

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CHRIS LAPP DAY IN MONAHANS

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to announce that today has been officially proclaimed as "Chris Lapp Day" in the west Texas community of Monahans, TX. Chris Lapp is the only Texan to be selected as 1 of 10 outstanding young astronauts from the United States to participate in the Young Astronaut Exchange Program with the Soviet Union, and I am proud to bring his accomplishments to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives:

MONAHANS, TX PROCLAMATION

Whereas, Chris Lapp has been selected as one of ten outstanding young astronauts from the United States, and the only Texan to be selected to participate in the Young Astronaut Exchange Program with Russia, and

Whereas, The City of Monahans is justly proud of the recent recognition bestowed upon our fine young citizen for his outstanding achievements and wish to recognize these accomplishments.

Now, Therefore, I, Richard J. Hoyer, Mayor of the City of Monahans do hereby proclaim October 14, 1986 as Chris Lapp Day in Monahans, Texas.

[From the Monahans (TX) News, Oct. 9, 1986]

TUESDAY IS CHRIS LAPP DAY, AND DEPARTURE TIME FOR RUSSIA

(By Johnie Kemp)

Tuesday, Oct. 14 is Chris Lapp Day in Monahans, according to a proclamation signed by Mayor Richard Hoyer Monday, Oct. 6. But Chris will not be here to enjoy the honor. At 7 a.m. that Tuesday he will board an American Airlines flight headed for Washington, D.C. where he will undergo two days of "protocol briefing." Two days later the fifteen-year old sophomore at Monahans High School will leave the United States for a two-week stay in the Soviet Union.

Lapp is one of ten students, the only Texan, selected from approximately 250,000 Young Astronauts across the nation who applied for the Young Astronaut Exchange Program to the U.S.S.R. In May of 1986, chapter leaders of the Young Astronaut Program received letters requesting nominations of members for the exchange program. Nominees had to be in grades 7-9, ages 13-16.

Fran Pevey, leader of Young Astronauts chapter 2594 here, took the application to Chris who filled in his achievement test scores and wrote an essay telling why he wanted to go to the Soviet Union. These were sent, along with a nomination letter from Pevey, to the Young Astronauts' headquarters in Washington.

To the surprise and delight of everyone involved. He and his mother, Anna Lapp, made a trip to New York for an appearance

on "Good Morning, America." Chris says he didn't say too much on the program—he was suffering from "stage fright."

He has since overcome his shyness and has a lot to say about his upcoming trip and the Young Astronauts' program. "People tell me what I have done is amazing," Chris relates. "But I'm just doing what I love to do. The Young Astronauts' program will cause our next generation to be more oriented toward high-technology careers. It will help them to be better educated as they grow."

What Chris loves is space. He sees it as a frontier to be utilized by humans both for developing technologies and for settlements. "As long as we don't pollute it," he says.

He mentions the need of a "garbage" shuttle to collect the debris already floating around in space and to eliminate future waste material.

He wants to be an aerospace engineer and "some kind of space pilot." He sees space in such a concept that "by the time I'm retired, the planet earth will be just like the town of Monahans in the Universe."

Right now, back on the planet earth and in Monahans, Chris' main worry about his trip to the Soviet Union is losing his luggage on the 17-hour flight.

He says they have been warned to expect "below zero temperatures" and to take warm clothing. He and the other nine Young Astronauts selected for the trip, will stay in hotels in Russia.

"We have been told not to be surprised if men dressed in black suits follow us around in black Mercedes," Chris said. The entourage of Americans, including Linda Long, trip coordinator and T. Wendell Butler, executive director of the program; and an astronaut, will be kept together as a group. "We probably won't have a chance to talk to Soviet citizens," Chris says.

The young people have been warned what to say, what not to say. "I'm not sure how they (the Russians) will act until we get over there," Chris noted. "The Young Cosmonauts' group will be coming over here in December. They're told the same things about us."

He hopes to meet the Young Cosmonaut group at Johnson Space Center when they come to the United States. He feels the exchange program is an important part of international relationships. "If young kids can get along with each other, grown people can too," he pointed out.

Chris will be taking pictures on his Russian trip with cameras and film provided by the Kodak company.

He will be taking spending money given him by the Optimist Club, the Rotary Club, friends and his grandfather. The Rotary Club has also given him a Rotary Club International banner to take with him on the trip.

Mayor Moyer is considering sending along a supply of Monahans' water tower lapel pins. The Chamber of Commerce is donating a supply of Monahans' America t-shirts for distribution in Russia; one of them designed to fit Soviet Premier Gorbachev.

No wonder Chris is worried about losing his luggage. Good luck, Chris Lapp, and

have an enjoyable and educational trip in the Soviet Union.

By the way, Anna, you and Chris can pick up the t-shirts at Anthony's anytime between now and Tuesday.

FALLEN FIREFIGHTERS HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, few of us ever risk our lives in the course of a day's work, yet our Nation's firefighters are called upon to do just this every day of their careers. I would like to take this opportunity to draw attention to those brave men and women who have died in service to their communities.

On Sunday, October 12, the fifth annual observance to honor the career and volunteer firefighters who died while in service was held at the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial in Emmitsburg, MD. Established on October 4, 1981, this memorial was formally dedicated to the memory of the Nation's firefighters who have died in the line of duty. Among those honored this year for their brave service were Pennsylvanians John C. Edwards of the Hunkle Creek Volunteer Fire Co. and Phillip R. Eicke of the Kingstone Fire Department.

To give one's life in the effort to save the lives of others is the most precious gift any of us have to give, and no memorial can ever express adequate gratitude. To the families of those who lost their lives while performing their duty as firefighters, we who have benefited from their services can bestow honor upon their names and remember their deeds. This small tribute is the least we can do.

Mr. Speaker, we too often fail to recognize the everyday bravery our Nation's firefighters exhibit in their efforts to save lives from fires. It is an honor for me to bring to our attention the deeds of the fire companies which serve communities across our Nation.

FOR THE RELIEF OF BELA KAROLYI

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a private bill for the relief of Mr. Bela Karolyi, the distinguished gymnastics coach who, among many other accomplishments, was Mary Lou Retton's coach.

Mr. Karolyi defected to the United States from his native Romania in April 1981, with his

• 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.

wife Marta. Their daughter Andrea followed them to the United States later that year. Mr. Karolyi and his wife initially took positions at the University of Oklahoma and then moved on to a private gymnastics club in Houston.

Bela Karolyi has coached a whole new generation of young gymnasts and is widely credited with contributing to the United States success at the Los Angeles Olympics.

I have introduced this bill, Mr. Speaker, in order to make it possible for Mr. Karolyi to become an American citizen in time to serve as the coach for the gymnastics team which will represent the United States at the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. Mr. Karolyi is, at the present time, a resident alien in the United States, a status he has enjoyed since October 1983. Under normal circumstances, he would be eligible for citizenship 1 month after the 1988 Olympics.

Mr. Karolyi is unsurpassed in his chosen field. He has contributed a great deal to the United States already—as a coach and a teacher, and as a businessman. Passage of this bill would allow him to contribute his extensive talents to the U.S. Olympic team.

H.R. —

A bill for the relief of Bela Karolyi

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

(1) shall be held and considered to have satisfied the requirements of section 316 of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to required periods of residence and physical presence within the United States, and

(2) notwithstanding the provisions of section 310(d) of that Act, may be naturalized at any time after the date of enactment of this Act,

if he is otherwise eligible for naturalization under the Immigration and Nationality Act and files an application for naturalization under that Act within two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

DRUG ABUSE

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, we are all concerned about drug abuse and its effects on our children. We must teach our children about the dangers of drug abuse and how to say "no" to drugs. And, by encouraging youngsters to say no to drug use, we also encourage them to say "yes" to becoming good citizens. I would like to share the following essays, written by school children in my Oregon district. The essays are a response to the questions "What would you do if offered drugs" and "As a good citizen, how can you help your community."

DRUG ESSAY CONTEST

(By Rob Carmichael, Lake Oswego Elementary School, Lake Oswego, OR)

What I would do if offered drugs: What would you do if offered drugs? Would you boldly say no? Reluctantly say yes? Or answer maybe later, with a fervent hope that you won't have to decide that again?

Speak out and say no. I would. A friend that offers you drugs isn't really a friend at all.

(By Tiffany Core, Lake Grove Elementary School, Lake Oswego, OR)

As a good citizen, how I can help my community: In this community a lot of things are going on that I don't particularly like. People aren't very nice to each other. They are always putting people down, swearing, talking behind someone's back, or getting someone into drugs. All of this is very inconsiderate, and I think that I can help by being a good example.

(By Lincoln Grimes, McCarthy Middle School, Gresham, OR)

What I would do if offered drugs: If I were offered drugs, I would flatly refuse. I feel that misused drugs are extremely harmful. I feel so strongly that even if people constantly asked me, tried to bribe me, trick me, or threaten me, I would still refuse. Drugs can affect your mind and your body.

As a good citizen, how I can help my community: I think that I could help my community in many ways. Cleaning up my neighborhood would definitely help. Trying to help stop pollution in nearby rivers, streams, etc., would also help. Visiting a retirement home would help the community and doing yardwork for elderly people would help extremely.

(By Allison Jamieson, River Grove Elementary School, Lake Oswego, OR)

What I would do if offered drugs: If I were offered drugs, I would definitely say "no!" If the drug dealer kept bothering me I would walk away from them. After that happened, I would tell a responsible adult, like my mom, and have them go and tell the police. Drugs don't make anything better—just worse.

As a good citizen, how I can help my community: As a good citizen, I would take classes about drugs and spread the news to my friends. I care about my friends and I think drugs are a waste of time, money, and life. A big waste of life.

(By Leslie McKay, Concord Elementary School, Milwaukie, OR)

What I would do if offered drugs: I would say, "No!" I've got good friends, a loving family, and a great life. Drugs turn winners into losers. They kill brain cells that can't be replaced. Why waste all that money for so-called satisfaction when people could be helped who need food, medical care, and homes.

As a good citizen, how I can help my community: As a good citizen I can help by reporting any suspicious actions I see. I can make sure I'm not involved with people on drugs. I can participate and assist in anti-drug programs.

COTRAVELERS DESCRIBE FLORIO SOVIET TRIP

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, my recent trip to the Soviet Union not only provided me with an excellent opportunity to explore issues of mutual concern between the two countries but also left a lasting impression on the six individuals who accompanied me on my trip. I

was pleased to have the special insight offered by my six cotravelers: Michael Varbalow and Dr. Eugene Bass, the president and vice president of the Jewish Federation; Marcy Sanders, the president of the Federation's Women's Division; Morton Jacobs, a past president of the Jewish Community Relations Council, and his wife Claire, a professor of mathematics at Rutgers University, and Alan Respler, the executive director of the Jewish Community Relations Council.

Soon after our trip, the Jewish Community Voice published an article describing the trip and the information we were able to gain relating to the condition of Soviet Jewish refuseniks and the prospects for progress on this very important issue. I wanted to share with my colleagues this very insightful article:

[From the Jewish Community Voice, July 30, 1986]

COMMUNITY MEMBERS REAFFIRM ISRAELI, SOVIET JEWISH TIES—LEADERS, FLORIO VISIT JEWS OF HOPE

(By Harriet Kessler)

Six Jewish community leaders arrived in Leningrad on the evening of July 4, for a 10-day visit to Leningrad and Moscow. Congressman James Florio joined the group on July 7.

The Mission was sponsored by the Jewish Federation of Southern New Jersey to give its leaders the chance to meet with prominent Jewish refusenik leaders, hear their stories first-hand, and offer moral support; and to give the congressman personal insight, through meeting refusenik leaders, into the importance of linking human rights issues with U.S.-Soviet trade agreements.

Participants were attorney Michael Varbalow, Federation president; Dr. Eugene Bass, Federation vice president; Marcy Sanders, president of Federation's Women's Division; attorney Morton Jacobs, a past president of the Jewish Community Relations Council; Claire Jacobs, professor of Mathematics at Rutgers University, Camden, and Alan Respler, executive director of the Jewish Community Relations Council.

They met with some 35 refusenik families, speaking with individuals ranging from the early teens well into the 60s.

A report on the group's reactions follows. Congressman Florio's story, in his own words, appears elsewhere on this page.

They were an informed and dedicated group. Why else go to Russia, particularly in the wake of Chernobyl.

Their dedication has increased immeasurably because of their visit. The Soviet experience confirmed all that each read prior to the trip; all that each heard from former refuseniks touring this country. But the experience proved more intense than any expected.

"Everything was more," said Claire Jacobs. "The refuseniks were sadder than I imagined, and more inspiring as individuals. Their plight was more desperate than I imagined. But they had a greater sense of purpose and far more hope than I anticipated."

A fashionably dressed and coiffed vibrant woman, in refusal for more than 10 years, made a special impression. "This woman fought to join her mother in Israel for nine years. Recently, her mother died. Despite her loss and grief, she displays a happy face and tremendous composure. Her determination to leave the Soviet Union and her hope are now survival tools," Jacobs said.

The warmth of her reception also exceeded Claire's expectations. She felt instant rapport during every visit, as if she was meeting family. "These are wonderful and deserving people. A 40-ish woman pulled me towards her to tell me not to minimize the importance of my visit. I almost cried," said Jacobs.

Only by seeing it, can you understand that being a refusenik means being a slave, according to Jacobs. "When the government dictates if you work and what work you can do, how much you can move about in your own country and where you can live, that is slavery. We cannot have slaves in the 20th Century. We who are free must get the message through to our government that getting the refuseniks out is imperative," she said.

ACTIVISTS FEEL FREE

There are 400,000 refuseniks; 400,000 Jews who have been denied permission to live in Israel. All are in trouble. "When you apply for an exit visa, you label yourself a traitor. A high official told that to my husband," said Anna Lifschitz, in refusal since 1981.

The irony here is that the vast majority of those 400,000 cannot know what it means to be Jewish, thus live in quite desperation, victimized by institutionalized anti-Semitism masquerading as anti-Zionism, according to Eugene Bass. The anti-Semitism that drove our parents and grandparents from Russia did not, as hoped, end with the Russian Revolution. But the pogroms were replaced with something more insidious—Russification. Individuals may choose to be Russians or Jews. No-one can be both. Those who choose to be Jews are in trouble.

The refusenik activists and leaders unlike most of the 400,000 who will not relinquish Jewish identity, feel liberated by declaring their intentions to live as Jews while in the Soviet Union and their determination to obtain their exit visas, according to Bass. "Being refuseniks, bucking the system to preserve Judaism has increased their strength," he said.

