. He had fun analyzing and discussing the issues he wrote about. He was proud that his columns appeared in black newspapers around the country. As a columnist for the Washington Afro-American, he was hard hitting but he was always fair.

At a retirement party for him about a year ago, Al talked proudly of his career and of the friends he had made over the years. Many of us paid tribute to him on that occasion.

He was loved and admired by many people. The black press has lost one of its most distinguished and prolific newsmen. The rest of us have lost one of our dearest friends.

AL SWEENEY: AN APPRECIATION—HAD AN EVER-ABIDING INTEREST IN CIVIL RIGHTS
(By Betty Lou Dotson)

I will miss Al Sweeney; he was one of the first people I met when I came to Washington from Chicago. He was part of a dwindling group of dedicated journalists serving in the federal section.

Al helped me in my work, often offering valuable advice, some of which I heeded. Al had an ever-abiding interest in civil rights and was very forthright in stating his views.

He was a dedicated journalist and an incisive writer. Even after his retirement, his influence continued to be felt. I always looked forward to reading his weekly column in the Afro. After his retirement, as during the days when he was in the federal government, I often disagreed with him, but I always paid attention.

It was a privilege to have known Al and to have worked with him. I will sorely miss him.

'BIG AL' WAS A REAL PRO
(By Chuck Sharpe)

I had read his by-lines hundreds of times before I ever had the opportunity to meet Al Sweeney, and although I had seen pictures of him, he did not match the image I had conjured up of him.

I met him first at a National Urban League Conference. He was there on a "working vacation" and I saw him quite frequently in the NUL press room. From that chance meeting, I came to know and respect the person as much as I had respected his by-lines in the Cleveland "Call and Post."

Later, he was appointed director of public affairs at the Equal Employment Opportu-

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nity Commission (EEOC) and offered me a job in that office.

I still remember his words: "I know that you are a good writer, but I understand that you are a little quiet and shy. The people in my office would run all over you." I did not reply and he turned to look at me. "Well!" he said. "Right!". I said "I suppose that I am a little quiet and a little shy. So, if you are looking for an army sergeant, I am not your man. But if you need someone to run your shop, I know that I can do the job."

Less than three weeks later I was his deputy, sorting my way through the usual office problems and dealing with them the same way I had for some 15 years before. It

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wasn't long before he said to me: "I don't know what you are saying to these people, but you seem to be getting along with them and getting the work done." Again, I did not reply, and this time he did not demand a response.

"Big Al", as we knew him, grew on me and I grew on him until a strong union based on professionalism and mutual respect cemented us together in a way that few people understood. It was a respect based on his experience and my awe of that experience. Al Sweeney was a "tough boss," but he also was a real pro who taught me many tricks of the trade that can't be found in books.