These activists and leaders are the Soviet Jews who study Hebrew, Jewish culture, history and a religion clandestinely and at great peril. Indeed, Anna Lifschitz' husband is a Prisoner of Conscience, imprisoned in the remotest area of Siberia. And Anna spends eight-months salary to make the two yearly visits to him permitted by the government. Recently, her son was drafted despite an illness that disqualified him for military service. "Anna attributes her courage and strength to the freedom she feels in asserting her Jewish identity," Bass said.

The United States has a moral responsibility to aid all 400,000, for they all live as third-class citizens, according to Bass. His trip convinced him that the U.S. government has considerable bargaining power. He said that Soviet technology is so backward that the water in Leningrad is not safe to drink and 40 percent of the nation's tomato crop dies in the fields.

Ronald Reagan is truly supportive of Soviet Jewry, according to Bass. And if individual Jews, Jewish organization and other concerned citizens tell their elected officials that human rights is top priority, and lobby on behalf of Soviet Jewry, the U.S. government will find a way to pressure the Soviets until they move on the issue, Bass believes.

The synagogues in Leningrad and Moscow, both under government control, were sadder than Marcie Sanders imagined. "In Leningrad, even though the service felt Jewish and familiar, it was eerie. I knew that everyone was being watched, and the

building was in bad shape physically. The Moscow synagogue seemed in better condition, and the service was more structured, more formal. But I saw only old people, and I wondered if anyone would be left in a few years," she said.

ENORMOUS COURAGE

The courage of the refusenik leaders impressed her as greater than she thought possible. She cited prominent refusenik Leonid Kelbert who trained as physicist, then changed careers and became an award-winning film director. "His career ended when he applied for his exit visa. Now, he works as a menial, lives in poverty, and is completely frustrated because he cannot express himself. But his primary concern is for the safety of his friend Vladimir Lefshitz, the Prisoner of Conscience," Sanders said.

American Jews must become more involved with the human rights issue, according to Sanders. She is convinced that the more American Jews do, the less Soviet Jews will suffer.

Alan Respler found the extent of Soviet "Catch Twenty-Two's," capriciousness and lies bordering on the incredible. "I saw for myself that the reunification of families, which the Soviet government promises, often does not happen," Respler said. Currently, there are some 20 divided spouses in the U.S.S.R. And although the majority of those who marry do eventually leave, Jewish emigration has all but come to a halt.

"Also, the Soviet posture that no one is detained for more than 10 years is not true. We visited men and women who have lived in refusal for more than 15 years," said Respler.

Citing the experience of 56-year-old refusenik Lev Blitshtein, Respler revealed the kinds of "state secrets" for which Jews were detained. Blitshtein never held a classified job, but has been told that his access to state secrets will keep him in Russia. Formerly an engineer for a meat and poultry processing plant, he says that the only secret he knows is "how the Soviets make sausage without meat."

Lev now works in a small office as a laborer. He divorced his wife officially nine years ago so that she and their children could leave the Soviet Union. According to Respler, Lev is proof of all three Soviet lies: he is separated from his family, he is waiting for an exit visa after 12 years, and he is accused of knowing mythical state secrets.

FLORIO EFFECTIVE

Michael Varbalow summarized the group's conviction that Congressman Florio represented more hope to the refusenik community than anyone anticipated.

"We know that Jim would be interested, sensitive and supportive," Varbalow said. "After all, he has adopted a refusenik family, and works actively on their behalf."

The special impact came from Florio's travelling with a Federation group. "Seeing Jim as an integral part of the Jewish community, not just another politician dropping in to make speeches on an official junket, gave the refuseniks special hope. It was like we were travelling with our own 'righteous gentile.' That an elected official, someone with clout, with the ability to help them, had true commitment to the Jewish community impressed the refusenik leaders beyond words," Varbalow said.

He would like to see Federation sponsor a similar Soviet Mission with another area legislator in the near future. "And if other

communities have sensitive, dedicated representatives, they'd do well to follow our lead," Varbalow said.

Although not surprised by the Soviet government's "paranoia," Varbalow was taken aback by the average Russian's disdain for Western society. "The Russian people have a tremendous thirst for Western material goods, but they don't want our ideologies," he said.

According to Varbalow, the average Russian is convinced that the average American citizen has traded off physical safety for consumer goods. Every street in America is viewed as crime-ridden.

"Refusenik leaders and activists are better informed, because they meet with people like us, and they read the U.S. publications that we bring them. Also, they meet with many embassy and consulate personnel," he said.

American officials in Leningrad and Moscow are supportive. Varbalow said that 30 refusenik leaders attended a party at the consulate in Leningrad on July 4th, and that Ambassador Hartman hosted a seder specifically for refusenik leaders on Passover the past two years.

"Refusenik leaders value social contact with Americans more than gifts. They also value books and periodicals. To them, Western ideas are treasures. They jumped at the copies of 'Scientific American' that Gene Bass brought in," Varbalow said.

He noted, too, that younger refusenik activists are increasingly interested in Jewishness. "Circumcision of male children is not customary in Moscow. But young refuseniks want their children circumcized," he pointed out. "Circumcision itself is not illegal. But there is only one authorized mohel in Moscow. A very old, 'official' Jew who names names, so it isn't very popular," Varbalow said. American surgical kits are somehow being smuggled in for circumcisions. Whoever performs the circumcision is guilty of a crime.

Varbalow pointed out that the Soviet Jewish community is the third largest in the world, representing some 15-20% of the world Jewish population. "If nothing is done for Soviet Jewry, we will witness a Holocaust by assimilation," he said.

Refusenik Askaddi Leonov, described by his peers as one of the best brains among them, said that the Soviet Union will not give in to Jewish demands for emigration because it is concerned with loss of face and a chain reaction among other disgruntled groups.

Varbalow agrees. "Loss of face is the real issue. That is why if the U.S. tries to overt trade-off for human rights, the bargaining stops," he said.

"Still, through private, skillful diplomacy that bargaining is possible. And now, with Reagan in the White House we have a chance. We can set the stage so that Gorbachev makes the first move prior to his visit to the United States so that he is not embarrassed by the mass demonstrations bound to take place upon his arrival.

Morton Jacobs, too, sees a potential second Holocaust, but takes hope in that today's Jews are in a position to do what Jews could not do some 40 years ago. Much of this hope comes from the refusenik leaders themselves.

"They are courageous people. They have taken on the Soviet state and are sticking their necks out with their families. It is not easy. Expressions of hatred permeate their lives. Seeing them in their hurts was unbelievably inspiring, and I gained at least as

much emotional strength from them as I gave them," he said.

Especially impressive to Jacobs were two physicists in their 40s who applied for exit visas, knowing that they would be stripped of their degrees and their jobs, some five years ago with emigration at its lowest.

"These are special people. They are willing to give up not only their livelihood but valued careers rather than be Russified. This is not just a Russian issue, not just a Jewish issue, it's a human issue, it's a struggle for every free man and woman to pursue because it represents a threat to all of us," he said.

The entire Southern New Jersey contingent will long remember the position of a Moscow couple, both well into their 60s and living in refusal for almost 20 years. "Remember, when the Soviets bargain they want to get a lot but give as little as possible," husband and wife concurred.

The group will remember, too, the words of a young woman: "The Soviets see us, the refuseniks, as hostages. They hate us but know that we are bargaining tools. So treat us like goods. Trade refuseniks for what you have to offer them. Make it a business deal and don't be easy."

Twenty-eight year old refusenik Yuri Blank put it most succinctly. "The Soviets would trade computers for Jews," he said.

"Thinking of Jews as chattel again makes one cringe," said Jacobs. "I remember when Eichmann negotiated the Jews of Hungary for trucks."

THE NEVE SHALOM MASSACRE IN ISTANBUL

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the world was shocked by the massacre on September 6 in the Neve Shalom Synagogue in Istanbul, Turkey. Aside from the Turkish Jewish community and the Turkish nation, no one was more shocked than the many Americans of the Jewish faith. We have become, over the years, interested in the history and culture of the Jewish community of Turkey.

Jews have lived in peace in Turkey from times of antiquity; their population was bolstered nearly 500 years ago when the Ottoman Sultan sent ships to rescue members of the Spanish Jewish community, which was expelled in 1492, and brought them to safety in his empire.

The American Jewish Congress has been in the forefront of contracts between the American and Turkish Jewish communities, and it was therefore appropriate that the president of the congress, Mr. Henry Seigman, attended the funeral of the victims of the massacre in Istanbul.

The moving remarks of Mr. Seigman, which were made at a meeting with leaders of the Jewish community of Turkey after the funeral, express the feelings of Americans—feelings of anger at the inhuman killings of worshipers, killings which give lie to the allegation that the violence of the Middle East is a violence borne out of nationalist frustration, aimed not at the Jewish people but at "Zionism." In the words of Mr. Seigman:

It is classic anti-Semitism, hatred of Jews fueled not only by nationalism run rampant but by primitive religious sensibilities, that led these terrorists to seek out a synagogue. . . . Similarly, it was anti-Semitism that led their compatriots before them to murder Jews in synagogues in Rome, in Paris, in Antwerp, and in Vienna.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that Mr. Seigman's remarks deserve the attention of my colleagues. Accordingly, I ask that they be reprinted in full at this point in the RECORD.

Only two months ago, the Chief Rabbi and the leaders of your community welcomed me and a delegation of the American Jewish Congress into your midst. It was an historic encounter between Turkish and American Jewries, the first of its kind, and we celebrated that encounter with the joy and warmth that marks a family reunion.

I am back in your midst only two months later, far sooner than I expected to be. Sadly, what brought me back is the grief that marks a family tragedy.

I am here to express to the families of the victims of a brutal slaughter, and to your entire community, the profound sympathy and the solidarity of American Jews. I do so not only on behalf of the American Jewish Congress but also on behalf of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

It is difficult not to succumb to anger standing before these 21 coffins. How often have we heard from Arab countries, including those that are the hosts of the terrorist organizations that claim credit for last Saturday's slaughter in this synagogue, how often have we heard from them that their war is not with Jews or Judaism, but with Zionism and the State of Israel. Their war, they say, is not motivated by anti-Semitism but by frustrated nationalism.

The bodies that are before us give the lie to that claim. It is classic anti-Semitism, hatred of Jews fueled not only by nationalism run rampant but by primitive religious sensibilities, that led these terrorists to seek out a synagogue and to massacre innocent Jews at prayer. Similarly, it was anti-Semitism that led their compatriots before them to murder Jews in synagogues in Rome, in Paris, in Antwerp and in Vienna.

The blood that still stains the pews on which we sit and the ground on which we stand demands that we speak the truth to the Arab world. We say to them: Speak out, and act finally to stop this hatred and this madness in your midst; rid yourself of this deadly bigotry. For if you do not, if you continued to finance and to provide havens for these murderers, you will be judged by decent men and women everywhere—indeed, by history itself—to be murderers like them.

We will not succumb to anger or despair. Resolve in the midst of tragedy, confidence in a better future even as we mourn our dead, is a Jewish imperative. It is a sensibility captured so beautifully in the traditional Jewish belief that on the day the Temple in Jerusalem was destroyed the Messiah was born.

American Jews and Jews everywhere stand with you. We pray that the Almighty will comfort the bereaved.

MINNESOTA'S AWARD-WINNING PUBLIC PROJECTS

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend two Minnesota good-government projects which received the prestigious Ford Foundation Innovations in State and Local Government Awards.

The Ford Foundation awards were established in 1985 to recognize exemplary new programs and policies that address important social and economic issues. Of 1,347 programs submitted by State, county, and local governments across the country, 10 were honored by the foundation. Two of the ten honored projects are in Minnesota; both are based in the city of St. Paul, which I represent.

The purpose of the Ford Foundation competition is to award projects that successfully aid State and local governments fulfill their expanding responsibilities in meeting public needs. The State of Minnesota provides a wonderful environment for innovative approaches to meet public needs and has taken a lead in this area as is demonstrated by the awards the State's projects received in the competition.

The recent contact of the Federal domestic role has posed new challenges for State and local governments and I am proud that Minnesotans have responded with imaginative new programs.

One of the honored projects is the Block Nurse Program which helps elderly neighborhood residents remain in their own homes for as long as possible before moving to nursing homes. According to the General Accounting Office, from 20 percent to 40 percent of nursing home residents are not so disabled that they need to be in institutions. Many nursing home residents feel they have no alternative as Medicare only provides limited reimbursement for home health care. As a member of the Select Committee on Aging, I am well aware of the struggle to solve this dilemma at the Federal level. So far, Congress has been unable to successfully address this issue but two nurses from St. Paul have been extremely successful in meeting the needs of the elderly on a local level.

Two registered nurses, Ida Martinson and Marjorie Jamieson, organized the Block Nurse Program in the St. Anthony Park neighborhood of St. Paul. The program tries to avoid premature nursing home confinement by coordinating health and social services that make it possible for the elderly to stay at home. The nursing staff and volunteers provide personal care, companionship, and help with household chores. More than 80 elderly men and women have been served since the program's inception in 1982. Without the program, it is estimated that most of them would have had to enter a nursing home. The program costs about \$350 a month per client, compared to about \$1,000 per month for nursing home care.

The program has been so successful that there are not enough trained aides to meet the demand. The Ford Foundation has granted the city of St. Paul \$80,000 to recruit new aides and provide training and continuing education courses for the program's current staff. The grant will also support an evaluation of the program's cost effectiveness and its potential for wide-scale replication. The fame of this program is spreading and I understand that inquiries have come from all over the country and as far away as Japan.

The second Minnesota project honored by the Ford Foundation is a unique partnership between the State government's mid-level managers and their counterparts in the private sector. Through the STEP [Strive Toward Excellence in Performance] Program, career government employees are encouraged to submit innovative proposals to improve productivity, enhance service, or reduce cost. Employees whose proposals are accepted receive training and assistance in finding the resources to complete the project. Good ideas are approved with a minimum of the redtape that often smothers creative ideas.

The Minnesota Department of Administration directs the program and it is overseen by a steering committee that includes members from business, labor, nonprofit organizations, and leaders of several State agencies. Minnesota has a number of successful private-public partnerships so it is not unusual that a program of this type would emerge in the State. What is unusual is the rate of success this program has achieved.

Three hundred innovations have been proposed, and of those, 40 have been developed into pilot projects. The innovations include an advertising program that increased sales of State park permits by more than 300 percent. As chairman of the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, I find that accomplishment of particular interest. Other innovations completed under the project include: A work and training program for welfare recipients, an improved system of cash management that has increased the State's interest earnings, and the opening of the State's low-cost telecommunications system to local governments. The \$90,000 grant from the Ford Foundation will allow Minnesota to introduce STEP to county and local governments and to officials from other States.

I applaud the people of Minnesota for creating innovative projects to address public needs and I commend the Ford Foundation for stimulating the expansion of these innovations.

At this time, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to an editorial in the Minnesota projects which appeared in the Minneapolis Star and Tribune on September 27.

[From the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, Sept. 27, 1986]

DESERVED APPLAUSE FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Minnesotans are probably more interested in the fuss over state park managers who hire their wives than in the national tribute paid two Minnesota good-government projects Thursday. The disparity is especially regrettable in this circumstance because Minnesotans should be proud of the awards.

In 1985, the Ford Foundation established the Innovations in State and Local Government Awards Program "to recognize exem-

plary new programs and policies that address important social and economic issues." The first awards were presented Thursday. Of 1,347 programs submitted by state, county and local governments for evaluation, 10 were honored. Two of the 10 were from Minnesota.

One was the Striving for Excellence in Performance (STEP) program directed by the state Department of Administration. As befits Minnesota, STEP is a public-private partnership. The program is overseen by a steering committee that includes members from business, labor, the nonprofit sector and state government. STEP invites career state employees to propose innovations that promise to improve productivity, enhance service or reduce cost. From more than 300 proposals, 40 have been selected. Employees who submit accepted proposals receive training and help in finding the resources their project needs and in cutting the red tape that often smothers new ideas. Some projects also are assigned private-sector partners who provide special expertise.

The second Minnesota winner is the Block Nurse Program in the St. Anthony Park neighborhood of St. Paul. The brainchild of two St. Anthony Park nurses, the project seeks to help elderly neighborhood residents remain in their own homes for as long as possible. The nursing and volunteer staffs help the elderly with personal and health-care needs, provide companionship and help with chores. In four years, the program has helped more than 80 elderly neighborhood residents. Each month that one elderly person is able to remain at home saves more than \$1,000 in nursing-home fees.

Along with its award, STEP will receive \$90,000 to help prepare manuals and conferences to introduce the STEP process to county and local governments. St. Paul will receive \$80,000 to recruit new aides for the St. Anthony Park program and to provide education and training for the current staff.

The 10 award winners, in the Ford Foundation's words, capture "a spirit of innovation, displaying the qualities of leadership, creativity and dedication that exist in many places within state and local governments." Well said. We salute Minnesota's deserving award winners and all unheard-of state and local-government employees who seek with equal dedication to serve the public good.

NEW NATIONAL COUNCIL TO ADDRESS WARTIME INDUSTRIAL BASE PROBLEMS

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, a significant problem facing the reliability of our defense industrial base to meet the production demands associated with a major military conflict is the ever-increasing dependence on other countries for critical raw materials and component parts. In peacetime it makes good economic sense to depend on foreign sources which can produce products more cheaply than U.S. producers. However, should the Nation become embroiled in another major conflict, this policy of relying on foreign materials and components could prove disastrous. Why? Because the United States could not depend on

foreign sources during wartime for materials and components necessary to meet the vast quantities of military equipment that would be needed to sustain our fighting forces.

As every sound military historian will tell you, victory in World War II was not only due to superior firepower and military leadership, but also because of unsurpassed defense production by U.S. industry and labor. We were able to produce warplanes, ships, tanks, and other weapons for ourselves and our Allies faster than the enemy could destroy them. The Axis Powers could not.

We must face the fact that the United States would be hard-pressed to duplicate the defense production record which led to our victory in World War II. This is true despite the billions of dollars we are pouring into efforts to strengthen our military defenses.

In any event, I don't believe we can feel comfortable about having to depend on foreign production facilities located nearer to the Soviet Union than our own, and therefore, more subject to Soviet interdiction.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Seapower and Strategic and Critical Materials, I am concerned that under current circumstances, we are becoming increasingly dependent upon foreign sources for the very parts and components which are absolutely essential to the sophisticated weapons systems now used by our Armed Forces.

That's why I am pleased that a new national nonprofit, nonpartisan organization has been formed to focus greater public attention on the complex problems of our defense industrial base. That organization is the National Council to Preserve the U.S. Defense Industrial Base, with headquarters in Washington, DC. The Council was recently organized by a group of former governmental officials, retired military officers, business and labor executives, and other citizens concerned about the erosion of our defense industrial base. The purpose of the Council is to direct public attention to the need to strengthen the U.S. industrial capability, particularly as it relates to our national security requirements.

Mr. Speaker, I want to wish success to the new National Council to Preserve the U.S. Defense Industrial Base in its efforts to implement an effective public awareness campaign to help educate the public, and inform the news media and policymakers about the need to strengthen the U.S. defense industrial base to respond quickly to a military crisis.

IN TRIBUTE TO THE PORT OF STOCKTON—NATIONAL PORT WEEK

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, during the first week in October, virtually every American port city celebrates the importance of our Nation's ports. In special tribute to the Port of Stockton, located in my California district, I have joined in cosponsoring House Joint Resolution 714. This resolution authorizes President Reagan to officially recognize,

during the first week of October, the importance of our Nation's ports.

The coastal, Great Lakes, and inland river ports are expressways through which goods worth billions of dollars pass each year. Since most goods in international trade are transported by ship and pass through ports, they are the single most important aspects of international trade and ocean transportation. Additionally, the commitment of our ports to building and maintaining modern and efficient shoreside facilities is an important contribution to the movement of international cargo. Our modern and efficient system of ports helps U.S. farmers and manufacturers to compete in the international marketplace.

For 55 years, the inland port in Stockton, CA, has been an important facilitator of trade and ocean transportation between American markets and many nations abroad. The Port of Stockton's deepwater facilities and operations link truck, flight, and rail systems with ocean carriers, shippers, and receivers on regional, national, and international levels.

Originally, the port district was created and developed to provide waterborne transportation for the abundance of products harvested from the fertile soil of the San Joaquin Valley. Through the years, the very existence of the port has had a profound effect upon the local economy and industry, with nearly 1 million tons of agricultural and related products currently moving across its docks each year for shipment to or from California and elsewhere aboard the world's bulk fleet.

Agriculture still plays an important and integral part of the port's presentday operations; however, the Port of Stockton's influence now extends far beyond that historical origin. Under the stewardship of Port Director Alexander Krygman, the operation of Stockton's seaport has expanded to encompass the administration of vast capital resources and the operation and maintenance of a comprehensive physical plant capable of handling a wide variety of cargoes ranging from molasses and fertilizer to jet fuel and other petroleum products, clay, coal, sulfur, cement, cartons, finished steel, steel scrap, paper products, bagged grain, and more.

The Port of Stockton generates over 1,000 jobs directly, with an annual payroll of approximately \$15 million. Another 3,000 to 4,000 jobs are generated indirectly for a total payroll impact of over \$50 million.

The capricious nature of supply and demand, inherent to international trade, requires a flexible approach to business, both technologically and philosophically. In response to the constantly changing needs of shippers who must respond quickly to the whims of world commerce and a fluctuating economy, the Port of Stockton has innovatively designed, constructed, and installed multi-purpose equipment which provides highly productive, cost-effective services to port customers.

This week, I join many of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to all of the ports of our Nation, especially to the Port of Stockton. In declaring the first week of October as National Port Week, it is my hope that the citizens of our Nation will grow more aware of the vital link that the port system plays in our Nation's economy.

TRIBUTE TO HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1986

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in tribute to a dear friend and one of the finest Members of this great body who will retire at the end of this session—the Honorable JOHN F. SEIBERLING of the 14th District of Ohio.

JOHN SEIBERLING was born into a world of privilege. He is the grandson of the founder of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. But despite his great wealth and prominent ties, he has never forgotten those in our society who are not so blessed. If JOHN's work in Congress could be summarized in one word, it would be compassion. He has consistently championed the needs of the least protected members of our society—the poor, the elderly, the handicapped, minorities, children. For this work, JOHN will be remembered by the thousands of Americans, in his district and throughout the Nation, whose lives he touched. They will remember him as a man of rare decency.

JOHN was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1970. During his 16-year career in the House, he has successfully led efforts to win millions of dollars in Federal funds for businesses, housing, health care, and the arts in the 14th District.

An ardent conservationist, JOHN authored the American Conservation Corps Act to establish a program for hiring America's youth to work to preserve public lands. To give you an idea of JOHN's commitment to preserving the beauty of the Nation's parks and wilderness areas, consider that a computer printout of wilderness protection bills he has managed is at least 9 feet long!

JOHN was one of the first Members of this body to condemn the insanity of the Vietnam war, and he has continued to be a staunch advocate for peace.

Since 1971, JOHN has been one of the most dedicated members of the House Judiciary Committee, which I chair. His sensitivity and judgment were indispensable during one of our Nation's darkest hours—the impeachment proceedings against President Richard Nixon.

The Judiciary Committee has also benefited from JOHN's antitrust expertise. Before his election to Congress, JOHN was a successful antitrust lawyer for over 20 years. He has fought to ensure that the Nation's laws governing the merger of big businesses reflect a sensitivity to consumers, employees, and the communities in which firms operate. JOHN has played a key role in the passage of every antitrust law during the last 16 years. The most important antitrust initiative of this era, the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act of 1976, bears the imprint of JOHN SEIBERLING's counsel and leadership.

He also was a key member of the National Commission for Review of Antitrust Laws and Procedures during the late 1970's, which

spawned five crucial antitrust reform measures that passed the House and became law in 1980. More recently, he has helped to shape the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984, the Municipal Antitrust Act of 1984, and the House Vertical Restraints Resolution of 1985.

Throughout this period, JOHN SEIBERLING has steadfastly resisted the cries of special interests for exemptions from antitrust laws. He is, in short, a man with a vision for free enterprise at its noblest and best.

Although I join my colleagues in expressing sadness at the news of JOHN's retirement, I wish him well in the coming years. His unique compassion, wisdom and commitment will be missed by those of us in the House and in the Judiciary Committee, but his legacy will live on for many years as all Americans continue to benefit from his legislative skill.

LUZERNE COUNTY FOLK FESTIVAL

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to draw to your attention the annual Luzerne County Folk Festival which takes place this week in Kingston, PA. Sponsored by the Cultural Heritage Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania, the folk festival began as a part of the national Bicentennial activities and has endured as a popular celebration of the rich culture of Luzerne County.

This year is an especially memorable one for Luzerne County. As the Nation joins in the celebration of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty, Luzerne County marks its own 200th anniversary. The folk festival commemorates both of these occasions in a special tribute to the significant contribution immigrants have provided to our unique American culture. In honor of the Statue of Liberty, a special display will feature prints, drawings, and news clippings outlining the progress of its restoration, which was engineered by GSGS&B, a Clarks Summit architectural firm.

As the melting pot of the world, America has always been distinguished by its rich cultural diversity. Old World traditions endure in Luzerne County, where Americans with roots from all corners of the Earth have met and shared their own cultural heritage. The Luzerne County Folk Festival is a celebration of this heritage, and here one can enjoy ethnic food specialties, traditional folk dances, and crafts created with skills passed along for generations.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my neighbors in celebrating our rich cultural heritage with the 11th Annual Luzerne County Folk Festival.

**JOHN BUGLER SELECTED AS
ENGINEER OF THE YEAR**

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today in recognition of Mr. John W. Bugler's outstanding record of achievement that has earned him selection by the Federal Highway Administration as Engineer of the Year.

Maintaining our Nation's highways requires innovative and technical expertise. We all recognize the need for improved roads, yet become frustrated when only one lane is left open on a superhighway during rush hour. Mr. Bugler, with remarkable enthusiasm and creativity, has committed himself to addressing the problems that plague our infrastructure. His innovations range from specially designed concrete mixers and hydraulic drills to a concrete mix that dries in 3 hours, thereby eliminating delays on road repairs without compromising quality. In addition, Mr. Bugler has unselfishly devoted his time and personal resources to a variety of civic activities, demonstrating his concern for the community.

This award, richly deserved, not only recognizes the significant contributions John Bugler has made in safeguarding travelers from the disruptive jolt of the unavoidable pothole, but more importantly, recognizes his unceasing devotion to his profession and his fellow citizen. To John Bugler, I say, keep up the good work!

**ELIE WIESEL'S NOBEL PEACE
PRIZE**

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was delighted to learn this morning that the Nobel Committee had awarded its Peace Prize to the distinguished and learned author, professor, and human rights activist, Elie Wiesel. This worldwide recognition is most deserving, and, may I add, long overdue. For over four decades Elie Wiesel has shouldered the enormous burden of bearing witness to the Holocaust which brutally took the lives of over 6 million innocent Jewish men, women, and children during Hitler's reign of terror in Europe. He has chronicled his thoughts in many volumes, and as a young survivor, his compelling and moving accounts have provided the world with a particular perspective that is rarely available.

Currently, Professor Wiesel serves with distinction as the chairman of the Holocaust Memorial Council, which is presently overseeing the creation and construction of the Holocaust Memorial Museum. Yet, Elie Wiesel has not limited his activism solely to remembrance of the holocaust. He has worked to increase awareness of the plight of Soviet Jews, Ethiopian Jewry, and the Miskito Indians in Nicaragua. His humanity knows no bounds, as his message is indeed universal. Those of us who

know him are privileged indeed. Elie Wiesel is a very rare and special man.

In Jewish lore lies the belief that there exist on this Earth 36 "righteous individuals" on whose goodness the world survives. We can only speculate as to who these 36 men and women really are, but I do believe that Elie Wiesel is one of these. His message bespeaks our need to solemnly address the many human rights issues of our time, so that future generations can live in peace and harmony.

By awarding the Nobel Peace Prize to Elie Wiesel, the Nobel Committee has acknowledged what many of us knew long ago: Elie Wiesel is a man of peace and humanity, and a shining example in an all too often dark world.

A STATE OF FEAR IN CHILE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, for 10 years the world has watched the brutal regime of Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte torture and murder its own citizens.

The tragic toll that this rein of terror has taken on the entire country is dramatic and serious.

This month's Psychology Today outlines what it means to live in a state of fear.

The article by Amado Padilla and Lillian Comas-Diaz follows:

A STATE OF FEAR

(By Amado Padilla and Lillian Comas-Diaz)

Brutal dictatorships crush minds as well as bodies, as the people of Chile would tell you if they were free to speak.

Torture is a brutal fact of life in many countries throughout the world. According to the latest figures from Amnesty International, more than one-third of the world's nations use some form of torture. Chile is one of them.

Last year we traveled to Santiago, Chile, as part of a human-rights fact-finding mission sponsored by the American Psychological and American Psychiatric Associations, in cooperation with the American Committee for Human Rights. We wanted to find out what psychological effects torture and other forms of repression were having on the Chilean people. The government, struggling to maintain a facade of democracy, allowed us to probe this sensitive subject. We met with members of international human-rights groups, Chilean psychologists and physicians, relatives of people who have disappeared, local activist organizations, and the torture victims themselves.

There is no doubt about the widespread and vicious use of torture that exists today under General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, who has been Chile's president since the army overthrew the government of Salvador Allende Gossens in 1973. Torture has been documented by Amnesty International, the Americas Watch Committee, the United Nations and various church groups working in Chile. We interviewed many people who had been kidnapped and detained by the police, the military or security agents of the Central Nacional de Informaciones (National Information Center), commonly called CNI. Most of these people reported they were tortured.

The torture methods used in Chile are, unfortunately, common in many other countries. Both men and women are beaten, submerged in water or suffocated and given electric shocks to their gums, nipples, genitals and anus. Victims are threatened with attack by police dogs and intimidated by mock executions. Often they are bound in extremely painful positions. Women are frequently sexually abused by their captors.

Psychological torture has increased in recent years, probably because it doesn't leave the dead bodies and physical scars that have caused problems for the Pinochet government with human-rights groups. Victims are deprived of sleep and placed in solitary confinement. Their clothing and personal privileges are taken away from them. Their senses are disoriented by the continuous wearing of a blindfold and overloaded by the constant, loud playing of a radio. They are given false information about confessions of close friends and family members; often they are forced to listen to these loved ones scream in pain as they too are tortured or sexually abused.

Another psychological tactic has been added in recent years: Victims are taunted with detailed information about the daily work habits and whereabouts of family and friends. This demonstration of the long reach of the secret police, along with the other tactics, heightens the victims' sense of helplessness and despair and makes them vulnerable to the torturer's demand for information or a confession.

Often it is impossible for family members to obtain information about the whereabouts of someone detained by the police or CNI, or to find out why someone was taken away or how their health is. People are held in secret as long as 20 days before the security police acknowledge their detention, and not only are family members concerned about their relative's safety, but they are fearful for their own. They worry that the police or CNI will return during the night, a common practice, and take someone else.

Multiply these experiences by the number of Chileans who have encountered the security forces, and one can begin to get an idea of the climate of fear that exists in Chile today. By mid 1975, just two years into the Pinochet regime, 1 in every 125 adult Chileans had been detained for more than one day. The Chilean Commission on Human Rights, an independent human-rights group supported by the Catholic church, reported 2 political killings, 4 kidnappings, 114 arrests, 24 complaints of torture and 22 complaints of cruel or degrading treatment during January of this year, by no means an unusual month. There is 1 Chilean in political exile today for every 55 still in the country, the highest proportion of exiles in the world.

The government sows seeds of distrust and uncertainty among the people by complete control of information. There are no opposition newspapers or television or radio programming; the press only covers what the government wants the people to know, only the way the government wants people to know it. The government also censors any books, magazines or mail entering the country.

Chileans are constantly reminded of the government's strength, even if they have not felt it directly. In downtown Santiago, for instance, heavily armed police with trained dogs and riot vans are very evident wherever people might gather, such as parks or public squares. Soldiers in combat dress, armed with automatic weapons, are

seen every day in subway and bus stations, on major routes in and out of Santiago and in trucks on after-dark patrols around the city. This massive show of force inhibits any kind of spontaneous protest or demonstration against the government.

In addition to this open display of power, the Pinochet regime has an elaborate system of secret and not-so-secret surveillance. No one is sure how big the secret police force really is, or how many informers it has, but most Chileans do not trust anyone beyond their families and intimate friends.

Informants sabotage any activity that might generate some communal feeling. If a grass-roots organization is formed to protest the lack of medical care in a community, a well-placed informant can provide the government with the details needed to defuse a planned demonstration. Informants can also mislead the community with false information about the group—usually that it is a communist front—and turn people against it.

Leaders of these organizations are often arrested, imprisoned or exiled. Members are terrorized with random arrests, beatings and forced entry into organization offices. We met Angelina (a pseudonym) shortly after she had been stopped just a few blocks from her house, forced into a car by several unknown men, blindfolded and taken to a house of torture. She was beaten on her back, burned on her face with a lit cigarette and questioned about her father, who had died in exile several years before. As a final insult, her glasses were broken and she was robbed of money belonging to the school where she worked.

When we met her, Angelina was terrified that she would be stopped again. She was also afraid of reporting the attack to anyone at the school, because she felt the government-appointed school authorities would undermine her story and she would lose her job. She told us that anyone who makes a complaint or even talks about these things is branded a communist or a terrorist and then fired.

Everyone in Chile is a victim, not just those whose scars and losses are easy to see. "The dictatorship . . . is present day after day, year after year, saturating everything," writes Patricia Politzer in *Fear in Chile (Miedo en Chile)*, a candid book published last year in Santiago with the help of the Catholic church. "Its victims are not only those who suffer directly from its cruelty and censorship, but also those who are indifferent and includes those who support and justify it, because they are surrounded by a system that determines what we can and cannot do, what we think, what we believe, what we dream and what we are silent about."

Not only is the government repressive, but the economic situation is so bad that many Chileans are living almost entirely on tea and bread. *Ollas comunes* (soup kitchens) can be found in some communities, through the efforts of local activist groups and the Catholic church. But the very act of feeding the less fortunate is viewed as subversive by the government, and these groups are harassed and attacked.

In this situation, many people find that the best thing to do is not to complain or seek answers. "De eso no se habla" (we don't talk about that) was a common response when we asked people about human-rights abuses. Nearly everyone appears to deny what is going on around them, and many explain the government's actions with a

"just world" theory: Those who suffer abuse must have brought it on themselves, and it will not happen to anyone who avoids trouble.

Some relief from this passivity is offered by black humor, common in Chile today. "Why do most murders occur after dark?" asks a popular joke. "Because the police are busy directing traffic during the day." By such means the tragic tension of Chilean life is relieved for an instant.

Chile is home to an entire generation that has known nothing but the brutality and repression of the current government. We were frequently told that "children have no future." Parents worry about the impressions their children form of armed guards in public places, of bombings and stories of terrorism and violence. Many children suffer from extreme forms of anxiety, depression, sleep disturbances and aggression. Child psychologists told us that learning disabilities and other school-related problems are also on the increase.

Children echoed their parents' fears and mistrust and told us that saying little was sometimes best. A 15-year-old girl told us that her teacher claimed democracy simply did not exist anywhere, so the repression in Chile was not unusual. The girl, who grew up in West Germany, hotly disputed this outrageous statement, but she was the only student to do so. The rest of the class remained silent.

Young women told us that they could not see bringing children into a world that holds so little promise. Stories of torture and sexual abuse by the security forces were widespread among these women. "Who could think of bringing another generation into the world?" we were asked.

In a healthy environment, both young and old have dreams and hopes for the future. In Chile we heard more about people's nightmares and fears than about their fantasies and hopes for their children. Instead, people told us of the growing problems among the young, such as drug abuse, prostitution, a high rate of school dropouts and other forms of delinquency. Hopes for the future center on emigrating and starting again in Australia, the United States or Sweden.

There is social protest in Chile, within limits. The government seems to understand that a certain amount of protest is necessary to avoid a mass uprising. It allows some moderate demonstrations to occur but only under controlled conditions. In recent years the government has also permitted professional associations such as the Chilean Psychological Association to hold a number of meetings about human rights and the treatment of torture victims.

Social action and protest give people a sense to purpose and a feeling of control, and it is an outlet for anger and frustration. But social action carries risks. The police and military commonly step in with beatings, arrests and torture. Sharing these risks gives protesters a certain camaraderie that helps them cope. One woman, aged 69, explained that, "Since 1973 I have lost my husband, sons, sister, brother-in-law and nephew to this regime. I have no family. I only have the other members of this organization of families of the disappeared. Each person here is a member of my family. Together we demand to know what has become of our loved ones."

The women protest by dancing the *cueca*, a traditional public dance normally performed by a man and a woman. But these women dance alone, stepping and circling

around the absent partner, in a *cueca* sola. By doing something to protect repression, even a small act, they are drawn together in a supportive group that helps them cope with their losses and with official intimidation.

We need to learn much more about how a society copes with a repressive and dictatorial government. We had the opportunity to speak to many psychologists in Chile who were counseling torture victims and their families. Their work is demanding and risky and generally carried out under difficult conditions. One treatment approach they have taken is to help the victims reconstruct the details of their torture, to help them to understand that it was not their fault, and that the blame lies solely with the Chilean government.

More than anything else, we need to bring these violations of human rights to the attention of the broadest possible audience, wherever and whenever these violations occur. We cannot allow these practices to continue, either in Chile or anywhere else. We cannot say, "De eso no se habla." These are real people and real pain. It is time this torture is brought to a real end.

NAACP FREEDOM FUND DINNER

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, it will be my great honor to be a guest at the 72d Annual NAACP Freedom Fund Dinner in Newark on October 24. The dinner will take place at the Quality Inn and will feature the Honorable Sharpe James, mayor of Newark, as guest speaker.

This dinner will be a special occasion for me and for the many Newark residents who care deeply about justice and equality. It will be a time to reflect on the gains we have made—the landmark Civil Rights Acts, the Voting Rights Act and extension, designation of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday as a national holiday, passage of sanctions against the South African Government. It will be a time to recall the difficult struggles—marches, arrests, sit-ins—necessary to bring about these gains. We will celebrate the warm friendships forged in those difficult days and recommit ourselves to meeting the challenges that lie ahead—challenges posed by those in the Reagan administration who seek to turn back the clock on civil rights and return to the constitutional "dark ages."

Mr. Speaker, I salute civil rights champions like Ezella Johnson and Sally Carroll, chairpersons of the Freedom Fund Dinner; Keith Jones, president, Newark NAACP; John Woods, first vice president; Delores Carter, second vice president, Daisy Stokes, secretary; Denise McCoy, assistant secretary; Mamie Hale, treasurer—all of the Newark branch of the NAACP.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege and pleasure to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the NAACP, of which I am proudly a lifetime member, and to its many activists, in Newark, and throughout our great land.

Thanks to their hard work and devotion to justice and equality, this Nation will remain a

place where all of its citizens are free to pursue and realize their dreams.

CH2M HILL RECEIVES THIRD AWARD FOR HELPING SMALL BUSINESS

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I call attention to a special award received by some of my constituents. For the third year in a row, the Oregon-based employee-owned consulting engineering firm of CH2M Hill has been awarded the Environmental Protection Agency Administrator's Award for "Outstanding Prime Contractor achievement."

Created by former Administrator William Ruckelshaus, this award is given annually to the company that most successfully employs small, woman-, and minority-owned businesses in its work for EPA. CH2M Hill's third consecutive award recognizes its commitment to working with all manner and sizes of businesses to solve our nation's problems.

CH2M Hill, the Nation's fifth largest consulting engineering company, has contracted with EPA for several years as its program manager for zone II of the Superfund Rem-Fit hazardous waste cleanup program in 29 States and territories comprising EPA regions V through X. Because of its technical qualifications and proven track record, the company recently was awarded a 5-year Rem-IV contract for program management of additional engineering investigations, studies, and design work under Superfund.

As the Superfund program expands under the reauthorization that we recently enacted, EPA will rely heavily on contractors to take on the enormous job of cleaning up our Nation's leaking waste sites. CH2M Hill's team approach—combining its own talents with those of a variety of specialized subcontractors of all sizes—should serve as a model for contractor efforts.

I hope that my colleagues will join with me in extending congratulations to CH2M Hill and its owner-employees for their achievements.

FLORIO DENOUNCES BARRINGTON PLANT CLOSING

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my shock and dismay at the decision announced last week by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. to stop production at its Barrington, NJ, plant.

This decision will result in the wholesale layoff of most of the 800 employees working at the plant and thus is a serious blow to the economy of Barrington and my congressional district. If initial accounts are accurate, and this profitable operation is being closed to reduce Owens-Corning's debt incurred while

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successfully fighting a hostile takeover, the human impact is all the more tragic.

Over the past several years, our economy has witnessed a plethora of hostile takeover attempts by arbitrageurs, corporate raiders, and investment bankers whose major goal is to make millions of dollars during a short period of time. According to one account, the company which tried to acquire Owens-Corning earned profits of \$30 million as a result of the attempted takeover even though the effort failed!

While hostile takeovers can result in a few individuals earning millions of dollars, they also can result in the loss of jobs for thousands of hard-working, dedicated employees of the company many of whom will have great difficulty in finding other work.

I have requested a meeting with officials of Owens-Corning to urge them to reconsider their decision to close the plant. In addition, I intend to find out what efforts were made to find a buyer who would continue the plant's operations, what termination benefits and assistance Owens-Corning plans to give the employees who are being laid off, and whether Owens-Corning plans to seek a reassessment of taxes owed to Barrington Borough as a result of the shutdown.

I hope very much that the decision to close the plant can be reversed. If not, and this massive loss of jobs will occur, I stand ready to assist the workers and their families in any way I can.

I would like to share with my colleagues a copy of the newspaper article appearing in the Courier-Post of October 11 announcing and describing the plant closing. The article follows:

OWENS-CORNING TO SHUT PLANT—800 WILL LOSE JOBS AT BARRINGTON FACILITY (By James A. Walsh)

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. yesterday said it will stop production at its Barrington plant, ending most of the 800 jobs there.

The local plant, although profitable, is a casualty of Owens-Corning's recent fight against a hostile takeover bid, the company said.

Owens-Corning, in resisting a takeover attempt by California-based Wickes Cos. Inc. last month, took on a debt of \$2.6 billion. The Barrington plant will close as part of an extensive effort to reduce that debt, the company said.

The 30-year-old plant, which makes fiberglass insulation, will release about 500 workers by year-end, Owens-Corning said.

"All remaining manufacturing operations will be discontinued by mid-1987 and the equipment mothballed," the company said.

An unknown number of workers will remain at a warehouse on the site, said Thomas Jados, the plant's personnel director. Owens-Corning has not yet decided on the future of the 20-acre complex, he said.

Owens-Corning has announced no plans for change at another South Jersey facility, an insulation plant with 160 workers in Berlin Borough.

Yesterday's announcement stunned many workers at the Barrington plant.

"We're all walking around in a sort of trance," said one 30-year employee, speaking anonymously. "This was a shock. It hurts quite a bit, especially after all those years of loyalty to the company."

In its statement, Owens-Corning expressed regret at the plant shutdown. Were

it not for the takeover battle and resulting debt, Jados said, "We would be continuing to manufacture products here."

Wickes, a retailing conglomerate, had sought to buy Owens-Corning's outstanding common stock for \$2.1 billion, or \$74 per share. Owens-Corning rejected the hostile bid as inadequate.

Owens-Corning then outbid Wickes, offering its shareholders \$82 in cash and a \$35 debenture for each common share. In turn, stockholders, who are to vote on the offer next month, would receive new shares in a recapitalized Owens-Corning.

However, to meet the cost of its offer, Owens-Corning has had to restructure its business. In a cost-cutting effort, it is dropping or selling operations considered non-essential or incapable of producing short-term cash.

"The Barrington plant * * * does not fit in with the focus on high-efficiency manufacturing of core business products," the company said.

Owens-Corning did not say why the Barrington plant was not offered for sale.

The planned shutdown will have only a limited impact on Barrington, said Robert Sullivan, the borough's mayor.

"The major impact it will have is on the local people who work there," he said. "I feel bad for them. But Owens-Corning will continue to pay their taxes here."

H.R. 4783, THE ANTIKICKBACK ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, the changes made in H.R. 4783 since it was reported by the Government Operations Committee, incorporated into the bill as passed by the House on October 7, are not discussed in the committee report or elsewhere. As the sponsor of the bill, who took part in negotiations with the House Government Operations and Judiciary Committees and the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee which led to those changes, I am including an explanation of the changes here.

In section 2, the definitions section, the word "acknowledging" in the definition of kickback has been replaced with the word "rewarding," which more accurately describes the motive for providing an after-the-fact kickback in exchange for favorable treatment.

In section 3, specifying the prohibited conduct, the word "pay" has been changed to "provide." This conforms the wording of the prohibitions to the definition of kickback and makes clear that the prohibitions apply to kickbacks whether or not they involve payment of money.

Subsection 3(b), which established a conclusive presumption that the amount of any kickback paid or accepted in connection with a prime contract or subcontract was included in the price of the contract and ultimately borne by the United States, has been deleted. This conclusive presumption was used under the Antikickback Act of 1946, and under the bill in its earlier versions, as a mechanism to establish liability in the prime contractor for

violations committed by subcontractors without the prime contractor's knowledge and to clarify that the theory of recovery was remedial in nature. Because conclusive presumptions have been criticized in recent years by legal commentators as an inept way of reaching a desired substantive standard, the bill was re-drafted in order to establish the same scope of liability without using the conclusive presumption.

Section 4, establishing criminal penalties, has been changed in two respects. First, "willfully" has been changed to "knowingly and willfully," the standard of consciousness for criminal liability which applies to conduct whether engaged in by corporations or individuals. Second, the fines for both corporations and individuals have been changed to conform with the uniform fine statute in title 18 of the United States Code, which applies whenever a different fine structure is not otherwise specified by statute. Because a reference to the number of the specific section of title 18 is not needed for clarity, and because the number of the section of the code establishing the uniform standard, currently 18 U.S.C. 3571, will be changed in the near future, no reference to the section number is included.

Section 5, establishing civil penalties, has been rewritten in conjunction with the elimination of the conclusive presumption in section 3. Section 5(a)(1) establishes the civil penalties for knowing violations of the act, which are unchanged from those in section 5(a)(2)(A) of the version reported by the Government Operations Committee. Section 5(a)(2) imposes liability on the prime contractor or higher tier subcontractor for violations of the act by a lower tier subcontractor; proof of a knowing violation on the part of the contractor or higher tier subcontractor is not required, and liability is limited to the amount of the kickback proved to have been actually paid, accepted, or charged by the lower tier subcontractor. Section 5(a)(2) as rewritten is intended to achieve largely the same result as section 5(a)(2)(B) of the earlier version of the bill would have in these circumstances, but without using the mechanism of a conclusive presumption.

In section 5(b), providing for a statute of limitations for civil actions under the act, "became aware or should reasonably have become aware" has been changed to "knew or should reasonably have known," to conform to the language used in 28 U.S.C. 2416.

Section 6, providing for administrative offsets, has been substantially revised in form. Some of the changes are made in conjunction with the elimination of the conclusive presumption, which interacted with the earlier section 6. Section 6(a) allows a Government contracting officer to offset the amount of a kickback paid, accepted, or charged against moneys owed the prime contractor under the contract to which the kickback relates, even if the kickback occurred in the lower tier subcontract without the prime contractor's knowledge. Section 6(b) allows the contracting officer to direct the prime contractor to withhold from a subcontractor the amount of a kickback which has been or may be offset against the prime contractor. Section 6(b) allows the Government to reach beyond the prime contractor in cases in which a subcontractor has

committed the violation, and also allows a prime contractor who has not been involved in committing the violation to recover from its subcontractor. Section 6(c) makes clear that administrative offsets and contracting officer directives and orders under the act are subject to the Contract Disputes Act of 1978, 41 U.S.C. 601, et seq. Under the Contract Disputes Act, a prime contractor or subcontractor from whom moneys owned under a government contract are withheld may appeal the decision to withhold such moneys to the Court of Claims for de novo review. Although the Contract Disputes Act also provides for appeal to an agency board of contract appeals, with further appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal circuit, cases have held that an agency board of contract appeals is an inappropriate forum in which to decide questions of fraud. For example, *Comada Corp.* (1983, AS BCA) 832 CCH BCA, paragraph 16681. Therefore, appeal of administrative offsets and contracting officer directives and orders under this section must be to the Court of Claims.

In section 7(c)(1)(A), the word "potential" was changed to "possible" in order to make clear that the reference was to kickbacks that may have occurred rather than to kickbacks which may occur in the future.

THE JUNIOR OLYMPICS PROGRAM

HON. DAN LUNGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. LUNGREN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Sears, Roebuck & Co. on its 10th anniversary as sole national sponsor of the AAU/USA Junior Olympic Program. There are over 2 million young people from ages 8 to the teen years who participate in Junior Olympics each year. In addition, there are approximately 200,000 other people who volunteer their services to help train and support these athletes. This makes Junior Olympics the largest amateur sports program in the United States.

The Junior Olympics Program was inaugurated in 1948 by the Amateur Athletic Union through permission of the U.S. Olympic Committee. It was the Nation's first blue ribbon grassroots development effort designed to interest the Nation's youth in Olympic sports and to give them an opportunity to compete against young people of their own age on the local level.

Now in its 38th year, the Junior Olympic Program constantly seeks to further develop out Nation's youth sports programs by offering competition to young athletes annually. All competitions are geared in accordance with the Olympic motto: "In the Olympics, it is not the winning but the taking part that counts."

The AAU/USA Junior Olympics Program has long been noted as the premiere discovery program for future U.S. Olympic athletes. Eighty-three members—18 percent—of the 470-member 1976 United States Olympic team at Montreal were former Junior Olympi-

ans. Yet, that 18 percent won an amazing 74 percent of America's gold and silver medals.

The 1984 Olympic games in Los Angeles once again brought honor and credence to the AAU/USA Junior Olympic Program. Former Junior Olympians made up a modest 11 percent of the 529 member U.S. Olympic team. They won, however, 29 percent of the individual gold medals and 22 percent of the individual silver medals.

Each year, the AAU/USA Junior Olympics conducts activities in 21 sports. Competition begins at the local level and winners then progress to State, regional, and national championships. Hundreds of thousands of medals, ribbons, and certificates of participation are awarded to AAU/USA Junior Olympic athletes. All are provided without cost by Sears, Roebuck & Co.

But the Sears sponsorship involves more than ribbons and medals. It includes administrative costs of conducting what is probably the world's largest sports program. A Junior Olympic handbook and rule book for each individual Junior Olympic sport are distributed yearly to thousands of volunteers across the United States. Display materials are given to meet directors. T-shirts, patches, and bags are given to all athletes at national championships. Promotional and public relations materials are sent to meet directors. There is no charge for any of the support materials.

Sears also sponsors national television telecasts of Special Olympics which greatly contribute to their exposure. Additionally, a national radio sports network provides coverage for regional and national AAU/USA Junior Olympic championships. It too is sponsored by Sears.

We wish to honor those athletes who recently competed in the games this last August as well as Sears for its continuing efforts on their behalf. It is an example to the rest of the world how athletics and the free enterprise system can combine to form a partnership of excellence.

ALMA COLLEGE CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, I want to today recognize the 100th anniversary of Alma College in Alma, MI, which was founded by action of the Presbyterian Synod of Michigan at Westminster Presbyterian Church in Grand Rapids on October 14, 1886.

Through its 100-year history, Alma College has joined the heritage of Judeo-Christian traditions with the continually relevant aims of liberal arts learning, doing so in accordance with its founding motto: "To the glory of God and the dignity of all people." Alma also is committed to creating in each student an intellectual curiosity about the wholeness of knowledge and a concern for value judgments which are critical to wise decisionmaking; helping each student to achieve their potential and to maintain a lifestyle based on integrity, self-respect, and purpose; and focusing on re-

relationships which promote the development of human potentiality while undergirding the values of individuals and the welfare of society.

The mission of the college is the liberation of people from ignorance, prejudice, and parochialism; the preservation and perpetuation of knowledge, skills, and values appropriate for free men and women; and the preparation of students for useful vocations in changing society. The curricular and extracurricular programs to achieve these goals are centered on the liberal arts and are designed to prepare graduates for entry into the traditional professional fields—law, medicine, teaching, and church vocations—as well as the “new professions” of management, business, government, and science and high technology fields.

The desire for a Presbyterian College in Michigan was as old as the synod of Michigan. At its first session in 1834, it was resolved, “that arrangements ought to be made immediately, in the territory, to secure a thorough literary and evangelical educational program.”

In Detroit in 1885, a committee of nine was organized to see if any means could be realized for the establishment of an institution of higher learning in the State.

Persons who were instrumental in the founding of the college were: August F. Bruske, who proposed the resolution at the 1885 synod meeting in Detroit that a committee be appointed “to see if any means could be realized for the establishment of such an institution.” Later he was to serve Alma College as its second president. J. Ambrose Wight, chairman of the committee appointed by the synod at Detroit in 1885; Alexander Folsom, a lumberman and member of Dr. Wight’s church in Bay City who responded to a sermon given by Reverend Wight offering \$50,000 to begin an endowment fund so that the college could be established. Ammi W. Wright, an Alma lumberman and businessman who offered a campus and two buildings to the synod if they would locate the proposed college in Alma. His continuing generosity helped to sustain the college during its early years. Theodore Nelson, who served as Alma College’s first professor of English.

The following have provided leadership as presidents of the college: George F. Hunting, 1887-91; August F. Bruske, 1891-1912; Thomas C. Blaisdell, 1912-15; Harry M. Crooks, 1915-37; John W. Dunning, 1938-42, the only alumnus to serve as president; Roy W. Hamilton, 1943-46; Dale D. Welch, 1946-51; John S. Harker, 1951-56; Robert D. Swanson, 1956-80; and since 1980; Oscar E. Remick.

The original campus consisted of approximately 30 acres and two buildings, one recitation hall and a dormitory for women. Today Alma’s campus of 80 acres has 20 major buildings, as well as a nearby 170-acre site used as an outdoor laboratory for work in biology and ecology.

Alma College has earned recognition as an outstanding liberal arts college. Please join me in congratulating this fine institution on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NEW GI BILL A TOP PRIORITY

HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, the continuation of the new GI bill on a permanent basis beyond its June 30, 1988, expiration is one of the Army’s top priorities. In addition to serving as a potent and effective incentive for recruiting a high quality Active and Reserve Force, this successful education program is benefiting the Nation as a whole.

Over 90 percent of Army recruits today are high school graduates. This impressive figure compares extremely favorably with the recruitment in 1980 of 54 percent graduates. As predicted by many studies, increased recruitment of high school graduates has significantly reduced the attrition rate, saving the Army about 13,000 personnel annually. Significant improvement has also been shown in recruit scores on the Armed Forces qualification test [AFQT]. In 1980, only 26 percent of those recruited scored in the upper half of this test. Today, 62 percent are scoring in the upper bracket. Without question, the availability of the new GI bill has contributed to this improved recruiting success.

Since the implementation of the new GI bill on July 1, 1985, the ability of the Army to attract high quality graduates has improved. The average monthly percentage of high quality graduate contracts written increased to 57.9 percent during the first 12 months of the new program compared to 50.8 percent for the final 12 months under VEAP.

The Army National Guard and Army Reserve have also benefited from the availability of the new GI bill. During the first 6 months of the educational assistance program for the reserve components, chapter 106 of title 10, high quality recruits in the Army Reserve increased by more than 30 percent as compared with the same period the year before.

An impressive 80 percent of new soldiers are presently participating in the new GI bill—double the rate under VEAP. Because the new program is such an attractive enlistment incentive, it is far more effective in attracting the high quality individuals the Army needs. Given the extremely competitive recruiting market, the result of an improving economy and declining youth population, the new GI bill is absolutely essential if the Army is to continue to recruit America’s quality young men and women.

The Army’s commitment to the new GI bill reflects this service’s commitment to America’s youth and has helped advance the Army to the highest level of public acceptance in recent years. Additionally, the Army recognizes the benefits to the Nation that will derive from this Educational Assistance Program. Those young people who further their education under the new GI bill will return \$3 to \$6 in increased local, State and Federal taxes paid for every \$1 in GI bill benefits expended.

The new GI bill is proving to be a winner—for the soldier, the Army and the Nation. With-

out question, the loss of the program will have a negative effect on the personnel readiness of the Army.

KULPMONT VFW CELEBRATES 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in recognition of the 40th anniversary of the Wanzie-Miriello Post No. 8354 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Located in Kulpmont, PA, the Wanzie-Miriello Post was established after World War II by service-minded veterans and will be celebrating its anniversary at a banquet on October 25.

Kulpmont area veterans of World War I and World War II realized the need for a local chapter of the VFW and began to recruit members in September 1946. On October 10, approximately 30 members received their national charter. They named the post after two Kulpmont soldiers who lost their lives in service to their country; Cpl. Daniel Wanzie, who was killed in World War I, and S1c. Bernard J. Miriello, a Navy serviceman killed during World War II.

Once the chapter received its charter, more than 145 veterans joined the organization and began to put together the community service activities which have become a hallmark for VFW chapters across the Nation. The group bought the building which formerly housed the Kulpmont Water Co. and has used the building as its headquarters ever since, allowing other local civic organizations to use its meeting rooms. The Wanzie-Miriello Post has given food baskets to less fortunate families at Christmas, provided wheelchairs and crutches to the needy, and has performed a number of services to remember their fallen fellow soldiers.

I have visited the Wanzie-Miriello Post in Kulpmont on a number of occasions and was impressed by the acute awareness the members have of national as well as local issues which affect veterans. Members have long served to share their knowledge with their neighbors in Kulpmont. The strength of any national organization depends upon the strength of each individual chapter, and the well-respected Veterans of Foreign Wars is fortunate to count among its member chapters the Wanzie-Miriello Post.

Mr. Speaker, those patriotic Americans who have risked their lives to defend our Nation continue to serve their country and their communities through organizations such as the VFW. I am pleased to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives my congratulations to the Wanzie-Miriello Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars on the occasion of their 40th anniversary.

REPRESENTATIVE BOB EDGAR
HONORED BY GREEK-AMERICAN
COMMUNITY

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I bring to the attention of my colleagues an event hosted by the Greek-American community of the Delaware Valley area in honor of my colleague, Congressman BOB EDGAR, who is seeking to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the U.S. Senate.

The event, which was hosted by the president of the Federation of Hellenic American Societies of Philadelphia and the Hellenic Flame, Dr. Nick Tsirakoglou, was geared toward emphasizing the many steps BOB EDGAR has taken to address the concerns of the Greek-American community. I wanted to share with my colleagues the following article and express my support for BOB EDGAR's continued efforts to call attention to the continuing conflict on Cyprus and to strengthen relations between Greece and the United States. The article follows:

HELLENIC LEADERS HAIL EDGAR AS "FRIEND OF GREEK ISSUES"

(By Mary Anne Janco)

Calling Bob Edgar a "friend of Greek issues," members of the Greek community showed their support for the senatorial candidate at a fundraiser in Havertown Sunday night.

"Edgar has been supportive of Greek causes in Washington," said John Kamb, of Upper Darby, president of Apollo Tours. "As members of the Greek community, we feel we should support him in his effort to get elected as U.S. senator."

Edgar, the Democratic Congressman from the Seventh District, is running against incumbent Republican Sen. Arlen Specter.

"As many of you know parts of Greece are suffering greatly," Edgar said, referring to a recent earthquake in Kalamata and problems in Cyprus.

"Some of the relations between the United States and Greece have been strained," Edgar said. "We need to build stronger relationships. We need a Senator who will stand up and speak out on tough issues."

Guests at the fundraiser asked Edgar to oppose military aid to the government of Turkey and to continue to support human rights in Cyprus.

Paul Kotrotsios, of Havertown, general manager of the Greek Radio Network of America, said the Greek community is also asking for the withdrawal of all Turkish military forces from Cyprus. Cyprus was invaded by the Turkish Army in 1974, he said.

"We're asking for human rights in Cyprus," said Panos Lambrias, president of the Cyprus Brotherhood of Delaware Valley. "In Cyprus, 230,000 people are refugees in their own country."

Military aid has to be cut until there's a fair solution, Kotrotsios said.

The fundraiser, which was attended by approximately 40 people, was hosted by Dr. Nick Tsirakoglou and his wife, Depina. Tsirakoglou is president of the Federation of Hellenic American Societies of Philadelphia and the Hellenic Flame.

THE ICELAND SUMMIT

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that the President stood firm at the Iceland summit, demonstrating commendable tenacity as well as reason and fairness. He has made it clear that he is a strong negotiator who will not be taken in by the transparent tactics utilized by the Soviets, who seemed to believe victory would be theirs by leaving the strategic defense initiative until the end of the summit agenda. Hopefully, Mr. Reagan's steadfast refusal to sacrifice the SDI Program will draw needed attention to its many benefits here at home. Contrary to the contentions of detractors, SDI is a reasonable, "do-able," nonnuclear defense, able to protect us from the unpredictable threats of nuclear madmen throughout the world. My hope now is that the President will not find it necessary to "negotiate" further here at home, and that the American people will realize he has their best interests, strong national security, and the ultimate goal of realistic and verifiable arms reduction foremost in his mind.

IN HONOR OF JOEY AND MILLIE
BAKER

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, the Ketubah B'nai B'rith has presented its Distinguished Service Award to Joey and Millie Baker, two loving human beings who, in their service to others, further better relationships among people.

As the Ketubah award states:

Joey was selected in 1942 as "The Ideal AZA Boy" when he was honored at the International Convention of AZA (Aleph Zadik Aleph of B'nai B'rith) with the Sam Beber Award, named after the founder of AZA. A native Californian, Joey began his lifetime of service in Pasadena AZA, and held the high office of District Aleph Godol (President). He continues to support the B'nai B'rith youth program and has served as its District Advisory Board Chairperson. In addition to his leadership in B'nai B'rith, Joey, known as "The Broker of Venice," has been President of the Venice Realty Board, President of the Venice Chamber of Commerce, and was honored by the Santa Monica Chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He is a Rotarian, a member of the Masonic Order, and with Millie, active in the Del Rey Yacht Club and members of Sinai Temple.

Millie, born in Memphis Tennessee, came to Santa Monica in her teen years, and became a member of the Santa Monica BBG (B'nai B'rith Girls) where she met Joey through their active involvement in the B'nai B'rith Young Adult Organization. Both served as presidents in the higher ranks of the organization at the regional, district and national levels. Their marriage has been blessed with three children and a grandchild. The Baker home has been open

to family and friends, and various charitable dinner functions. Millie is a member of the Rotary-Anne, serves on the advisory board of the Daniel Freeman Marina Hospital, the TGI of Northridge Rehabilitation Hospital, ADL's Women's Committee and is Vice President of the Del Rey Yacht Club Women's Auxiliary.

TRIBUTE TO ED MURPHY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, recently, I learned of the death of a friend and colleague from my days as a practicing attorney in Missouri.

Ed Murphy was a truly outstanding jurist and a trusted friend. The esteem in which he was held is exemplified in the record of the circuit court in the session following his death. Judge William J. Roberts offered the following tribute:

This court is informed that attorney Edward J. Murphy died on August 18, 1986. Mr. Murphy established his law practice in Butler in 1955.

He was a past president of the Missouri Trial Lawyers Association and a member of the American Trial Lawyers Association.

Mr. Murphy was a tenacious advocate for his clients, and a recognized champion of the rights and causes of the injured and oppressed. In those capacities he will not easily be replaced, if ever.

He freely and willingly gave of himself to aid and encourage the betterment of the members of his profession, both young and old. Though sometimes controversial, his wise counsel was often sought by the bar, bench, legislators and private citizens. He will be sadly missed by all.

He loved his profession. When at his best, Ed exemplified the highest qualities of a trial lawyer. As a young practitioner I often thought I'd never met a lawyer until I met Ed Murphy. The same thought holds true today.

The court pauses this day to honor this man and his memory.

It is ordered that these proceedings be spread upon the record of the court.

It is an honor to pay tribute to this outstanding representative of the legal profession before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMEN
JOHN MCCAIN AND ELDON RUDD

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1986

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two friends and colleagues, JOHN MCCAIN and ELDON RUDD, who will be leaving the House of Representatives at the end of this year. As a Representative from a neighboring State, California, I know that the Arizona delegation, the California delegation, and the rest of the House deeply appreciate their

service, and will miss both JOHN and ELDON when we begin the 100th Congress next year.

There can be no doubt that both JOHN and ELDON have been in the forefront in the fight to ensure that this country's criminal statutes serve as effective deterrents to crime. ELDON, as a former FBI agent, has introduced legislation to impose the death penalty for those who are seriously involved in illicit drug dealing. This certainly has helped to provide impetus for this year's drug bill and the increase in penalties for illegal drug dealers. Without ELDON'S work and leadership on this issue, the drug bill would certainly not be where it is today. JOHN, on the other hand, has worked to impose severe penalties for those convicted of child kidnaping offenses. Certainly, this crime is extremely serious, and must be punished severely. I also wish to thank JOHN for his support of improved English proficiency in this country.

I know that the Congress will miss both JOHN and ELDON and their dedication to their work. I wish both of them good luck in future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN SEIBERLING

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 8, 1986

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Representative JOHN SEIBERLING, who is retiring from the Congress after 16 years of service. I have had the privilege of working with JOHN through his chairmanship of the Public Lands Subcommittee as well as his membership on the Judiciary Committee.

I will always be grateful to JOHN for his hard work and strong support in obtaining the passage of my Virginia Wilderness Act in 1984. The effort to set aside these pristine lands had been ongoing for a number of years, and JOHN'S assistance was invaluable in finally achieving this wilderness designation. In addition to the Virginia Wilderness Act, JOHN successfully guided 19 other wilderness bills to enactment during the 98th Congress.

I will also remember JOHN for his willingness to address the complex and vital issue of the high rail rates charged by railroads that enjoy a monopoly over transportation lines. JOHN introduced the Railroad Antimonopoly Act to address this concern for shippers of bulk products, and I enjoyed working with him to advance the bill through our mutual membership on the Judiciary Committee. The Railroad Antimonopoly Act made impressive progress this year, and those of us committed to injecting competition into the rail industry to reduce high railroad rates will miss JOHN'S able leadership in the 100th Congress.

I wish JOHN well in his deserved retirement, and I thank him for his years of service to the Congress and the American people.

RADIO WNWK-FM

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a unique, not-for-profit radio station that broadcasts to my district and to the Metropolitan New York/New Jersey/Connecticut area. WNWK-FM is a multilingual, multiethnic station that programs in 41 languages, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The station has approximately 4 million listeners, many of whom find WNWK'S community service orientation to be their only source of information, instruction, job opportunities, and news concerning their ethnic community and homeland.

Since 1983, WNWK has been operated by Global Broadcasting, Inc., under an interim license. Since that time, the station has operated within the guidelines, expectations, and operating procedures of the FCC.

WNWK and Global Broadcasting have donated 100 percent of the station's profits to charitable causes throughout the 3 years of its operations. This has amounted to more than \$200,000 each year. Included in these charitable causes are groups like the Fresh Air Fund, Newark Youth, Community College scholarships, the Boy Scouts, and drug rehabilitation centers.

In 1985, WNWK was awarded the Associated Press "Outstanding Community Service Award" for its region. On September 22, 1986, the Associated Press announced that WNWK, for the second year in a row, had won this prestigious award.

As the interim licensee, Global is prohibited by the FCC from competing for the permanent license. My interest and concern is for the station and for the continuation of a community service, multilingual, multiethnic broadcast service that will serve "the public interest" as the FCC is charged to do.

I hope the FCC will study and review the adequacy and availability of multilingual and multiethnic broadcast service to the Metropolitan New York area. The FCC should properly seek participation in the study from the appropriate committees of Congress and from individuals with considerable experience in the programming and broadcasting of multilingual, multiethnic programming and community service.

BUDGET PROCESS SUNSET REVIEW ACT

HON. TRENT LOTT

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Budget Process Sunset Review Act of 1986." The bill would establish a bipartisan commission to study the impact of the budget process on the two branches, and recommend whether the process should be continued, modified or terminated. The bill would further require Congress to consider and act

on the Commission's recommendations, and, unless Congress enacts legislation to continue or modify the budget process, it would expire on March 15, 1988.

Mr. Speaker, I think I've been as strong a supporter of the budget process over the years as anyone around here. I voted for it in 1974, and I've vigorously upheld its provisions through the years as a member of the leadership and the Rules Committee. But, like many of my colleagues, I've begun to wonder just how effective it has been and how much it may be distorting and disrupting the regular authorization and appropriations processes. I've formed no final opinions on those questions, but I do think they are legitimate enough to warrant a full-scale review of the budget process by a distinguished Commission comprised of Members of Congress, the public, the executive branch, and the Comptroller General. The Commission would report back to us by next September 30. Our committees would have until the end of the year to report legislation either continuing the budget process in its present or modified form, or recommend its termination.

If Congress does not enact legislation specifically extending or modifying the budget process by March 15, 1988, the acts would expire. The bill would apply to both the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the so-called Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate that there are those who will argue that this should be strictly an internal review by the House and Senate since we are dealing primarily with the congressional budget process. But I would disagree for two reasons. First, the 1974, Budget Act provides for not only a congressional budget process, but the Presidential impoundment and deferral authority as well. And the 1985 Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act not only amends the Congressional Budget Act, but requires the President to submit budgets which conform with the maximum deficit amount each year, and to issue the Executive order sequestering funds if we don't meet that deficit target through the regular budget process. So, it is important that executive branch officers and employees be represented on this review Commission.

Second, we must never lose sight of the fact that the way we budget in both branches ultimately affects the people and the allocation of their tax dollars for public purposes. The budget process is much bigger than the internal mechanics of the Congress and the executive branch. It is the determining force in how the people's money will be spent. As such, there should be public representatives on this Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I am not suggesting that we should delegate to the Commission the ultimate power to decide the future of the congressional and executive budget processes. I have not provided in my bill for an up-or-down vote on the final recommendations of the Commission. Instead, I have simply required that the appropriate committees consider those recommendations and report to their respective Houses their own recommendation

as to whether the budget process should be continued, modified or terminated.

The action-forcing mechanism in all this, of course, is the sunset date which will fall some 5½ months after the Commission report is submitted. If legislation is not enacted by that March 15, 1988, date, then the two Budget Acts covered would expire.

I know there will be those who will argue that this is an invitation to inaction by those in Congress who, for a variety of reasons, oppose one aspect or another of the current budget laws. But, I do not agree that either House will let these acts expire without taking a vote on the alternatives. The very fact of a report by a distinguished commission should provide sufficient impetus for us to consider and vote on its recommendations or any options that might be proposed by our committees. I do not think the American people would forgive us for killing the budget process by inaction.

On the other hand, if we do not put in place a sunset date as an action forcing mechanism, I fear we will continue to putter along with the present system without taking the time or trouble to seriously consider the work of the Commission. I want this Commission's report to be something more than a dust-collector on a shelf, for a change. The sunset review process provided in my bill is the best way to ensure that result, in my opinion.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in this sincere attempt to examine in-depth the current operation of our budget process and determine whether or how it should be continued. I think it's obvious to everyone that things are terribly out of kilter in Congress, and that the overpowering presence of the budget process is a major factor in that equation. I am hopeful this budget process sunset review proposal will point the way out of this morass.

At this point in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I include a brief summary of my bill. The summary follows:

H.R. 5699

BRIEF SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BUDGET PROCESS
SUNSET REVIEW ACT

[Introduced by Representative Lott, Oct. 14, 1986]

Title: The "Budget Process Sunset Review Act of 1986".

Purpose: To establish a Commission on Budget Process Review, require congressional consideration of the Commission's recommendations, and to sunset the budget process if no action is taken to extend or modify it by March 15, 1988.

Establishment of Commission: There is established, not later than 60-days after enactment, a Commission on Budget Process Review. The Commission would cease to exist on Dec. 31, 1987.

Purpose of Commission: The purpose of the Commission is to study and review the operation and effectiveness of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and their impact on congressional and executive operations with a view to determining whether such Acts should be continued, modified, or terminated.

Membership: The Commission shall be composed of 19 members including six each appointed by the President, President pro tempore of the Senate and Speaker of the

House. Two public members shall be appointed by each, and not more than four executive branch officers or employees, four Senators, four Representatives. Not more than three members for each category of six shall be of the same political party. In addition, the Comptroller General shall serve as a member. A chairman and vice chairman shall be elected by the members.

Miscellaneous: Provisions are made for staff, per diem for non-Federal members (\$150), travel, hearings, and consultants. To the maximum extent possible, the Commission would draw on existing executive and congressional staff having budgetary expertise.

Report. The Commission shall submit its final report to Congress not later than Sept. 30, 1987.

Congressional Review & Action: The report shall be referred to the appropriate committees of the House and Senate which shall conduct hearings and report their recommendations to their respective Houses no later than Dec. 31, 1987.

Sunset: Following such committee reports, unless legislation is enacted by March 15, 1988, specifically continuing or modifying the budget acts referred to above, such acts shall cease to be effective on that date.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NOBEL
LAUREATE ELIE WIESEL

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend a word of thanks to the Nobel Committee for its selection of this year's winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, as well as a word of congratulations to the winner, Boston University Prof. Elie Wiesel.

Elie Wiesel's selection for the Nobel Peace Prize is a heartening recognition of his profound vision, dedication, courage, integrity, and remarkable ability to communicate the horrors of the Nazi Holocaust to the world community. The Nobel Committee's citation for the award clearly expresses why Elie Wiesel has earned this extraordinary honor:

Elie Wiesel has emerged as one of the most important spiritual leaders and guides in an age when violence, repression and racism continue to characterize the world. Wiesel is a messenger to mankind; his message is one of peace, atonement and human dignity. His belief that the forces fighting evil in the world can be victorious is a hard won idea.

That idea is one that is shared by all who care about the cause of human freedom and dignity, a cause for which Elie Wiesel has devoted so much of his life and his work.

As a child, he was deported from the small town of Sighet in present day Romania, and sent to the concentration camps at Auschwitz and Buchenwald. At Auschwitz, his mother and his younger sister died; at Buchenwald, his father. Wiesel was separated from two older sisters, and did not learn that they had survived until the war has been won and the concentration camp survivors were liberated.

In the years since that liberation, Elie Wiesel has devoted his life to ensuring that the millions who lost their lives in the holo-

caust are not forgotten, that they have not died in vain. In over a score of books and essays, he has reminded us of the horrors of which man is capable, and of the responsibility that we all bear to head the Scriptural call and "undo the heavy burden and let the oppressed go free."

His selection today as a Nobel Peace laureate places him in the company of such previous winners as Andrei Sakharov, Mother Teresa, Lech Walesa, and Archbishop Desmond Tutu. Like them, Elie Wiesel possesses those rare gifts of strength, courage, and grace that enable him to "speak truth to power." He has been a conscience and a catalyst, a man of honesty and of compassion.

I know every Member of the House joins me in extending our heartfelt words of congratulations to Elie Wiesel on his selection for this great honor. The Nobel Committee reflects honor upon itself for having made such a magnanimous and fitting selection.

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR
SUPERFUND

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, Congress has spoken on the vital issue of reauthorizing a strong Superfund bill by overwhelming passage of the Superfund conference report by both the House and Senate. It is a strong bill. It is a reasonable compromise. It is legislation vitally needed by our Nation, and particularly needed by States like Michigan which has 66 toxic dumpsites on EPA's national priority list.

This places the ball in the President's court. He can make a wise decision and sign the bill. On the other hand, he can make a very foolish and ill-advised decision and veto the legislation. Should the President take the foolish and ill-advised course of action, the Congress will certainly override his veto. The question now is one of timing.

I believe the vast majority of American citizens want a Superfund program, and will not stand for one man to stand in its way. Editorials published in newspapers throughout the entire country reflect this public attitude. For this reason, I urge my colleagues to read the following editorial entitled, "Superfund: Congress Steps Up To An Environmental Problem," which was published in the October 9 edition of the Detroit Free Press.

SUPERFUND: CONGRESS STEPS UP TO AN
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM

Congress clearly decided it had enough with the backing and filling over Superfund—one of the more useful and effective federal environmental programs—and both the Senate and the House have now voted overwhelmingly to fund the program at \$8.5 billion for fiscal 1987. The money will come from taxes on industries whose pollutants made Superfund necessary in the first place.

President Reagan has threatened to veto the bill. Mr. Reagan takes a dim view of the revenue side of the measure because he opposes the imposition of any new taxes.

Well, hurrah for the Senate. By a vote of 88 to 8—a crushing majority—it sent Mr. Reagan a message the (1) the government has a health-and-welfare responsibility to the citizenry to spur the cleanup of toxic wastes by holding industries responsible for their own messes, and (2) it is not possible for the government to do its work without adequate revenue, which means taxes.

Environmentalists had almost despaired, thinking that perhaps Congress would let Superfund die. Some of the more zealous got a kick out of industry-bashing, which contributed to the crisis over Superfund's retention. But once apprised of the facts of the matter, the Republican-majority Senate did the right thing. Now, so has the House. Mr. Reagan ought to put down his "Manual of Absolutely Doctrinaire Economic Thought" long enough to see what many of his partisans in the Senate have seen about the necessity of Superfund.

In any event, a presidential veto of the appropriation would almost surely be overridden, and how, on the heels of the override of his South African sanctions, can that help the president's broader political cause?

TRIBUTE TO DOMINIC DI FRANCESCO

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, the Pennsylvania American Legion could not have made a better choice when it elected Dominic DiFrancesco to serve as its 1986-87 State commander. In fact, Dominic is so well thought of and respected in Legion circles that he was elected to the coveted post without opposition. That, in my opinion, is quite an honor and a high achievement.

Having personally known Dominic DiFrancesco for many years, I find it especially satisfying to pay tribute today to a man who has dedicated his entire lifetime to serving his country and community. Dominic, or Donnie Di as his friends call him, was elected American Legion State commander on July 12, 1986. Prior to his election, he served successfully at every level of leadership in the Legion and continues his active involvement in his hometown post 594, Middletown.

Highlights of his American Legion service include 19th district commander and State vice commander from the central section as well as positions on various national committees and commissions. Dominic, who was a Navy communication technician during the Korean war, is currently employed as a planning and resource specialist at the New Cumberland Army Depot.

Dominic has chosen as his theme for the year, "Success is a journey and not a destination." This theme is most appropriate in that it accurately reflects a man who has never rested on his laurels but has always strived to go one better.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my congratulations to Dominic DiFrancesco with the backing of the entire Congress for his many jobs well done.

KILDEE HONORS REV. JOSEPH R. ROBB OF MICHIGAN

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the long and distinguished career of Rev. Joseph R. Robb. Reverend Robb will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of his ordination on October 26, 1986, at the Knights of Columbus Hall in Davison, MI.

Reverend Robb went to Fowlerville High School from where he graduated in 1937. He then chose to attend Sacred Heart Seminary. He graduated in 1943 and 3 years later on October 26, 1945, at the Diocese of Lansing. Reverend Robb was ordained into priesthood. He started his vocation in Flint that same year at St. Michael's as an associate pastor. Over the following 10 years Reverend Robb took on three more positions as associate pastor, first at St. Mary's in Jackson, then at St. Mary's in Kalamazoo, and finally at St. Mary's in Three Oaks. From 1957 to 1962, he served as pastor at St. Mary's in Swartz Creek and then from 1962 to 1968 as pastor at St. Mary's in Paw Paw. Then in 1968 he came back to Flint to preside at the Holy Rosary Church, where he serves as pastor yet today. Currently, Reverend Robb is also the chaplain at the Bishop Joseph H. Albers Knights of Columbus Council No. 4090 in Davison.

Mr. Speaker, during his 40 years of service, Reverend Robb has succeeded in far surpassing his expected duties as pastor. Our communities and the congregations that he has led have greatly benefited by the dedicated and unselfish services of Reverend Robb. It is indeed an honor and a privilege to pay tribute to this highly regarded man on his 40th anniversary of ordination.

NEW JERSEY AGENT ORANGE COMMISSION WORK YIELDS NEW TEST FOR DIOXIN EXPO- SURE

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I have several times in the past drawn the attention of my colleagues to the work of the New Jersey Agent Orange Commission. The commission has been at the forefront of scientific research relating to tracing the levels of dioxin still present in Vietnam veterans who were exposed to agent orange during the Vietnam war.

As my colleagues will learn from the following article there has been substantial progress made in the means of discovering the exact levels of dioxin still in Vietnam veterans.

I commend the article to my colleague's attention.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Oct. 14, 1986]

HIGHLY SENSITIVE TEST CAN DETECT DIOXIN YEARS AFTER EXPOSURE

(By Erik Eckholm)

Using tools of breathtaking sensitivity, scientists have learned that they can discern traces of dioxin that have persisted in a person for years, even decades after exposure. The advance should help resolve the painfully inclusive debate over the dangers of the notorious chemical.

The proof that exposure leaves lasting remnants is a breakthrough, scientists say, because efforts to study the long-term health effects of dioxin and related chemicals have been subverted by uncertainty about who was really contaminated and who was not.

The steadily improving technology indicates only the presence of the chemicals, and says nothing about their impact on health. But with a method finally available for knowing who to compare with whom, "it will be possible to study health effects for more precisely than in the past," said Dr. Peter C. Kahn of Rutgers University. Dr. Kahn, a biochemist, was co-leader of a study of dioxin levels in Vietnam veterans conducted for the New Jersey Agent Orange Commission.

With techniques that can identify mere parts per quadrillion of chemicals in human fat—a quadrillion is a 1 followed by 15 zeros—scientists have discovered that dioxin persists in the body far longer than previously assumed. Recent studies of victims of industrial accidents, Vietnam veterans who handled dioxintainted herbicides and residents of a contaminated area of Missouri have all found telltale traces of high past exposure.

In test animals, dioxin is one of the most poisonous substances known; minute amounts are deadly, and extended exposure to lower levels causes cancer and birth defects. In humans, high doses of the chemical are known to cause skin eruptions and liver and neurological ailments. Lower, repeated exposures have caused damage to the immune system, but efforts to show an ironclad link to subsequent cancers or other illness are mired in controversy.

The main object of study so far has been the form of dioxin believed to be most dangerous, 2,3,7,8-TCDD. This chemical as well as dozens of other dioxins and more than 300 related chlorine-containing chemicals known as furans and PCB's resist breakdown and accumulate in the food chain.

In the coming years, as the detection method is standardized and its meaning is better understood, it could help identify those who actually have dangerous amounts of dioxin and need special medical attention. Equally crucial, it may also bring peace of mind to many veterans and others who find that, contrary to their fears, they were not seriously contaminated. Test results will probably also be introduced as evidence in lawsuits involving charges of dioxin damage. But scientists caution that not enough is known about the meaning of the technology to justify widespread screening.

For now, among other benefits, the technique appears likely to break the seven-year logjam that has blocked a Federal epidemiological study of whether some Vietnam veterans were harmed by dioxin. The chemical was a contaminant of Agent Orange, an herbicide sprayed during the Vietnam War. Despite veterans' pleas to answers, Federal scientists have so far been reluctant to undertake the study, which was mandated by

Congress in 1979. Officials have argued that the military records of herbicide spraying and troop movements are insufficient to identify those exposed with the precision necessary for a scientifically valid comparison of health. Until recently, senior Federal officials resisted the assertion of outside scientists that analysis of fat tissue could clarify the matter.

But just last month, at a conference in Japan on dioxins and related compounds, scientists from the Federal Centers for Disease Control announced that residents from an area of Missouri exposed to contaminated soils did indeed have markedly higher dioxin levels in fats from blood and body tissue than a control group. And last month, the C.D.C., which is managing several major health studies of Vietnam veterans, drew up plans to study fats in the blood of 450 veterans to validate the accuracy of estimates of Agent Orange exposure drawn from military records. This could eliminate the chief scientific objection to the proposed large-scale epidemiological comparison of veterans exposed to Agent Orange and those who were not.

The planned study of blood fats, which must first be approved by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, will take about six months, according to Dr. Vernon Houk, director of the Center for Environmental Health at the CDC. If results show that exposures can be reliably estimated from records, then the larger health survey will finally get under way, he said.

Exposure estimates used in the Air Force's continuing "Ranch Hand" study of men involved in spraying herbicides will also be tested against the detection method, Dr. Houk said. He said that it would not be feasible to apply the detection procedure itself, which costs \$1,000 a sample, on the large scale required for the broader health surveys.

The Federal agency also plans to study people suffering five uncommon types of cancer that dioxin is suspected of causing, to see if victims have had unusual dioxin exposures.

At last month's conference in Japan, Dr. Kahn presented the results of the New Jersey study, which found that ten veterans who handled Agent Orange in the late 1960's had an average of 48 parts per trillion of dioxin in their fats, ten times the level in a control group of veterans. According to Wayne Wilson, executive director of the New Jersey Agent Orange Commission, the study was undertaken because of frustration with what he called the "footdragging of the Federal Government" on the matter. In the coming months the health status of the exposed and control groups will be compared, although in this study the number of subjects is too small to yield conclusive evidence of dioxin's dangers.

In the detection method, chemical residues in fat are analyzed with gas chromatography and mass spectrometry. Elements of fat likely to contain the target chemicals are separated from the rest, vaporized and their molecules given an electric charge. As they pass through magnetic fields, the charged molecules land at different points on a detector according to their weights, producing a pattern on a graph for analysis. The technology is advancing to ever more exquisite levels of sensitivity, but it is reliable only with extraordinary quality-control measures that have been mastered by a handful of laboratories so far, scientists said.

SWEDISH DETECTIVE WORK

Use of this method for detecting exposure to dioxin and related compounds was pioneered by Dr. Christoffer Rappe of the University of Umea in Sweden, who in the late 1970's began studying tissue from factory workers and later worked with Japanese scientists studying victims of a 1968 incident in which cooking oil was contaminated with PCB's and furans.

Over the last few years several American scientists began using the technique on veterans, industrial accident victims and others. Dr. Arnold Schecter of the State University of New York at Binghamton, for example, showed that the general population of industrialized countries was contaminated with a "background level" of dioxins and furans, apparently because the chemicals appear in many pollutants including industrial and incinerator emissions and exhausts from cars burning leaded gasoline, and have also been present in widely used herbicides.

Dr. Schecter and colleagues have also studied dioxin in the tissues of people in Vietnam and most recently showed that workers doused with dioxin in a West German factory in 1953 still carried an average of 25 times more of the chemical than their countrymen.

While outside scientists have welcomed the change of heart by the Federal Government regarding the utility of the detection method, the C.D.C.'s plans have not escaped controversy. Everyone agrees that obtaining blood samples is less intrusive and simpler than obtaining fat tissue. But Dr. Schecter said that many scientists think it is premature to rely on blood samples alone, as the C.D.C. plans to do. He has argued that fat tissue samples, with which scientists have far more experience, were still necessary for confidence in results. But Dr. Houk asserted that blood specimens could produce equally reliable results.

DISPUTE OVER TECHNOLOGY

Like nearly everything about dioxin, the relevance of the new technology to the controversial court settlement between Vietnam veterans and the makers of Agent Orange is also disputed. The judge who devised the settlement, which is now under appeal, concluded that it was impossible to prove who was damaged by Agent Orange, and that a fund should be shared among any veterans and their families suffering illness possibly related to the chemical.

Some who already opposed the settlement, such as Mr. Wilson of the New Jersey commission, himself a veteran, and Dr. Schecter, said that rather than ignoring the question of who actually suffered health damages, as they say the settlement does, they want to pursue answers. And studies using the detection method should make this possible. But others observe that the settlement involves legal as much as medical issues, that it will be impossible to prove that an ill person was not damaged by Agent Orange and that it will be years more before any medical answers are likely.

Even with the new technology, scientists say, major questions about dioxin's dangers will remain unanswered. Current trace levels of the chemical do not, for example, necessarily tell how great the initial exposure was, because scientists do not know how much the gradual process of chemical breakdown varies among individuals.

One European scientist recently astonished his colleagues by swallowing some dioxin to follow its passage through his

body. But no one expects to see many more volunteers for this.

Many scientists said that for the time being there was no point in individuals, outside of formal studies, having their fat analyzed for dioxin contamination. Dr. Houk said he feared that "fly-by-night labs" would produce "meaningless results."

Even at the best laboratories, "we can get a number, but how do you interpret it clinically?" asked Dr. Kahn. "Why should a physician get a number if he doesn't know what treatment to give?" But maybe, he said, things will be different four or five years from now.

IGLWU OPPOSES HOMEWORK DECISION

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, the people who oppose the recent decision by this administration to undo the restrictions on industrial work being done at home are not motivated by opposition to the desire of people to earn a living, but rather by concern that those working at home have historically been exploited by employers.

People working at home are far less likely than those working in shops or factories to be given the benefit of protections embodied in a variety of laws. The point is well illustrated by a recent article in the AFL-CIO Federationist, written by Jay Mazur, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. IGLWU was a pioneer in protecting vulnerable workers from exploitation, and it continues to be one of the staunchest defenders of workers rights in American society. I ask that Mr. Mazur's article be printed so that people can understand exactly what motivates IGLWU in its principled and thoughtful opposition to the homework decision.

HOMEWORK

The Reagan Administration has decided to legalize industrial homework in the industries in which the Labor Dept. banned it almost half century ago. The Administration would have us believe that restrictions on homework are a relic of the past, when in fact the conditions these regulations were intended to prevent have returned with a vengeance. The sweatshop has risen again on our cities reviving the scenes of crowded factories and sewing in tenements, child labor and starvation wages which were the shape of this country at the turn of the century. To legalize homework under these conditions is a return to the industrial Dark Ages.

50-YEAR "EXPERIMENT"

When the Administration of the Wage & Hour Division of the Labor Dept. moved in 1942 to outlaw homework in seven industries—jewelry, gloves and mittens, knitted outerwear, women's apparel, buttons and buckles, handkerchiefs and embroidery—he had good reasons to do so. He knew that the Fair Labor Standards Act, which prescribes minimum wages, maximum hours and other labor standards, could not be enforced unless homework was abolished in these industries. He knew it from his own experience; he knew it from the experience of

state governments over more than a half century.

Sweatshops and homework have always gone hand in hand. In a factory, no matter how exploitative, workers still have some recourse. They may join together in collective action, they may look for the union organizer, they may call in the government inspector. But send the work home—to a worker who has had to pay for her own machine and her own electricity—and it is impossible for workers to join together in their own defense and it is impossible for the government to inspect for minimum wage, child labor, or health and safety violations.

The Dept. of Labor itself in 1967 (*The Growth of Labor Law in the United States*) said it very clearly:

"While there were distinct advantages to the employer who used homeworkers, all other persons involved suffered.

"Industrial homework means:

"To the homeworker—long hours and low pay.

"To the children of the homeworker—child labor, with its attendant evils.

"To the fair-minded employer—unfair competition, because he has to compete with the employer who pays lower wages and who passes on part of his overhead cost.

"To the factory worker—a constant threat to standards of hours, wages, safety and other established working conditions.

"To the consumer—the risk that many products he uses have not been subject to the protective sanitary regulations of the factory."

The problem is an old one. The first attempt to regulate industrial homework was in 1871 by the state of Massachusetts.

For nearly half a century before 1942, state after state and then the federal government tried to "regulate" industrial homework while licensing it and they failed. The long experiment in the laboratory of reality proved that unless industrial homework was banned, it could not be controlled.

It became abundantly clear that industrial homework was a way, the simplest way, to break laws intended to protect workers, children, other producers and consumers. When the state passed a law regulating child labor in factories—where inspection is relatively easy—the number of children in homework rose. When a law was passed regulating the hours of work for women in factories, workers were given bundles of piece goods to sew at home.

In the early New Deal days, the federal government moved to license and regulate industrial homework—just as the states had tried to do.

The United States Children's Bureau concluded of the New Deal experiments under the National Industrial Recovery Administration: "Great gains were made where the codes prohibited the giving out of homework. But in the industries in which homework was still permitted, even though limited by certain regulations, the ancient evils continued to exist and to constitute a menace to the higher labor standards that had been achieved for factory workers."

GOVERNMENT FAILED

The inability of government agencies to enforce minimum labor standards as long as homework was permitted finally compelled the Dept. of Labor to ban industrial homework in seven industries in 1942.

The testimony is there. But even in the absence of the long historical record, simple common sense tells why it is impossible to "regulate" homework once it is licensed.

The Fair Labor Standards Act calls for a minimum wage, based on earnings per hour. Unless there is a government inspector in every home where industrial work is carried on, how is it possible to know how many hours were worked? There are no time clocks, and if there were, who would supervise them? The law forbids child labor under a certain age. How many eyes would Uncle Sam need to peer into all those homes to see when a child is watching TV or handling pins or doing both?

The law calls for employer and employee payments to government programs such as unemployment insurance, social security, workers' compensation. How would Washington ever know how many cousins, sisters, aunts or neighbors are paid to lend a hand with the work—without any contributions to government funds? The law also requires that a certain percentage of the pay will be deducted for income taxes. But payment to homeworkers is notoriously a cash operation, a vigorous part of the underground economy, with under-reporting or non-reporting of income.

DECADES OF FAIRNESS

From 1942 until Ronald Reagan was elected President, the ban on industrial homework was unchallenged. Like the minimum wage and the ban on child labor, they were part of the industrial decency which the New Deal has brought to this country.

Even the arch-conservative ideologues of the Reagan Administration would not dare to repeal the minimum wage or the ban on child labor or the basic protections of worker safety which the labor movement has gained over so many decades. Yet, by legalizing homework in these industries—industries chosen because they were historically most prone to exploitation and sweatshop conditions—the Reagan Administration effectively proposes to repeal these basic labor standards for our most vulnerable workers.

Moreover, by the late '70s, the sweatshop had reappeared in an industry which had barely changed in structure and technology in 50 years. A combination of factors including a large influx of immigrants, many of them undocumented, growing competition from low-wage imports and cuts in labor standards enforcement due to government budget cutting contributed to the rise of the sweatshop. Labor Departments across the country were finding illegal industrial homework, for wages commonly as low as \$1 to \$1.50 an hour. Clearly, there could not have been a less auspicious time to repeal the ban on industrial homework.

The Reagan Administration, allied with right-wing and anti-labor forces throughout the country began the attack on industrial homework early in Ronald Reagan's first term—on May 5, 1981, when they first proposed legalizing all industrial homework.

From the start, the Administration portrayed their assault on our basic rights and protections as a defense of individual liberty. Their efforts, they claimed, were in defense of the freedom to work of a group of Vermont women who made knitted ski caps in their homes. These workers were a far cry from the typical homeworker—they were rural, middle-class women who worked in pleasant and spacious homes. Yet even in this ideal setting, frequent violations of the minimum wage were found by the Labor Dept.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, joined by other unions, legitimate apparel employers, community organizations, the Depts. of Labor of various

states and five previous U.S. Secretaries of Labor, fought the Administration's attempt to legalize homework. Finally, after protracted legal battles, the Dept. of Labor went ahead in 1984 with a much more limited proposal—lifting the ban on homework in the knitted outerwear industry only and creating a system of registration. This was a return to the failed efforts by many government agencies in the decades before 1942 to "regulate" industrial homework.

FAILED REGULATION

The Dept. of Labor's efforts to regulate industrial homework in this one industry—one that is relatively small and not typical of other apparel industries—have been no more successful than earlier attempts. This failure is hardly surprising, since there is little evidence that the Dept. of Labor under Reagan even made a good-faith effort to enforce the new regulation.

Few employers in the knitted outerwear industry have registered with the Department of Labor, and in most of these cases the employer has been found in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Record-keeping, the key to any effort to regulate homework, has been deficient in nearly all cases. Little effort has been made to crack down on homework operations which fail to register. The government investigates homework primarily on a complaint-only basis, despite the clear evidence that homeworkers—out of fear and desperation—rarely complain.

In the face of all this—in the face of almost a century of hands-on proof that licensed homework cannot be regulated, in the face of a rising tide of industrial homework to violate the industrial code and the tax law, in the face of the most recent experience in the knitted outerwear industry—the Dept. of Labor now proposes to lift the ban in the remaining six sectors covered since 1942.

This new effort to "get government off the backs of people" will effectively end federal labor standards in the industries where sweatshops have flourished on the backs of those workers who most need protection. Some are recent immigrants, often undocumented, with limited knowledge of English or awareness of their rights, but others are American citizens, who are poor and desperate for work.

In reporting on the findings of John Horn, New Jersey's Labor & Industry Commissioner, the Atlantic City Press in 1981 noted the particular vulnerability of immigrant workers: "In illegal operations, the homeworkers are poorly paid and the working conditions are not checked. Many employers pay the foreign homeworkers in cash, not only evading state and federal income tax, but also cheating the workers out of legitimate social security and unemployment compensation benefits."

Frank Mercurio, Regional Administrator, Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Dept. of Labor, at a 1981 hearing held by the New York State Dept. of Labor, added: "Homeworking is a perfect vehicle for utilizing and taking advantage of undocumented workers."

Yet precisely at this moment when the most unscrupulous employers are turning to homework, the Labor Department decides to make homework legal. Why?

The answer lies not in policy or in fact, but in ideology. This Administration has felt compelled to pursue its ideological convictions regardless of the real suffering inflicted—on the growing numbers of the poor, the unemployed, the homeless, the exploit-

ed. They believe that the body of social protection built up over decades is merely a restraint on personal freedom, and that sooner or later, everyone will flourish if only we release the free market to do its magic.

We will continue to resist this Administration's ideological fantasies, because we in the ILGWU know that to license homework is to license industrial hell. We cannot stand by while the Administration turns back the clock to the industrial Dark Ages.

**STATEMENT BY DANTE FASCELL
ON THE SAN SALVADOR
EARTHQUAKE**

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 14, 1986

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, on October 10, 1986, an earthquake measuring 7.5 on the Richter scale hit the city of San Salvador, El Salvador. The effect was devastating—an es-

timated 900 dead, 150,000 homeless and \$600 million of damage.

It was with great sorrow and sympathy that we here in the United States learned of this disaster. The Salvadoran people have spent the past decade struggling courageously against war, terrorism, and other man-made disasters. It is most unfortunate that they find the tremendous progress which they have made over the past several years so badly damaged by this natural disaster.

In response to this tragedy, the United States has shipped supplies of relief assistance—tents, blankets, water bladders, folding litters. It has also dispatched rescue and disaster technicians—a 5 member assessment team, a 15 member medical unit, a 4-dog and handler team, and a 5 member rescue team from Dade County. To date, the U.S. Government has provided approximately \$1.5 million in assistance, and it has transported \$1.5 million in donated medical supplies. Over the coming days and weeks we will be providing additional assistance. At the present time, existing authority and funds under the Foreign Assistance Act are adequate in order for the

United States to provide whatever emergency and relief assistance may be needed.

President Duarte has said the earthquake has caused more damage than that caused by 7 years of guerrilla war. It will be several months before a full assessment of the damage can be evaluated and reconstruction plans drafted. When those assessments and plans are completed, I, for one, will stand ready to do what I can to help the Salvadorans in the massive rehabilitation and reconstruction job that lies ahead.

The Salvadoran people have demonstrated great fortitude in the travails they have confronted and begun to overcome during the past decade, and they deserve our help and prayers.